

ANNUAL REPORT 2023



North Investment Group AB (publ)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR NORTH INVESTMENT GROUP

The Board of Directors and CEO of North Investment Group AB (publ.), corp. ID no. 556972-0468, with registered office in Tranås, hereby submits the annual report and consolidated accounts for 2023. Unless otherwise stated, the report is presented in thousand Swedish kronor (TSEK). Amounts in parentheses refer to the previous year

OPERATIONS

Sono Group is the leading Scandinavian supplier of quality furniture and wardrobe solutions for schools, offices and industries. North Investment Group AB (publ.) is the parent company in the group Sono Group, which name comes from the operations common trademark Sono.

Sono Group can offer its customers the broadest product range in the industry and offer its own proprietary brands such as Ergoff, Form o Miljö, GBP, Sarpsborg Metall, Sonesson Inredningar and Tranås Skolmöbler. Sono Group's core competence and competitive advantage is development and sourcing of products from an extensive network of several hundred qualified manufacturers in Europe and Asia. The operations consist of the business areas Sono Sweden and Sono Norway.

Sono Group is one of Scandinavia's leading groups for developing and selling ergonomic workplace solutions, furniture for offices, schools and pre-schools, industry- and construction businesses, sport and leisure, as well as public offices and health care. The Group has seasonal variations, mostly related to one of its categories, School furniture. A high share of these deliveries happens during 3rd quarter.

Legal structure

Sono Group consist of parent company North Investment Group AB (publ.) and its fully owned daughter companies. For detailed information, see note 12.

Segment

The Group is divided into two segments, Sono Norway (Norway) and Sono Sweden (Sweden). Sono Norway consists of the Norwegian companies Sono Holding Norge AS, Sarpsborg Metall AS, Sono Norge AS, Sørliie Prosjektinnredninger AS and Sono Norop AS. In addition, the Norwegian segment consists of the Swedish company Sarpsborg Metall AB, the Danish companies Sono Denop ApS and Sono Danmark A/S, and Sono IPO Ltd in Hong Kong. Sono Sweden consists of the Swedish companies NIG Sverige AB, Sonesson Inredningar AB, Sono Brands AB, Sono Sverige AB and Sono Sweop AB

NET SALES AND RESULTS

Net sales were SEK 899 (956) million and EBITDA was SEK 119 (107) million in 2023 for the Group. The order intake was SEK 851 (939) million, an increase of 9.4% compared to 2022. The Groups EBIT was SEK 43.1 (43.0) million and the net result was SEK -16.2 (-4.7) million. The Groups gross margin in 2023 was 44.2 % (39.9%). The gross margin is defined as the difference between net sales and direct cost inclusive direct wages. Gross margin tends to fluctuate somewhat from quarters to quarters (and year to year) depending on the development within each product category.

The split between the groups different segment was as follows; Sono Norway generated net sales of SEK 430.6 (458.5) million and EBITDA of SEK 46.7 (39.7) million during the year, while Sono Sweden generated net sales of SEK 448.7 (483.5) million and EBITDA of SEK 73.3 (68.3) million.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

The reduction of income in 2023 is mainly related to the Swedish market where the activity has been low during most of the year. Most of the reduction is related to the school market and is a consequence of lower market in Sweden. The market in Norway and Denmark is still at a good level.

The Group has during the last two years both reduced the cost level through the cost program Robust 22 and built up the third-party logistics to be a considerable part of the business. During 2023 the positive effects from these activities has been overshadowed by the considerable reduction in the Swedish market.

In April we started up the vacuum business Sibilica Nordic AB in Hörby, Sweden. The business was run by approximately seven employees during the year. In the beginning of December 2023, we sold our shares in Sibilica Nordic AB to the company's management. The company met more challenging market conditions for sale of vacuum machinery and had instead more success selling own developed vacuum trucks, in which demands much more capital than was originally planned for. Based on this we agreed that the company has better chances to succeed with a different owner. The sale of the shares had a positive effect on other operating income during 2023 of SEK 1 mill.

A new business area was established during 2021. The sale of 3PL-services (third party logistics) has continued to grow during 2023 to a turnover between SEK 80 and 85 mill, that consists of both warehouse rent and -services. The Group experience a strong demand related to 3PL and with Sono Group's experience and setup within logistics this is seen as an interesting business opportunity for the Group to grow within. At the end of the year the Group rent two bigger facilities that is fully sub rented for this business. In addition, we also use part of the Group's remaining facilities to this 3PL-business.

Sono Group has during 2023 further intensified its sustainability effort and put it higher on the agenda. In June 2022 there was established a combined department with responsibilities for sustainability, quality and environment consisting of two employees. More about the work with sustainability can be read in our Sustainability report that this year is presented separate from the annual report.

SHAREHOLDERS

The company was owned 88.6% by Frigaard Industries AS, corp. ID no. 999 210 384, with registered office in Sarpsborg, Norway. The consolidated financial statements for the group are prepared by Soland Invest AS, corp. ID no. 987 521 465, with registered office in Sarpsborg, Norway. A description of the ownership of the company at the balance sheet date is found in Note 23. The remaining shareholders each hold less than 10 per cent of the company.

MULTI-YEAR SUMMARY

Three-year summary for the group:

(SEK million)	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net sales	885,9	942,0	814,1	766,7
Profit/loss after net financial income (expense)	-12,6	0,1	-12,6	3,4
Total assets	875,9	812,5	689,4	737,7
Equity/assets ratio (%)	0,0%	4,2%	4,0%	4,4%
Number of employees	227	226	217	220

INVESTMENTS AND CASH FLOWS

Gross investments in intangible assets totaled SEK 2.1 million and referred mostly to investment in Software/IT-projects. Gross investments in property, plant, and equipment (equipment) totaled SEK 4.3 million.

The Group's net cash flow from operations was positive with SEK 81.0 (39.7) million. The Cash and cash equivalents as of 31st of December 2023 amounts to SEK 26.7 (17.5) million. The group has undrawn credit line of SEK 30.0m (SEK 30.0m) as of 31st of December 2023, e.g., total available funds of SEK 56.7 million.

ENVIRONMENT

Sono Group is not engaged in activities that are notifiable to the local authority.

SUSTAINABILITY

According to ÅRL (Swedish accounting act) a sustainability report is prepared for the group. This report can be read at <https://www.sono-group.com/sono-group/sustainable-workday>.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The group is not engaged in research and development activities other than continued development of existing sales and ERP systems and products.

USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The group has long-term borrowings, which are measured at amortized cost.

EMPLOYEES

The group had an average of 227 employees, of whom 28 per cent were women. Around 59 per cent of the employees are employed in Sweden.

SIGNIFICANT RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Group's main risks and uncertainties are related to its high exposure to certain markets. In addition, the Group are exposed to various types of financial risk – currency risk, interest rate risk, refinancing risk and general liquidity risk. The group's currency risk and liquidity risk have increased in the past few years due to a higher share of imported goods. The group uses a multi-currency group account structure to control the use of EUR and USD. On 31 December, the group had no open forward contracts. For further information, see note 3.

Refinancing risk is defined as the risk that it will be difficult to refinance the company, that financing cannot be obtained, or that it can only be obtained at increased cost. The group currently secures access to external financing through bonds.

EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE PERIOD

The Group's bond loan with a maturity date of May 2024 has been extended to December 2025. In addition to this, there are no changes to important aspects or occurred significant effects after the end of the accounting period that affects the financial statement.

PARENT COMPANY

In the parent company North Investment Group AB (publ.) has no significant events occurred during the financial year. During 2023 the parent company will receive a dividend corresponding to SEK 51.7 million from the subsidiaries ACAP Invest AB and Sono Holding Norge AS.

OUTLOOK

The market conditions in Sweden have been challenging during 2023. We have taken several measures to improve our competitiveness within category school both when it comes to purchase strategy, organizational changes and product development. Several new and modified products have been launched in the market with positive customer feedback. We even see improvements in terms of activity level in Sweden in the beginning of 2024. We expect a contained need for furniture within the public sector in Sweden from previous year that to a certain extent will be met in 2024.

The demand for smart wardrobe lockers has increased the last years. Sonesson Inredningar in Sweden has signed a distribution agreement with the Finnish producer Punta regarding delivery of smart lockers to the Swedish market. With this agreement we increase our product portfolio further within this important category and secure our position in Sweden as the leading supplier of wardrobe solutions.

In Norway one of our wholesalers won a framework agreement with the Norwegian Defense. The agreement included wardrobe lockers, beds and school furniture, but with main focus on wardrobe. The total value of the agreement is estimated by the Norwegian Defense to be approximately NOK 425 mill during a four-year period and we expect to deliver a part of this. The agreement is important since the Norwegian government will increase its budget on the defense due to the Ukraine war.

The Group has during the last two years both reduced cost with the cost reduction program Robust 22 and built up the third-party logistics to be a considerable part of the business. During 2023 the positive effects from these activities has been overshadowed by the considerable decrease in the Swedish market, mainly within the school category. During 2024 we expect that our new more cost-efficient organization together with a gradually improvement within the Swedish market conditions will improve our profitability. We have also succeeded with several framework agreements towards public sector which gives us comfort that we will have organic growth again next year. We will continue to focus on our main categories as we see that our product portfolio is adequate for the markets we operate.

We experience an increased demand for our products in Europe outside Scandinavia. The trend is that the purchase is made on European basis for delivery across Europe. This gives us opportunities

for export growth, mainly within the categories wardrobe lockers and industry, with both existing and new customers.

The Groups bond loan is prolonged to December 2025. Market consensus is that the interest rates in Sweden will decrease during 2024 and with that gradually decrease the interest cost for the Group.

APPROPRIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS

The Board of Directors proposes the following appropriation of retained earnings (Swedish kronor):

retained earnings	-31 637 576
this year's loss	23 668 505
To be carried forward	-7 969 071

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT 2023

Principles for corporate governance report

The Corporate Governance Report for North Investment Group AB (publ) are prepared according to the Swedish law for annual statement. The Swedish code of corporate governance is not applied.

Ownership

North Investment Group AB (publ) is the parent company in the Group. The company is owned 88.6% by Frigaard Industries AS, org.no: 999 210 384, registered in Sarpsborg, Norway. The financial statement for the whole group is prepared in the company Soland Invest AS, org.no: 987 521 465, registered in Sarpsborg, Norway. None of the other share owners' controls, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the shares in the company. Detailed description of ownership at the balance date can be found in note 23.

Each share owner can give one vote for each share at the shareholders meeting. The company are not familiar with any limitations in voting rights.

Shareholder meeting

The company's highest decision organ is the shareholder meeting, where the shareholders carry out its influence. In the parent company the shareholders meeting shall be held on an annual basis, no later than six months after the end of the accounting year. On the shareholders meeting the shareholders decides i.e. the financial statements for the parent company and the group, appropriation of the results, as well as discharge for the board members and CEO. It is also the shareholders meeting that elects the board and the director of the board, as well as elect the auditor and decides the remuneration to the board and other senior executive directors. The shareholder's meeting has not given authority to the board to decide if the company shall issue or acquire new shares.

The parent company held its shareholders meeting 12th May 2023. At the meeting 3 shareholders attended, which is approximately 94% of the votes.

Articles of associations

The parent company's articles of associations stipulates that the board shall consist of minimum three and maximum five ordinary board members and maximum three substitutes. The articles of associations have no articles that deviates from the Swedish limited company act.

The board

The board has according to the Swedish limited company act the overall responsibility for the group's organization and management, as well as control over that the accounting and financial relationship are sufficient. It is the boards that decides regarding the group's strategy and policies, as well as what overall goals that shall be the target. It is also the board that decides the groups financing, acquisitions, disposals and investments.

In addition to the general task for the board set forth in the Swedish limited company act, the boards also decide each year the boards procedures and a work instruction for the CEO. The boards procedures contain amongst other things rules regarding the board's responsibility and tasks as well as how they shall be delegated, that the board normally shall meet four times per year and what shall be discussed on the respective meetings. During 2023 five board meetings were held. The work instruction for the CEO contains mainly the division of assignments and responsibility between the board and CEO, as well as instructions related to internal reporting to the board.

The parent company's board consists of three board members elected by the shareholders meeting; Helge Stemshaug (director of the board), Trond Frigaard and Simon Martinsen.

Committee

The parent company's audit committee, same as the board, is responsible for prepare, follow up and assess questions related to the financial reporting, audit of the financial statement, and review and surveillance of the auditor impartiality and independence.

Senior executives

The CEO for Sono Group is responsible to lead and develop the operations according to those guidelines and regulations that the board has decided, primarily through the written work instruction for CEO that yearly is decided by the board.

The CEO decides on his own the groups internal organization and appoints the senior management. For bigger organizational changes shall the CEO collect the board's view on the matter.

Sono Groups senior management consisted at year end of Tore Skedsmo (CEO), Hans Petter Borge (CPO), Torleif Tokle (COO Sono Norway) and Andreas Nilsson (COO Sono Sweden).

The CEO leads the senior managements work and make decisions together with the other management. The senior management meets at least twelve times per year to follow up on the operations and discuss group matters, as well as propose new strategic plans and budgets that the CEO then prepares for the board to decide.

Members of the senior management has created local management groups in their respective segments, Sono Norway and Sono Sweden, that meets quarterly. Quarterly business reviews are held for the respective companies within the segment. These forums are used for financial follow-up, business development and strategic questions on segment level.

Internal control and risk management

The internal control overall goal is to a reasonable extent make sure that the company and the group's operational strategies and goals are followed up and that the owner's investments are protected. The internal control shall further make sure that the external financial reporting with reasonable assurance is correct and according to general accepted accounting standards, that laws and regulations are followed, together with regulations related to listed companies. As a tool for the internal control there exists internal instructions, routines, systems, as well as a clear description of responsibilities both between the board and CEO, and within the operational activities. Policies and routines are documented and assessed on a regular basis.

Routines and activities have been developed to handle and reduce material risks that are related to the financial reporting. The operative management does monthly follow-ups and analysis together with respective business manager based on the executive management defined operative and financial key performance indicators. These reports are consolidated for the group and analyzed and followed up by the CEO and finally the board. The analyses of the key performance indicators are done towards budget, prognosis, and previous year's outcome.

The group's material risks and uncertainties include business risks such as high exposure to certain markets and financial risks. Financial risks such as currency-, interest-, financing- and liquidity risks is mainly handled centrally by the group's finance function.

Diversity policy

Diversity policy has been prepared and approved by Sono Group board of directors. The policy is published and communicated on the Group's intranet. The purpose of the policy is to emphasize the importance of human's equal value and that human equality enriches. The policy shall guide the work with diversity in Sono Group as well as which assessments the Group has to the topic. Sono Group will employ, keep and develop its employees with care and equality. Sono Group works to achieve equality in gender and increased diversity. All employees shall be assessed and valued on objective terms.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

All amounts in SEK thousand	Note	2023	2022
Revenue	5,6	885 884	941 953
Other operating revenue	6	12 647	14 195
Total operating revenue		898 531	956 148
Cost of goods sold		(494 308)	(565 741)
Other external cost	7,9	(95 518)	(81 604)
Salaries and personnel expense	8,27	(189 565)	(198 833)
Other operating expense	9	-	(2 935)
EBITDA		119 140	107 035
Depreciation and amortization expense	14,15,17	(76 044)	(64 046)
Operating profit		43 096	42 989
Interest income and similar	10,11	10 734	5 062
Interest expense and similar	10,11	(66 458)	(47 930)
Net financial income (expenses)		(55 724)	(42 868)
Profit before income tax		(12 628)	121
Income taxes	13	(3 549)	(4 846)
Net profit for the period		(16 177)	(4 725)
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement			
Translation differences on net investment in foreign operations		(15 453)	5 140
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement			
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans		(2 902)	7 811
Income taxes		598	(1 609)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes		(17 757)	11 342
Total comprehensive income		(33 934)	6 617

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	Not	2023	2022
All amounts in SEK thousand		31.12	31.12
Software	15	5 781	9 147
Goodwill	15	234 473	245 700
Total intangible assets		240 254	254 847
Right of use assets	17	383 819	294 455
Land, buildings and other property	14	1 597	1 506
Machinery and plant	14	560	155
Office machinery, equipment and similar	14	6 723	5 574
Total property, plant and equipment		392 699	301 690
Other long term receivables		127	133
Total non-current financial assets		127	133
Deferred tax receivables	13	23 588	24 550
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		656 668	581 220
Inventories			
Raw materials	19	10 853	12 955
Work in progress	19	712	611
Finished products	19	62 307	75 263
Advance payments to suppliers	19	-	-
Total inventories		73 872	88 829
Accounts receivables	18	101 486	113 215
Other short term receivables	20	3 026	4 629
Tax recoverables		2 458	-
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	21	11 631	7 097
Total receivables		118 601	124 941
Cash and cash equivalents	22	26 720	17 508
Total Cash and cash equivalents		26 720	17 508
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		219 193	231 278
TOTAL ASSETS		875 861	812 498

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Not	2023	2022
All amounts in SEK thousand		31.12	31.12
Share capital	23	105 619	105 619
Other equity		(11 871)	(11 871)
Retained earnings		(93 583)	(59 649)
Equity attributable to majority shareholders		165	34 099
Liabilities to financial institutions		468	-
Bonds	25	-	281 154
Pension liabilities	27,28	23 232	21 262
Other provisions		-	208
Non-current Lease liabilities	17	339 283	271 639
Total non-current liabilities		362 983	574 263
Bonds current	25	283 718	-
Current lease liabilities	17	66 252	41 084
Prepayments from customers		1 278	1 712
Accounts payable		79 500	79 001
Tax payable		2 200	-
Other short-term liabilities		24 013	27 602
Accrued expenses and deferred income	26	55 752	54 737
Total current liabilities		512 713	204 136
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		875 861	812 498

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company				Total equity
	Share capital	Other Equity	Retained earnings	Total other equity	
All amounts in SEK thousand					
Equity as at 01.01.2022	105 619	(11 871)	(66 266)	(78 137)	27 482
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the period			(4 725)	(4 725)	(4 725)
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that will not be reclassified in profit or loss</i>					
Actuarial loss on pension obligations			7 811	7 811	7 811
<i>Items that may be reclassified in profit or loss</i>					
Translation difference, net assets in foreign currency			5 140	5 140	5 140
Deferred tax			(1 609)	(1 609)	(1 609)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	6 617	6 617	6 617
Equity as at 31.12.2022	105 619	(11 871)	(59 649)	(71 520)	34 099
Equity as at 01.01.2023	105 619	(11 871)	(59 649)	(71 520)	34 099
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the period			(16 177)	(16 177)	(16 177)
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that will not be reclassified in profit or loss</i>					
Actuarial loss on pension obligations			(2 903)	(2 903)	(2 903)
<i>Items that may be reclassified in profit or loss</i>					
Translation difference, net assets in foreign currency			(15 453)	(15 453)	(15 453)
Deferred tax			599	599	599
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(33 934)	(33 934)	(33 934)
Total shareholders transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Equity as at 31.12.2023	105 619	(11 871)	(93 583)	(105 454)	165

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

All amounts in SEK thousand	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Cash flows from operations		
Profit/(loss) before income taxes	(12 628)	121
Taxes paid in the period	(2 288)	171
Adjustments for items without cash effects	2 564	2 562
Net (gains) losses from disposals of assets	-	77
Depreciation	76 044	64 046
Other adjustments	(1 140)	(1 177)
Currency (gains) losses not related to operating activities	(1 453)	(604)
Net cash flow from operations before changes in working capital	61 099	65 196
Change in inventory	14 404	1 541
Change in trade debtors	9 825	(10 638)
Change in trade creditors	913	(12 342)
Change in other provisions	(5 273)	(4 046)
Net cash flow from operations	80 968	39 711
Cash flows from investments		
Purchase of intangible assets	(2 089)	(2 157)
Purchase of fixed assets	(4 260)	(6 187)
Sale of fixed assets	-	-
Purchase of subsidiaries	-	-
Change in other short- and longterm investments	-	-
Net cash flows from investments	(6 349)	(8 344)
Cash flow from financing		
Issue of share capital	-	-
Net change in credit line	-	-
Proceeds from long term loans	468	-
Repayment of borrowings	-	-
Repayment of leasing liabilities	(64 172)	(59 397)
Net cash flow from financing	(63 704)	(59 397)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	10 915	(28 030)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	17 508	45 530
Exchange rate differences in cash and cash equivalents	(1 703)	8
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	26 720	17 508

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

North Investment Group AB (publ) (NIG), corp. ID no. 556972-0468 is a limited company with registered office in Tranås, Sweden. The address of the head office is North Investment Group AB (publ), Box 196, 573 22 Tranås, Sweden. These consolidated financial statements were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2024.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are expressed in thousands of Swedish kronor (TSEK)

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF KEY ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The note contains a list of significant accounting principles that have been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Unless otherwise stated, these principles have been applied consistently for all the years presented. The consolidated financial statements comprise the legal parent company North Investment Group AB (publ) and its subsidiaries.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Sono Group have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, Recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary Financial Reporting Rules for Corporate Groups of the Swedish Financial Reporting Board, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC), as adopted by the EU.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the cost method.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the use of critical accounting estimates. Management is also required to make certain judgements in applying the group's accounting principles. Areas which involve a high degree of judgement, are complex or where assumptions and estimates have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements are described in notes.

New and amended standards that have not yet been applied by the group

There has not been any new IFRS-standards or IFRIC interpretations that has material changed the group's results and balance sheet during financial year 2023. No new IFRS standards or interpretations has been early adopted. There are no changes to accounting principles that is likely to have a material impact on the Groups results and balance for financial year starting 1st January 2024.

Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

All entities over which the group has control are classified as subsidiaries. The group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has the right to, a variable return on its investment in the entity and is able to influence the return through its interest in the entity. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are excluded from the consolidated financial statements from the date when control is lost.

The purchase method is applied in accounting for the group's business combinations. The consideration paid for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of the transferred assets and liabilities incurred by the group to previous owners of the acquired entity. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Goodwill refers to the amount by which the transferred consideration and any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity exceed the fair value of identifiable acquired net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Intercompany transactions and balances, and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Where applicable, the accounting principles for subsidiaries have been amended to guarantee a consistent application of the group's principles.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are accounted for in a way that is consistent with the internal reports submitted to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is the function that is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the results of operating segments. Sono Group's Chief Executive Officer is the group's chief operating decision maker. The group has identified two operating segments: Sono Sweden and Sono Norway.

Translation of foreign currency

(i) Functional currency and reporting currency

The various entities in the group have the local currency as their functional currency, as the local currency has been defined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. Swedish kronor (SEK), the functional and reporting currency of the parent company and group, are used in the consolidated financial statements.

The group adapts IAS 21.15 related to exchange rate difference for the loan nominated in SEK between North Investment Group AB (publ.) and Sono Holding Norge AS. The loan is in substance a part of the entity's net investment in foreign operations and the exchange rate difference from this loan is recognized in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at transaction date exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such transactions and on translation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency at closing rates are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses attributable to loans, and cash and cash equivalents are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income as financial income or financial expense. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the items other operating expenses and other operating income in the statement of comprehensive income.

(iii) Translation of foreign group companies

Results and financial position for all group companies that have a different functional currency than the reporting currency are translated to the group's reporting currency. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet are translated from the functional currency of the foreign operation to the group's reporting currency, Swedish kronor, at the closing rate. Income and expenses for each of the income statements are translated to Swedish kronor at the average exchange rate at each transaction date.

Translation differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative amount of gains and losses is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation is wholly or partially disposed of. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities in this operation and translated at the closing rate.

Recognition of revenue

The group's principles for recognition of revenue from contracts with customers are described below.

(i) Sales of goods

The group manufactures and sells interior design solutions for the school, office, industrial and construction, sport and leisure, and public environment and care sectors. Most of the group's customers are from the public sector. Sales of products are recognised as revenue when control of the goods is transferred, which occurs when risks and rewards are transferred to the customer in accordance with the applicable delivery terms.

The products are mainly sold under an arrangement in which most discounts are deducted directly in the price list. In a few cases, products are sold with volume discounts based on cumulative sales over a twelve-month period. Revenue from the sale of furniture is recognised based on the price in the contract less estimated volume discounts. Historical data is used to estimate the expected value of discounts and revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A liability is recognised for expected volume discounts relative to sales up to and including the balance sheet date.

No significant financing component is considered to exist at the time of sale, as the credit period is normally 30 days.

The group's obligation to repair or replace defective instruments in accordance with normal warranty rules is accounted for through provisions.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Leases

The group leases warehouse-and office-type premises as well as production premises in Tranås. The group only acts as lessee. The leases are recognised as right-of-use assets with corresponding liabilities on the day when the leased asset is available for use by the group. Each lease payment is apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

Assets and liabilities arising from leases are initially stated at present value.

Lease liabilities include the present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee to the lessor under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that

- option
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising the option to terminate the lease.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, but if this cannot be determined then the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, which includes the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- any lease payments made at, or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- initial direct costs
- costs to be incurred in restoring the asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Payments for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are expensed on a straight-line basis in the statement of comprehensive income. Short-term leases are leases with a term of twelve months or less.

Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current tax calculated on the taxable profit for the year at the applicable tax rates. The tax expense for the year is adjusted for changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from temporary differences and unused tax losses.

The current tax expense is calculated based on the tax rules that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in those countries where the parent company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable revenue. Management regularly evaluates claims made in tax returns which relate to situations where the applicable tax rules are subject to interpretation and, where this is deemed appropriate, makes provisions for amounts that will probably be payable to the tax authority.

Deferred tax is recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements. A deferred tax liability is not recognised if it is incurred as a result of initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is also not recognised if it is incurred as a result of a transaction which constitutes the initial recognition of an asset or liability that is not a business combination and which at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor the tax profit. Deferred income tax is calculated by applying tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or announced at the balance sheet date and that are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be wholly or partially offset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right of set-off for the tax assets and liabilities concerned, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and refer to either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, and there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except when the tax refers to items which are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Government grants

Government grants has been recognised at fair value as there is reasonable certainty that the grants will be permanent and that the Group will meet the terms for the grants. The grants have been recognised as reduced personnel cost.

Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arising from business combinations is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment at least annually if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the goodwill might be impaired. Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. When an entity is sold, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the resulting gain or loss. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill has been allocated represents the lowest level within the group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which for the Sono Group is the operating segment level.

(ii) Software

Software that has been acquired separately is recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation. The estimated useful life is 5–10 years, which is the estimated period during which the assets will generate cash flows.

The group amortises intangible assets with determinable useful lives on a straight-line basis over the following periods:

Software 5–10 years

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is stated at cost less depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the purchase and for bringing the asset to its place of use and preparing it for use in accordance with the purpose of the purchase.

Any additional expenditure is added to the carrying amount of the asset or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will accrue to the group and the cost can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of a replaced portion is removed from the balance sheet. All other forms of repairs and maintenance are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income in the periods in which they are incurred.

To distribute the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives down to the estimated residual value, assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis as follows:

- Buildings 10-25 years
- Land improvements 25 years
- Plant and machinery 5–10 years
- Equipment, tools, fixtures, and fittings 3–10 years

Residual values and useful lives of assets are tested at the end of each reporting period and adjusted where necessary.

An asset's carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount immediately if the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on the sale of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the sale proceeds and the carrying amount. The difference is recognised in other operating income or other operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment annually or if there are indications that the goodwill might be impaired. Assets which are depreciated or amortised are tested for impairment when an event or change of circumstance indicates that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of the asset less costs to sell and value in use. In testing for impairment, assets are grouped to the lowest levels at which there are essentially independent identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). For assets which have previously been written down, an impairment test is made at each balance sheet date to determine if a reversal is required.

Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus, in case of assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs directly attributable to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are expensed directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Classification and measurement

The group classifies its financial assets and liabilities in the categories amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial asset or liability was acquired.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The classification of investments in debt instruments depends on the group's business model for managing financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The group reclassifies debt instruments only when its business model for the instruments is changed.

Assets held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit losses that have been recognised (see description below). Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method and is included in financial income in the statement of comprehensive income.

The group's financial assets at amortised cost consist of the items other long-term receivables, accounts receivable, other receivables, accrued income, and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After their initial recognition, the group's other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The group's financial liabilities at amortised cost consist of liabilities to owners, liabilities to credit institutions (current and non-current), lease liabilities (non-current and current), bonds, accounts payable and portion of other liabilities and accrued expenses.

(iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the right to receive cashflows from the instrument has expired or been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Gains and losses on derecognition from the statement of comprehensive income are recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income in the item financial income and expenses.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

When the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated, and the liability is not derecognised from the statement of financial position, a gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income or the loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

(iv) Offset of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and an intention to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not depend on future events and must be legally binding for the company and the counterparty both in case of normal business activities and in case of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

Assets at amortised cost

The group estimates expected future credit losses on assets at amortised cost. The group recognises a provision for such expected credit losses at each reporting date.

For accounts receivable, the group applies the simplified approach for expected credit losses, which means that it recognises a provision equal to the expected loss over the expected life of the accounts receivable. To measure expected credit losses, accounts receivable is grouped based on allocated credit risk characteristics and days past due. The group uses forward-looking variables for expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the item other external expenses. The primary inputs are historical losses. These have previously been insignificant.

Other than accounts receivable, the group has no other financial assets where the exposure to credit risk is significant.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services provided in the ordinary course of business. Accounts receivable falling due within twelve months are classified as

current assets. Accounts receivable is initially recognised at fair value (the transaction price). The group holds accounts receivable for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and therefore measures accounts receivable at subsequent accounting dates at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first in, first out method (FIFO). Cost comprises direct costs of goods, direct salaries and attributable indirect manufacturing costs (based on normal manufacturing capacity). Borrowing costs are not included. The cost of merchandise is determined net of any discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable variable selling expenses and net of provision for obsolescence.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of financial position as well as the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank deposits.

Share capital

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are recognised, net of tax, in equity less a deduction from the proceeds of the issue.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable are financial instruments and refer to obligations to pay for goods and services purchased from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if they fall due within one year. If not, they are recognised as non-current liabilities. Accounts payable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequently, borrowings are recognised at amortised cost and any difference between the amount received (net of transaction costs) and the amount repayable is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the loan using the effective interest method.

The liability is classified as current in the statement of financial position if the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

Employee benefits

Pension obligations

The group has both defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans. Defined contribution pension plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the company pays fixed contributions to a separate legal entity. The group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if this legal entity does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to current and past service. The contributions are recognised as personnel expenses in the statement of comprehensive income as they fall due.

For salaried employees in Sweden, defined benefit pension obligations for retirement and family pensions under the ITP 2 plan are secured through insurance with Alecta. According to a statement from the Swedish Financial Reporting Board, UFR 10 Recognition of the ITP 2 Plan that is funded through insurance with Alecta, this is a multi-employer defined benefit plan. For the financial year 2023, Sono has not had access to information that would enable it to account for its proportionate share of the plan's obligations, assets and expenses. It has therefore not been possible to recognise the plan as a defined benefit plan. The ITP 2 pension plan secured through insurance with Alecta has therefore been accounted for as a defined contribution plan. The contribution for defined benefit retirement and family pensions is calculated individually and depends on factors such as salary, previously earned pension and expected remaining period of service. Expected fees in the next reporting period for ITP 2 insurance policies with Alecta are TSEK 1 585.

The collective funding ratio is defined as the market value of Alecta's assets as a percentage of its commitments to policyholders calculated using Alecta's actuarial methods and assumptions, which do not comply with IAS 19. The collective funding ratio is normally permitted to vary between 125 and 175 per cent. If Alecta's collective funding ratio were to fall below 125 per cent or exceed 175 per cent, it would be necessary to take measures that will allow the ratio return to the normal range. In case of a low funding ratio, one measure that can be taken is to raise the agreed price for new policies and the expansion of existing benefits. If the funding ratio is high, contributions can be reduced. At the end of the financial year 2023, Alecta's surplus, defined as the collective funding ratio, was 158 per cent (172 per cent) on a preliminary basis.

One pension plan in Sweden is unfunded and are financed in-house by PRI. The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit pension obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries by applying the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using the yield on high-quality corporate bonds/mortgage bonds issued in the same currency as that in which the payment will be made and with maturities comparable to that of the pension obligation.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes to actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the statement of financial position.

Past service costs are recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

Short-term benefits

Liabilities for salaries and benefits, including non-monetary benefits and paid leave which are expected to be settled within twelve months of the end of the financial year, are recognised as current liabilities at the undiscounted amount that is expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The cost is recognised as the services are performed by the employees. The liability is recognised as an employee benefit obligation in the statement of financial position.

Termination benefits

Compensation in case of termination is paid when an employee's employment has been terminated by the group before the normal time of retirement or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for such compensation. The group recognises termination benefits at the earliest of the following: (a) when the group can no longer withdraw the offer of such benefits; and (b) when the company recognises restructuring costs provided for under IAS 37 which involve the payment of severance pay. If the company has made an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy, termination benefits are calculated based on the number of employees that are expected to accept

the offer. Benefits expiring more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

Dividends

Dividend payments to the shareholders of the parent company are recognised as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the payment is approved by the shareholders of the parent company. Group contributions made by North Investment Group AB (publ.) to a higher level in the group (Frigaard Industries) are recognised as dividends paid.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. The reported cash flow only includes transactions which involve incoming or outgoing payments

Non-GAAP financial measures reflect adjustments based on the following items:

The company applies the European Securities and Markets Authority's (ESMA) guidelines on Alternative Financial Ratios. The guidelines aim to make alternative key figures in financial reports more comprehensible, reliable, and comparable and thus promote their usefulness. An alternative key figure, according to these guidelines, means a financial measure of historical or future earnings trend, financial position, financial result or cash flows that are not defined or specified in the applicable rules for financial reporting: IFRS and the Annual Accounts Act. North Investment Group AB believes that these alternative key ratios provide a better understanding of the company's financial trends and that they are widely used by the company's management team, investors, securities analysts and other stakeholders as complementary measures of earnings performance. In addition, such alternative key ratios, as defined by North Investment Group AB, should not be compared with other alternative key ratios with similar names used by other companies. This is because the key ratios given below are not always defined in the same way and that other companies can calculate them in a different way than North Investment Group AB. For definitions and description of the reason for the use of financial ratios, see below:

Financial measures	Definition	Justification
<i>EBITDA</i>	<i>Earnings before deducting interest expense, taxes and depreciation charges.</i>	<i>Similar to the gross margin for the company, to be used as key performance indication to follow up for leaders on daughter company level.</i>
<i>EBIT</i>	<i>Earnings before taxes and interest expense.</i>	<i>Indicates the company's profitability.</i>
<i>Solidity</i>	<i>Equity divided on total equity and liability.</i>	<i>Describes the company's ability to have losses.</i>

NOTE 3 RISK AND RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 *Financial risks*

Through its operations, the group is exposed to a wide variety of financial risks related to accounts receivable, accounts payable and loans: market risk (mainly comprising interest rate risk and currency risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and refinancing risk. The group strives to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial results.

The objective of the group's financial activities is to:

- ensure that the group can meet its payment obligations,
- manage financial risks,
- ensure access to the necessary financing, and
- optimise the group's net financial income (expense)

The group's risk management is handled by a central finance department, which identifies, assesses and hedges financial risks in close collaboration with the operating units. The group has a financial policy which defines guidelines and limits for the group's financial activities. Responsibility for the management of the group's financial transactions and risks is centralised to the parent company.

(a) Market risk

Currency risk

The group is exposed to currency risks arising from exposures to various currencies, mainly the Norwegian krone (NOK), euro (EUR) and US dollar (USD). Currency risks arise from payment flows in foreign currency (transaction exposure) and from the translation of balance sheet items in foreign currency as well as from the translation of income statements and balance sheets of foreign subsidiaries to the group's reporting currency, Swedish kronor (SEK) (balance sheet exposure).

In the group, currency risk arises from cross-border trade as well as the translation of foreign subsidiaries' results and net assets. The group does not hedge net investments outside Sweden.

Sensitivity analysis

If the Swedish krona had weakened/strengthened by 10 per cent against EUR, with all other variables held constant, the translated profit after tax on 31 December 2023 would have been TSEK 12,030 (TSEK 8,811), lower/higher mainly as a result of purchases in EUR.

If the Swedish krona had weakened/strengthened by 10 per cent against NOK, with all other variables held constant, the translated profit after tax on 31 December 2023 would have been TSEK 53 (247) lower/higher, mainly as a result of the translation of deficit in Norwegian companies.

Exposures

	31 Dec 2023		31 Dec 2022	
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD
Accounts payable	3,809	88	3,039	90
Liability to credit institutions (*)	0	0	0	0

(*) Gross currency exposure to banks in group account.

On 31 December 2023, the group had agreed common credit facilities of SEK 30 mill. There is still a gross exposure within the group account structure.

Interest rate risk

The group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowing at variable interest rates, which exposes the group to cash flow interest rate risk. The bond matures in December 2025. For more information, see note 25. The Group has covenants attached to the bonds that all was met as of 31 December 2023.

If interest rates on borrowings on 31 December 2023 had been 150 basis points higher/lower, with all other variables held constant, the estimated profit after tax for the financial year would have been TSEK 4,275 (4,275) lower/higher, mainly as an effect of higher/lower interest expenses for borrowings at variable rates.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed at group level, except for credit risk arising from outstanding accounts receivable, for which an analysis is made by each group company. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, and credit exposures to customers. If no independent credit assessment exists, a risk assessment is made of the customer's creditworthiness based on the customer's financial position, previous experiences, and other factors. The customers are spread over a large number. Expected losses on account receivables are provisioned based on historical losses as well as on forward-looking indicators. Sono Group impairs a receivable when there is no expectation for payments and active measures to collect payments has ceased.

On 31 December 2023, the provision for expected credit losses on accounts receivable was TSEK 1,040 (1 194). Historically, actual credit losses have been low. The reason for this is that most of the group's customers are public-sector organisations or large customers with strong credit histories. The group only uses banks with a rating of AA or higher. Cash and cash equivalents are included in assets subject to impairment but the potential impairment loss is immaterial.

c) Liquidity risk

The group defines liquidity risk as the risk that the group will have problems meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The group has liquidity as an important key performance indicator that are reported monthly to the board. The group has today a common cash pool to use excess liquidity

in the most efficient way. This cash pools are in our most used currencies. The liquidity risk is handled centrally in the group. Through cautious liquidity management, the group ensures that adequate cash is available to meet the group's operational requirements. Cash flow forecasts are prepared by the group's operating companies and aggregated at group level. Rolling forecasts for the group's liquidity reserve are monitored closely at group level to ensure that the group has sufficient cash to meet its operational requirements. Cash flow forecasts are prepared in the currencies SEK and NOK. The group also monitors the balance sheet-based liquidity measure cash and cash equivalents against internal requirements and secures access to external financing. Following the bond issue, the group has a credit facility in the group account structure.

(d) Refinancing risk

Refinancing risk is defined as the risk that it will be difficult to refinance the company, that financing cannot be obtained, or that it can only be obtained at increased cost. The group secures access to external financing through bonds. The group also have established a revolving credit facility. The finance function does not have a formal policy for refinancing targets but reports the status to the board on a regular basis. The bond loan in the balance sheet as of 31 December 2023 was originally due in May 2024, but in April 2024 the bond loan was extended to December 2025.

The following table shows an analysis of the group's non-derivative financial liabilities that constitute the group's financial liabilities, broken down by remaining maturity from the balance sheet date. The amounts indicated in the table are the contractual, undiscounted cash flows. Future foreign currency cash flows related to variable interest rates have been calculated based on the balance sheet date exchange rate and interest rate

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total agreed cash flows	Amount in financial statement
As of 31st December 2022							
Bond loan	8 023	26 718	302 813			337 554	281 154
Accounts payables	79 001					79 001	79 001
Other liabilities	27 602					27 602	27 602
Accrued cost		54 737				54 737	54 737
Leasingliability (short and longterm)	10 068	37 553	40 384	107 633	186 592	382 229	312 723
Total financial liabilities	124 694	119 008	343 197	107 633	186 592	881 123	755 217
As of 31st December 2023							
Bond loan	9 400	285 000				294 400	283 718
Accounts payables	79 500					79 500	79 500
Other liabilities	24 013					24 013	24 013
Accrued cost		55 752				55 752	55 752
Leasingliability (short and longterm)	16 242	58 125	69 468	164 258	168 848	476 941	405 540
Total financial liabilities	129 155	398 877	69 468	164 258	168 848	930 606	848 523

Management of capital

The group's goal in respect of capital structure is to secure its ability to continue as a going concern to generate a return for the shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure aimed at keeping the costs of capital down. Executive management regularly monitors the need to refinance external loans with the aim of renegotiating the group's credit facilities and long-term loans 6-12 months before the maturity date.

To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the group can issue new shares or sell assets to reduce its liabilities.

The group does not have any formal guidelines for assessing its capital.

NOTE 4 SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES AND ASSESSMENTS

The group makes estimates and assumptions about the future. The resulting accounting estimates will seldom by definition equal the related actual results. Estimates and assumptions which involve a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year are addressed below.

Goodwill impairment testing

Each year, the group tests goodwill for impairment in accordance with the accounting principle described in a note 15 to the accounts. The recoverable amounts for the cash-generating units (Sono Norway and Sono Sweden) have been determined by calculating value in use. For these calculations, certain estimates need to be made. The calculations are based on cash flows, as forecast in budgets adopted by management for the coming five years. Cash flows after the five-year period are extrapolated using the growth rate 2 (2). The assumed growth rate is consistent with industry forecasts for the industry of each cash-generating unit. For each CGU to which a significant amount of goodwill has been allocated, the material assumptions used in calculating value in use are indicated below.

- Pre-tax discount rate
- Long-term growth rate

Valuation of tax losses

On 31 December 2023, the group had unused tax losses of TSEK 94,322. A deferred tax asset is recognised for tax losses only to the extent that it is probable that these can be used to offset future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences. The amount recognized TSEK 88,390 in balance sheet.

The group has not expected that all tax losses will be possible to use to offset future taxable profits, due to new regulations in Sweden related to limited possibility to deduct interest expenses, certain part of losses related to this has not been activated in the balance sheet. This assessment is based on the adopted business plans and budgets for Sono Norway and Sono Sweden. A thorough budget process has been performed on a company level to be used for considering the group's deferred tax assets. The budgets for respective companies were approved by the board on 14th December 2023. Material assessments and estimates has been done related to revenue, order income and costs. Essential information that has been considered in the budget process is such as customer agreements, organizational restructurings, and more synergies within the group. Our new business area 3PL gives a positive effect on profitability. Due to the cost reductions made, the group managed to go through last year with relatively good results. The measures taken will give a good reason for increased profitability when the market recovers. The effect of the cost reductions has not yet fully shown but will have a further positive effect in the coming year. The measures taken in the group's active companies, combined with the fact that the rental agreements in the passive companies soon will end, implies that we assess the likelihood that the group are able to use its tax loss carry forwards in the coming years as very high. The tax losses carry forward in the group is to a large part related to losses arose from restructurings and closing businesses. These costs had the character as one-offs and will not occur in the coming years. Our best estimate is therefore that the future profit ability to the group's companies and the deficits historical background, make it possible to use the groups deferred tax assets related to losses to be used in full during the year 2024-2026.

Several assumptions have been done related to what profits each company is expected to have and in what year the tax loss can be used. The new regulations related to deduction of interest expenses has been assessed on a company-by-company level, which also determines the decision to not

recognize any deferred tax asset on this year's deficit in the parent company.

Right-of-use assets

The probability that premises will be sublet is considered in assessing right-of-use assets for loss-making contracts. On 31 December 2023, the group has two remaining loss-making contracts that run until May 2024. Based on an assessment of the available information, the group believes it is highly likely that the leased premises will to some extent be sublet, which has been considered in determining the amount of the right-of-use asset.

Defined benefit pension obligations

An estimate of defined benefit pension obligations is presented in note 27 to the accounts. The company's costs and the value of the outstanding obligations are estimated using actuarial calculations.

Measurement of inventories

A significant item in the consolidated balance sheet is inventories. In determining inventories, the risk of obsolescence is taken into account. The company applies a central group principle for assessing obsolescence, which takes account of the individual products' turnover rates and estimated future sales volumes. The size of the obsolescence reserve is thus sensitive to changes in estimated future sales volumes. Information on inventory obsolescence is provided in Note 19.

Significant estimates and judgements concerning the lease term

When the lease term has been determined, management considers all available information that creates an economic incentive to exercise an option to extend, or not to terminate, a lease. An option to extend a lease is included in the lease term only if it is reasonable to assume that the lease will be extended (or not terminated). When it is not reasonable to assume that the leases will be extended (or not terminated), potential future cash flows are not included in the lease liability. The assessment is reviewed in case of a significant event or change of circumstances that affects this assessment and the change is within the control of the lessee.

NOTE 5 INFORMATION ON OPERATING SEGMENTS

Operating segments are accounted for in a way that is consistent with the internal reports submitted to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is the function that is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the results of operating segments. In the group, this function has been identified as the CEO of Sono Group.

Sono has identified two operating segments based on geographic location. These are consistent with the internal reporting. Reports on products or business activities are not produced, as no customer or product accounts for more than 10 per cent of net sales in any of the segments.

Shared overhead costs have been allocated to the segments and are based on an arm's length allocation. Other, unallocated costs for the parent company and consolidated eliminations are included in the Other item.

2023				
	Sono Norway	Sono Sweden	Others/ Eliminations	Total
Revenue per segment	461 761	508 769	-	970 530
Net sales to other segment	-31 155	-53 491	-	-84 646
Revenue from external customers	430 606	455 278	-	885 884
EBITDA	46 699	73 315	-874	119 140
Amortisation and depreciation	-22 613	-53 431	-	-76 044
EBIT	24 086	19 884	-874	43 096
Financial items net	-9 631	-18 920	-27 173	-55 724
Profit before tax	14 455	964	-28 047	-12 628
Total Non-current assets	275 964	380 704	-	656 668
<i>of which Deferred tax assets</i>	3 903	19 685	-	23 588

2022				
	Sono Norway	Sono Sweden	Others/ Eliminations	Total
Revenue per segment	497 219	543 401	-	1 040 620
Net sales to other segment	-38 716	-59 951	-	-98 667
Revenue from external customers	458 503	483 450	-	941 953
EBITDA	39 715	68 337	-1 017	107 035
Amortisation and depreciation	-22 605	-41 441	-	-64 046
EBIT	17 110	26 896	-1 017	42 989
Financial items net	-11 181	-13 080	-18 607	-42 868
Profit before tax	5 929	13 816	-19 624	121
Total Non-current assets	299 599	281 621	-	581 220
<i>of which Deferred tax assets</i>	4 228	20 322	-	24 550

NOTE 6 REVENUES

	2023	2022
Income from contract with customers	885 884	941 953
Total revenues	885 884	941 953
Exchange-rate gains on operating receivables/liabilities	3 000	2 340
Rental income	5 751	6 886
Other	3 896	4 969
Total other income	12 647	14 195
Total operating revenues	898 531	956 148
Geographic distribution of external revenues based on customer location	2023	2022
Sweden	477 997	506 174
Norway	306 894	336 512
Denmark	81 442	68 483
Finland	775	1 109
Other Nordic	161	350
Great Britain	63	2 264
Other Europe	17 921	26 823
Other countries	631	238
Total revenues	885 884	941 953

NOTE 7 AUDITORS´FEES

Specification auditor's fee PricewaterhouseCoopers	2023	2022
Statutory audit	1 921	1 669
of which PWC Sweden	1 484	1 288
Other assurance services	-	-
of which PWC Sweden	-	-
Other non-assurance services	-	-
of which PWC Sweden	-	-
Tax consultant services	67	153
of which PWC Sweden	-	88
Total	1 988	1 822

Specification auditor's fee other companies	2023	2022
Statutory audit	118	92
Other assurance services	-	-
Other non-assurance services	20	-
Tax consultant services	-	-
Total	138	92

Of 2023 fees to auditors the following fees is to PriceWaterhouseCoopers AB:
 Statutory audit 788k, Other assurance services 0k, Other non-assurance services and
 Tax consultant services 0k.

With audit assignment means audit of annual statement and accounting, as well as the Board of
 Directors and CEO's management, other assignments related to auditor to perform and other reviews
 that comes from the audit. Everything else is other services.

NOTE 8 EMPLOYEES, PERSONNEL EXPENSES AND DIRECTORS' FEES

Salary to employees etc.

	2023	2022
Salaries and other remunerations	139 425	137 475
Social security fee	32 384	32 370
Pension cost*	13 197	14 579
Total remuneration to employees	185 006	184 424

*of which 3.055k (3.594)) refers to defined benefit plans.

Salaries and other remunerations incl soc. Sec fees	2023		2022	
	Salaries and other remunerations (whereas bonus = 150)	Social security fee incl pension costs.	Salaries and other remunerations (whereas bonus = 624)	Social security fee incl pension costs.
Board members, CEO and other management	6 906	1 946	7 812	1 960
<i>Pension cost</i>	-	(655)	-	(632)
Other employees	132 519	43 635	129 663	44 989
<i>Pension cost</i>	-	(13 197)	-	(13 947)
Group total	139 425	45 581	137 475	46 949

Average number of employees by country	2023		2022	
	Total	of which men	Total	of which men
Sweden	134	91	134	89
Norway	85	66	84	65
Denmark	7	5	7	5
Other	1	1	1	1
Group total	227	163	226	160

Gender population in Group (incl subsidiary) for board members and other management in %

	2023		2022	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Board members	0%	100%	0%	100%
CEO and other management	0%	100%	0%	100%

	Salary	Bonuses etc	Other	Pension-cost	Consultancy	Total
Board director	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board member Trond Frigaard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board member Simon Nyqvist Martinsen	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEO	1 665	-	153	94	-	1 912
Other management (3 persons)	4 502	150	436	561	-	5 649
Total	6 167	150	589	655	-	7 561

Salaries, remuneration and other 2022

	Salary	Bonuses etc	Other	Pension-cost	Consultancy	Total
Board director	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board member Trond Frigaard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board member Simon Nyqvist Martinsen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board member Mads Langaard	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEO from 4th March 2022 (Tore Skedsmo)	1 520	261	153	60	-	1 994
CEO until 4th March 2022 (Ole Vinje)	2 000	-	-	60	-	2 060
Other management (3 persons)	4 464	363	-	512	-	5 339
Total	7 984	624	153	632	-	9 393

Variable remuneration for 2023 (2022) refers to expensed bonuses that will be paid in 2024 (2023). For information on how bonuses have been calculated, see below. TSEK 1,500 of salary to Ole Vinje in 2022 is related to severance pay and salary under termination when he was relieved of duty. Other to Tore Skedsmo relates to company car expenses.

Guidelines

The Chairman and other members of the Board of Directors receive fees in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, 0 each.

The shareholders' meeting has adopted the following guidelines for remuneration of management. The remuneration paid to the Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives consists of a basic salary, variable remuneration, other benefits and pension contributions, etc. Other senior executives refer to the four people who, together with the CEO, make up the senior management team.

The balance between basic salary and variable remuneration must be proportionate to the executive's responsibilities and authority. For the CEO, variable remuneration is capped at 25 per cent of the basic salary. For other senior executives, variable remuneration is capped at 0–20 per cent of the basic salary. Variable remuneration is based on outcomes in relation to individually defined targets.

Pension benefits and other benefits for the CEO and other senior executives form part of the total remuneration.

The notice period for the CEO is 3 months. For other senior management there is a notice period between 3 and 6 months. Specific agreements related to retirement age, future pensions, severance pay to the board members or other senior management does not exist.

Bonus

For the CEO 2023, the bonus is based on the consolidated operating profit. The bonus for 2023 represented 0 % (16 %) of the basic salary.

For other senior executives, the bonus is based on the consolidated operating profit. Bonuses for other senior executives for 2023 range from 0–10 % of the basic salary (0–16%).

Pension

The group has both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. Retirement benefit cost refers to the cost which affects profit for the year.

Defined contribution pension

The pension contribution is 4–25 per cent of the pensionable salary. Pensionable pay refers to the basic salary plus average variable pay for the last three years. The retirement age for the CEO is 70 years. For other senior executives, the retirement age ranges from 65 to 70 years.

Defined benefit pension

This type of pension applies only to former employees and is not offered to any new employees. All defined benefit plans are final salary pension plans, which give the employees benefits in the form of guaranteed pension payments during their lifetimes. The level of the benefit depends on the employee's period of service and salary at the time of retirement.

NOTE 9 OTHER EXTERNAL COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES

	2023	2022
Freight costs	20 141	19 130
Exchange-rate losses on operating receivables/liabilities	3 245	2 873
Advertising	14 121	9 272
Travel costs	9 386	8 804
Consultancy fees and external personnel	3 041	3 222
IT costs	12 750	12 673
Facility costs	10 095	12 589
Bad debts	166	1 405
Other operating costs	22 573	14 571
Total operating expenses	95 518	84 539

NOTE 10 INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME AND EXPENSES

Interest and similar income	2023	2022
Exchange rate gains	7 787	4 436
Gains repurchase of issued bonds	-	-
Other interest income	2 947	626
Total	10 734	5 062

Interest and similar expense	2023	2022
Exchange rate losses	6 287	2 985
Other interest expense	5 325	2 405
Interest expense, leasing liability	16 249	11 729
Interest expense bonds	38 597	30 811
Total	66 458	47 930

NOTE 11 NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES

	2023	2022
Exchange rate differences affecting operating results	-245	-533
Exchange rate differences in financial items	1 500	1 451
Total	1 255	918

NOTE 12 INVESTMENTS IN GROUP COMPANIES

On 31 December 2023, the group had the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Corp. Reg. no	registered office	Ownership/ voting right	Carrying amount 2023-12-31	Carrying amount 2022-12-31
Directly owned					
Sono Holding Norge AS (prev. NIG Norge AS)	995 246 511	Borgenhaugen, NO	100%	193 609	193 609
ACAP Invest AB	556087-7838	Tranås, SE	100%	112 847	112 847
Indirectly owned					
Sono Norge AS (prev Altistore AS)	991 625 216	Borgenhaugen, NO	100%		
Sono Denop ApS (prev Denop ApS)	30825764	Ikast, DK	100%		
Sarpsborg Metall AS	929 567 528	Borgenhaugen, NO	100%		
Sarpsborg Metall AB	556758-0344	Mölnadal, SE	100%		
Sono Danmark A/S (prev Sono SSG A/S)	29153205	Ikast, DK	100%		
Sono Norop AS (prev Norop AS)	989 263 900	Borgenhaugen, NO	100%		
Sono IPO Ltd (prev NIG IPO Ltd)	1698211	Hong Kong, CN	100%		
NIG Sverige AB	556475-9545	Malmö, SE	100%		
Sono Sweop AB (prev Sweop AB)	556591-2374	Tranås, SE	100%		
Sono Brands AB	556862-5536	Tranås, SE	100%		
Sono Sverige AB (prev Ergoff Miljö AB)	556595-7809	Uppsala, SE	100%		
Sonesson Inredningar AB	556139-0336	Malmö, SE	100%		
Sørliie Prosjektinnredninger AS	975 378 535	Sarpsborg, NO	100%		
Total investments in subsidiaries				306 456	306 456

NOTE 13 TAX

	2023	2022
Income tax expense:		
Current tax:		
Tax payable	-2 587	1 431
Correction of previous years current income taxes		
Deferred tax		
Changes in deferred tax	-962	-6 277
Tax expense	-3 549	-4 846

Pre-tax profit		
Tax on profit for the year based on Sweden's tax rate (21.4%)	2 601	-25
Non deductible expenses	-6 346	-4 633
Non-taxable income	531	-
Effect of other tax rates in subsidiaries	-75	-28
Usage of tax losses carried forward	-242	-
Effect of change in tax rate	-	-
Other	-19	-160
Tax expense	-3 549	-4 846

Weighted average tax percentage for the Group was 133% (5%). The reason for the high tax rate is that the group does not deduct all interest costs. Deferred tax has not been reported on non-deducted interest costs.

	2023	2022
Tax loss carried forward		
Losses carried forward	88 394	97 724
Not booked losses carried forward	5 928	4 760
<i>Potential tax, 20.6%</i>		
<i>No tax loss carried forward in the Group has maturity date.</i>		

	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Pensions	729	558
Tax losses carried forward	18 262	20 131
Software	-486	-621
Property, plant and equipment	-13	-25
Inventories	602	449
Leasing	86 950	67 070
	-82 521	-63 308
Temporary differences related to restructuring cost	65	295
Net deferred tax asset (liabilities)	23 588	24 550

	2023	2022
Changes in deferred tax assets		
Opening balance	24 550	30 827
Changes in temporary differences in accordance with income statement	-1 527	-4 770
Changes in temporary differences booked toward OCI	598	-1 609
Translation effects	-33	102
Net deferred tax asset (liabilities)	23 588	24 550

For further information regarding valuation of deferred tax assets, see note 4, "valuation of tax losses".

NOTE 14 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings and land	Machinery and equipment	Equipment tools and fixtures & fittings	Total
1 of January 2022				
Acquisition cost	4 578	15 243	28 826	48 647
Accumulated depreciation and write downs	-3 371	-15 080	-27 398	-45 849
Accumulated cost	1 207	163	1 428	2 798
Financial year 2022				
Initial carrying amount	1 207	163	1 428	2 798
Additions	461	122	5 604	6 187
Purchase of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-24	-24
Depreciations	-200	-132	-1 451	-1 783
Exchange differences	38	2	17	57
Carrying amount	1 506	155	5 574	7 235
Per 31 december 2022				
Acquisition cost	5 039	15 367	34 423	54 829
Accumulated depreciation and write downs	-3 533	-15 212	-28 849	-47 594
Accumulated cost	1 506	155	5 574	7 235
Financial year 2023				
Initial carrying amount	1 506	155	5 574	7 235
Additions	458	600	3 202	4 260
Purchase of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciations	-262	-177	-2 030	-2 469
Exchange differences	-105	-18	-23	-146
Carrying amount	1 597	560	6 723	8 880
Per 31. December 2023				
Acquisition cost	5 151	15 949	37 602	58 702
Accumulated depreciation and write downs	-3 554	-15 389	-30 879	-49 822
Carrying amount	1 597	560	6 723	8 880

NOTE 15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Software	Total
1 of January 2022			
Acquisition cost	240 606	36 666	277 272
Accumulated depreciation and write downs	-	-24 953	-24 953
Carrying amount	240 606	11 713	252 319
Financial year 2022			
Initial carrying amount	240 606	11 713	252 319
Additions	-	2 157	2 157
Purchase of subsidiary	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Exchange differences	5 094	287	5 381
Depreciations	-	-5 010	-5 010
Carrying amount	245 700	9 147	254 847
Per 31 december 2022			
Acquisition cost	245 700	39 110	284 810
Accumulated depreciation and write downs	0	-29 963	-29 963
Accumulated cost	245 700	9 147	254 847
Financial year 2023			
Initial carrying amount	245 700	9 147	254 847
Additions	-	2 089	2 089
Purchase of subsidiaries	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-11 227	-447	-11 674
Depreciations	-	-5 008	-5 008
Carrying amount	234 473	5 781	240 254
Per 31 december 2023			
Acquisition cost	234 473	40 137	274 610
Accumulated depreciation and write downs	-	-34 356	-34 356
Accumulated cost	234 473	5 781	240 254
Summary of goodwill by segment			
		31-dec-23	31-dec-22
Sono Sweden		76 369	76 369
Sono Norway		158 104	169 331
Total		234 473	245 700

Goodwill impairment testing

The Board of Directors monitors goodwill broken down by the two operating segments identified in Note 5.

The recoverable amount for goodwill has been determined based on calculations of value in use. The CEO has made the assessment that sales growth, EBITDA margin, discount rate and long-term growth are the most significant assumptions in the impairment test. Calculations of value in use are made on the basis of estimated future cash flows before tax based on five-year financial budgets that

have been approved by management. The calculation is based on management's experience and historical data. For both operating segments, the sustainable long-term growth rate has been estimated based on industry forecasts and is 2 per cent. The most significant assumptions are changes in the society (war, etc) and changes in inflation and interest rates.

For each operating segment to which a significant amount of goodwill has been allocated, the material assumptions, long-term growth rates and discount rates used in calculating value in use are indicated below.

Essential assumptions used for calculation of value:

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Discount rate before taxes*	10.7%	10.6%
Long term growth rate**	2%	2%

* Pre-tax discount rate used in Sweden (Norway 10.4% (9.9%)), calculating the present value of estimated future cash flows.

** Weighted average growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

Goodwill sensitivity analysis

The recoverable amount comfortably exceeds the carrying amount of goodwill. A reduction in the future profits with 20-30% or an increase of discount rate with appr 3% would not result in any impairment in either segment.

NOTE 16 CLASSIFICATIONS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Assets measured at initial cost	
	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Non-current financial assets	127	133
Aktuella skattefordringar	2 458	-
Trade and other receivables	104 512	117 844
Cash and cash equivalents	26 720	17 508
Total financial assets	133 817	135 485
	Liabilities measured at initial cost	
	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Bond loans	283 718	281 154
Current interest-bearing liabilities	2 200	-
Accounts payable	79 500	79 001
Other current liabilities	24 013	27 602
Accrued expenses	55 752	54 737
Total financial liabilities	445 183	442 494

In addition to the financial liabilities presented above, there are lease liabilities that are valued in accordance with IFRS 16.

NOTE 17 LEASES

Right-of-use assets	Machinery and equipment			Total
	Buildings	equipment	Vehicles	
Acquisition cost 1 January 2022	289 758	3 237	13 672	306 667
Addition of right-of-use assets	181 182	10 238	3 737	195 157
Disposals	-87 213	-2 497	-3 169	-92 879
Transfers and reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Currency exchange differences	5 098	7	321	5 426
Acquisition cost 31 December 2022	388 825	10 985	14 561	414 371
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 1 January 2022	-143 687	-2 602	-7 585	-153 874
Depreciation	-50 316	-1 976	-5 344	-57 636
Disposals	87 213	2 668	3 333	93 214
Transfers and reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Currency exchange differences	-1 397	-6	-215	-1 618
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31 December 2022	-108 187	-1 916	-9 811	-119 914
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets 31 December 2022	280 638	9 069	4 750	294 455
Lower of remaining lease term or economic life	2-15 years	3-6 years	4 years	
Depreciation method	Linear	Linear	Linear	

Right-of-use assets	Machinery and equipment			Total
	Buildings	equipment	Vehicles	
Acquisition cost 1 January 2023	388 825	10 985	14 561	414 371
Addition of right-of-use assets	141 587	14 217	9 418	165 222
Disposals	-6 335	-58	-3 729	-10 122
Old Disposals	-742	-45	-27	-814
Currency exchange differences	-11 496	-19	-468	-11 983
Acquisition cost 31 December 2023	511 839	25 080	19 755	556 674
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 1 January 2023	-108 187	-1 916	-9 811	-119 914
Depreciation	-58 751	-3 755	-5 558	-68 064
Disposals	6 335	58	3 729	10 122
Old Disposals	742	45	27	814
Currency exchange differences	4 116	12	56	4 184
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31 December 2023	-155 745	-5 556	-11 557	-172 858
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets 31 December 2023	356 094	19 524	8 198	383 814
Lower of remaining lease term or economic life	2-15 years	3-6 years	4 years	
Depreciation method	Linear	Linear	Linear	

Summary of the lease liabilities in the financial statements	Statement of:	Total
At initial application 01.01.2022		172 817
New lease liabilities recognised in the year		195 108
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	Cash flows	-59 391
Cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability	Cash flows	-11 730
Interest expense on lease liabilities	Profit and loss	11 730
Currency exchange differences	income	4 189
Total lease liabilities at 31 December 2022		312 723
Current lease liabilities	Financial position	41 084
Non-current lease liabilities	Financial position	271 639
Total cash outflows for leases	Cash flows	-72 505

Summary of the lease liabilities in the financial statements	Statement of:	Total
At initial application 31.12.2023		312 723
New lease liabilities recognised in the year		165 181
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	Cash flows	-64 021
Cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability	Cash flows	-16 247
Interest expense on lease liabilities	Profit and loss	16 167
Currency exchange differences	Profit and loss and Other comprehensive	-8 505
Total lease liabilities at 31 December 2023		405 298
Current lease liabilities	Financial position	66 257
Non-current lease liabilities	Financial position	339 283
Total cash outflows for leases	Cash flows	-64 021

Interest expenses related to lease liabilities are presented in Note 10.

Practical expedients are applied

The group also leases PCs, IT equipment and machinery with lease terms of one to three years. The group has elected not to recognise lease liabilities or right-of-use assets for low-value leases. Such lease payments are instead expensed as incurred. Nor does the group recognise lease liabilities and right-of-use assets for short-term leases.

Summary of other lease expenses recognised in profit or loss	Total
Operating expenses related to short-term leases (including short-term low value assets)	909
Total lease expenses included in other operating expenses	909

The leases do not contain any restrictions on the company's dividend policy or financing.

Option to extend

The group's leases for properties have lease terms ranging from 2 to 15 years and several of the leases include an option to extend the lease term at the end of the original term. At the commencement of the lease, the group assesses whether it is reasonable to assume that the option to extend will be exercised or not.

Option to purchase

The group leases machinery, equipment and vehicles with lease terms of 3 to 6 years. Some of the leases include an option to purchase the assets at the end of the lease term. At the commencement of the lease, the group assesses whether it is reasonable to assume that this option will be exercised. This assessment is updated when circumstances indicate renewed operational plans for the leased assets.

NOTE 18 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

In the table below the Group's accounts receivable is presented according to functional currency. The amounts are revaluated to SEK according to balance date.

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Receivables related to revenue from contracts with customers - external	102 526	114 409
Provision for bad debts	-1 040	-1 194
Total accounts receivables	101 486	113 215

Reported amounts, per currency, for the Group's accounts receivable are as follows:

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
SEK	55 343	46 268
DKK	6 769	9 026
EUR	114	748
USD	2	223
NOK	39 258	56 950
Total	101 486	113 215

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Receivables not due for payment	80 355	102 309
Less that 30 days since due date	19 188	12 093
30-60 days since due date	2 619	666
60-180 days since due date	2 309	1 114
More than 180 days since due date	-1 945	-1 773
Minus: provisions for bad debts	-1 040	-1 194
Total contract assets	101 486	113 215

The maximum exposure to credit risk for accounts receivable at the balance sheet date is the carrying amount, as shown above. The fair value of accounts receivable is equal to the carrying amount, as the discount effect is insignificant.

NOT 19 INVENTORIES

The value of the group's inventories on 31 December 2023 was TSEK 73,872 (88,829). In the financial year 2023, costs of goods sold of TSEK 494,308 (565,741). were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. They were accounted for as Raw materials and consumables in the statement of comprehensive income.

The write-down of net realisable value is TSEK 7,024 (6,554). The write-down was recognised in Raw materials and consumables in the income statement in 2023.

NOT 20 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Deposits	-	20
Other	3 025	4 609
Total	3 025	4 629

NOT 21 PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Insurance	620	887
Leasing	212	229
Delivered, not invoiced goods	2 193	2 421
Prepaid expenses, 3PL	3 114	2 937
Other	5 492	623
Total	11 631	7 097

NOT 22 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Cash at banks and on hand	26 720	17 508
Total	26 720	17 508

In addition to cash and cash equivalents, Sono Group has an undrawn credit facility of SEK 30 million (30 million) MSEK). The agreed credit for 2023 is SEK 30 million (30 million).

NOTE 23 SHARE CAPITAL AND OTHER PAID IN CAPITAL

On 31 December 2023, the share capital consisted of 759 201 ordinary shares with a quotient value of SEK 139.12 per share.

	2023	2022
Ordinary shares, nominal amount SEK 139.12	759 201	759 201
Total number of shares	759 201	759 201

Each share carries one vote. All shares issued by the parent company are fully paid up.

	Number of shares:	Ownership interest:
Frigaard Industries AS	672 405	88,57%
Nye Sørli Bygg AS	33 857	4,46%
Opulentia Invest AS	15 008	1,98%
VHS Holding AS	10 816	1,42%
Add Relax AB	8 181	1,08%
Funtus AS	3 605	0,47%
PH Capital AS	3 605	0,47%
Jacob Iqbal	3 605	0,47%
Fredrik Juntti	3 605	0,47%
Stian Folker Larsen	3 605	0,47%
TG Sport AB	909	0,12%
	759 201	100,00%

NOTE 24 ACQUISITIONS

The group has not completed any company acquisitions that were consolidated in either 2023 or 2022. In April 2023 a new company, Sabilia Nordic AB, was established which was then sold during the year.

NOTE 25 BORROWINGS

Longterm	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Bonds	-	285 000
Cost related to bonds	-	-3 846
Leasing liability	339 283	271 639
Liabilities to credit institutions	468	-
Total long term	339 751	552 793
Shortterm	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Leasing liability	66 252	41 084
Bonds short term	285 000	-
Cost related to bonds	-1 282	-
Total short term	349 970	41 084
Totals liabilities	689 721	593 877

Bonds

In May 2021, the group refinanced SEK 285 million in bonds. The bonds mature in December 2025 and have a variable interest rate of 3 months STIBOR + 9 per cent.

The carrying amounts are considered to approximate the fair values.

The fair value of the bond loan is the listed price as of 31st December 2022 and the bond loan is classified in level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

The group was in compliance with all covenants in 2022. This is mainly covenants on rolling 12 months profitability and limit on available liquidity. These are related to credit facilities and bond. Agreed credit facility for the group as of 31st Dec 2022 was SEK 30m (SEK 30m).

NOTE 26 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Accrued salaries incl. holiday pay and social security	29 802	35 424
Cost of goods	2 494	3 624
Audit fee	722	704
Interest	5 701	4 761
Deferred income, 3PL	3 417	3 941
Other items	13 616	6 283
Total	55 752	54 737

NOTE 27 OBLIGATIONS, INTEREST-BEARING

The group has defined benefit pension plans in Sweden. All defined benefit plans are final salary pension plans, which give the employees benefits in the form of guaranteed pension payments during their lifetimes. The level of the benefit depends on the employee's period of service and salary at the time of retirement

The amounts presented in the statement of financial position and changes in the defined benefit pension plan during the year are as follows.

1 January 2022	30 250
Current service cost this year	-
Current service cost previous years	-
(gains)/losses from regulations	-594
Interest cost/(-income)	505
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	-90
Actuarial gains/losses:	
- (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	2 818
- (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-10 629
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-7 811
Fees from:	
Employer	
Employees covered by plan	
Settlements	-
Payments from plan	-1 086
Per 31 December 2022	21 262
Per 1 januari 2023	21 262
Current service cost this year	-
Current service cost previous years	-
(gains)/losses from regulations	-502
Interest cost/(-income)	824
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	322
Actuarial gains/losses:	
- (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	1 302
- (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	1 601
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	2 903
Fees from:	
Employer	
Employees covered by plan	
Settlements	-
Payments from plan	-1 254
Per 31 december 2023	23 233

Actuarial assumptions as follows:	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Discount rate	3,20%	4,00%
Inflation	1,60%	2,00%

Assumptions about life expectancy are based on official statistics and experience from mortality studies in Sweden and are determined in consultation with actuarial experts.

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in one assumption while other assumptions are held constant. In practice, it is unlikely that this would occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. In calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) is used as for calculating the pension liability that is recognised in the statement of financial position. The duration of the obligation is 13 years for 2023.

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted key assumptions is:

	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2023-12-31	2022-12-31	2023-12-31	2022-12-31	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Discount rate	0,50%	0,50%	Reduction with 7.3 %	Reduction with 7.3 %	Increase with 7.3 %	Increase with 7.3 %
Inflation	0,50%	0,50%	Increase with 7.3 %	Increase with 7.3 %	Reduction with 7.4%	Reduction with 7.4%
Life expectancy	+/- 1 year	+/- 1 year	Increase with 4.2 %	Increase with 4.2 %	Reduction with 4.9%	Reduction with 4.9%

NOTE 28 PLEDGED ASSETS

Carrying amount for assets pledged as security	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Shares in subsidiaries	208 970	266 573
Chattel	12 000	12 000
	220 970	278 573

Shares in subsidiaries are pledged as security for the groups credit line and bond loan.

NOTE 29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

North Investment Group AB (publ) is 88.6 per cent owned by Frigaard Industries AS, corp. ID no. 999 210 384, with registered office in Sarpsborg, Norway. The ultimate consolidated financial statements are prepared by Soland Invest AS, corp. ID no. 987 521 465, with registered office in Sarpsborg, Norway. Related parties are all subsidiaries in the group as well as senior executives in the group and their close family members.

Services are purchased and sold to related parties on normal commercial terms and on a commercial basis, and in compliance with the applicable transfer pricing policy.

The group has not made any provisions for doubtful debts attributable to related parties and did not recognise any expenses for doubtful debts from related parties during the period. No collateral has been posted for the receivables.

Sale of goods and services	2023	2022
Rental income properties	803	837
Other sale of goods and services	2 394	2 599
Total	3 197	3 436

Purchase of goods and services	2023	2022
Purchase of services	2 495	3 883
Total	2 495	3 883

Receivables and payables at year end due to sale/purchase of goods and services	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
<i>Receivables to related parties</i>		
Frigaard Gruppen AS	23	64
Other related parties	343	456
<i>Payables to related parties</i>		
Frigaard Gruppen AS	207	459
Other related parties	50	27

All trade with goods and services shown in table above to which no name is attached are to other group companies/legal entities.

All receivables and liabilities at year-end arising from sales of goods and services to which no name is attached are to other group companies/legal entities.

NOTE 30 EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The Group's bond loan with a maturity date of May 2024 has been extended to December 2025. In addition to this, there are no changes to important aspects or occurred significant effects after the end of the accounting period that affects the financial statement.

PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PARENT COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

All amounts in SEK thousand	Note	jan-dec 2023	jan-dec 2022
Revenue		-	-
Other operating revenue		-	-
Total operating revenue		-	-
Cost of goods sold		-	-
Other external cost	2	(1 874)	(1 017)
Salaries and personnel expense		-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
Other operating expense		-	-
Total operating expense		(1 874)	(1 017)
Operating profit		(1 874)	(1 017)
Interest income and similar	3	74 755	16 993
		1 000	-
Interest expense and similar	3	(50 212)	(35 600)
Net financial income (expenses)		25 543	(18 607)
Appropriations	10	-	-
Profit before income tax		23 669	(19 624)
Income taxes	4	-	-
Net profit for the period		23 669	(19 624)

In the parent company no amounts has been booked towards other comprehensive income, as a result total comprehensive income is equal to net profit for the year.

PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

All amounts in SEK thousand

ASSETS	Note	2023 31-dec	2022 31-dec
Participations in Group companies	5,8	306 456	306 456
Deferred tax receivables	4	321	321
Other long term receivables group	9	94 310	94 310
Total non-current financial assets		401 087	401 087
Total non-current assets		401 087	401 087
Other short term receivables group	9,10	166 527	151 836
Other short term receivables		1 032	348
Tax recoverables		-	-
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		70	64
Cash and cash equivalents		24 269	16 456
Total current receivables		191 898	168 704
Total current assets		191 898	168 704
TOTAL ASSETS		592 985	569 791
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 31-dec	2022 31-dec
Share capital	7	105 619	105 619
Other equity		-31 637	-12 013
This years result	11	23 669	-19 624
Equity attributable to majority shareholders		97 651	73 982
Bonds	6	-	281 154
Total non-current liabilities		-	281 154
Prepayments from customers		283 718	-
Accounts payable		21	-
Other short term liabilities group companies		205 621	209 829
Tax payable	4	-	-
Other short term liabilities		208	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income		5 766	4 826
Total current liabilities		495 334	214 655
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		592 985	569 791

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Amount in SEK thousand	Note	Restricted equity		Unrestricted equity		Total equity
		Share capital	Other paid-in capital	Retained earnings	This years result	
Equity on 1 January 2022		105 619	-	17 158	-29 171	93 606
Appropriation of profit according to General meeting		-	-	-29 171	29 171	-
This years result		-	-	-	-19 624	-19 624
Total comprehensive income		105 619	-	-12 013	-19 624	73 982
Equity on 1 January 2023		105 619	-	-12 013	-19 624	73 982
Appropriation of profit according to General meeting		-	-	-19 624	19 624	-
This years result	11				23 669	23 669
Total comprehensive income		105 619	-	-31 637	23 669	97 651
Equity on 31 December 2023		105 619	-	-31 637	23 669	97 651

PARENT COMPANY CASH-FLOW STATEMENT

All amounts in SEK thousand

	2023	2022
Cash flows from operations		
Profit/(loss) before income taxes	23 669	-19 624
Taxes paid in the period	-	-
Dividend received from associated companies	2 564	2 562
Net cash flow from operations before changes in working capital	26 233	-17 062
Change in trade debtors	-690	-2 044
Change in trade creditors	1 169	-480
Change in other provisions	-	-
Net cash flow from operations	26 712	-19 586
Cash flows from investments		
Payment on loan receivables group (short/long)	-18 899	-7 441
Net cash flows from investments	-18 899	-7 441
Cash flow from financing		
Proceeds from long term loans	-	-
Repayment of borrowings group	-	-
Repayments of borrowings	-	-
Net cash flow from financing	-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	7 813	-27 027
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	16 456	43 483
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	24 269	16 456

1 SUMMARY OF PARENT COMPANY ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Significant accounting principles applied in preparing these annual accounts are described in the following. Unless otherwise stated, these principles have been applied consistently for all the years presented.

The annual accounts for the parent company have been prepared in accordance with Recommendation RFR 2 Financial Reporting for Legal Entities of the Swedish Financial Reporting Board and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act. In cases where the parent company applies other accounting principles than the group's accounting principles, as described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, this is indicated in the following.

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the cost method.

Preparing financial statements in compliance with RFR 2 requires the use of critical accounting estimates. Management is also required to make certain judgements in applying the parent company's accounting principles. Areas which involve a high degree of judgement, are complex or where assumptions and estimates have a material impact on the annual accounts are described in a note to the consolidated financial statements.

Through its activities, the parent company is exposed to a wide range of financial risks: market risk (currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The parent company's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and strives to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial results. For more information on financial risks, see the note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

The parent company applies other accounting principles than the group in the cases indicated below.

Formats

The format prescribed in the Annual Accounts Act is used for the income statement and balance sheet. The statement of changes in equity also follows the format used in the group but is required to contain the columns specified in the Annual Accounts Act. This also means that different names are used than in the consolidated financial statements, primarily with regard to financial income and expense, and equity.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment. Cost includes acquisition-related costs and any additional considerations.

When there is an indication that investments in subsidiaries are impaired, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses are recognised in the item "Profit/loss from investments in group companies".

Shareholder contributions and group contributions

Group contributions from the parent company to subsidiaries and group contributions received by the parent company from subsidiaries are recognised as appropriations. Shareholder contributions paid are recognised as an increase in the carrying amount of the interest in the parent company and as an increase in equity in the receiving entity.

Financial instruments

IFRS 9 is not applied in the parent company. The parent company instead applies the sections specified in RFR 2 (IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, sections 3–10).

Financial instruments are measured at cost. In subsequent periods, financial assets that have been acquired with the intention of being held for the short term are recognised at the lower of cost or market value using the lower of cost or market method.

In calculating the net realisable value of receivables that are current assets, the principles for impairment testing and expected loss provisioning in IFRS 9 is applied. For a receivable that is recognised at amortised cost at group level, this means that the loss provision recognised in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 9 is also recognised in the parent company.

Leases

As regards IFRS 16, the parent company intends to apply the exemption provided for in RFR 2 and account for all leases as operating leases.

All leases in which the company is the lessee are accounted for as operating leases regardless of whether the leases are finance or operating leases. Lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The company has no leases.

Note 2 Auditors' fees

PricewaterhouseCoopers	2023	2022
Statutory audit	759	545
Other assurance services	-	-
Other non-assurance services	-	-
Tax consultant services	-	-
Total	759	545

Note 3 Interest and similar income and expenses

Interest and similar income	2023	2022
Exchange rate gain	360	-
Interest income, other	1 153	437
Interest income, group	21 526	16 556
Dividend, group	51 716	-
Total	74 755	16 993
Interest and similar expense	2023	2022
Exchange rate losses	596	-
Interest expense group	8 722	3 535
Interest expense other	2 297	1 254
Interest expense bonds	38 597	30 811
Total	50 212	35 600

Note 4 Tax

	2023	2022
Income tax expense:		
<i>Current tax</i>		
Tax payable	-	-
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Changes in deferred tax	-	-
Changes in tax rate	-	-
Tax expense	-	-
This years result before tax	23 669	-19 624
Tax on profit for the year (average effective tax rate)	-4 876	4 043
Changes in unrecognised deferred tax asset	-229	-197
Non deductible expenses	-5 549	-3 846
Effect of change in tax rate*	10 654	-
Tax expense	-	-
Tax loss carried forward	2023	2022
Losses carried forward	1 557	1 557
Not capitilised losses carried forward	5 240	4 130
	6 797	5 687
Potential tax benefit 20.6%		

Note 5 Investments in group companies

Dotterbolag	org.nr	säte	Andel	Redovisat värde	Redovisat värde
				2023-12-31	2022-12-31
<i>Direkt ägda</i>					
Sono Holding Norge AS (f.d NIG Norge AS)	995 246 511	Borgenhaugen, NO	100%	193 609	193 609
ACAP Invest AB	556087-7838	Tranås, SE	100%	112 847	112 847

The share of equity and the share of voting rights are the same.

Note 6 Borrowings

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Longterm		
Bonds	-	285 000
Cost related to bonds	-	-3 846
	-	281 154
Shortterm		
Bonds short term	285 000	-
Cost related to bonds	-1 282	-
	283 718	-
Total liabilities	283 718	281 154

Note 7 Share capital

See Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements for information on the parent company's share capital.

Note 8 Pledged assets

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Shares in subsidiaries	306 456	306 456

Note 9 Related party transactions

North Investment Group AB (publ) is 88.6 per cent owned by Frigaard Industries AS, corp. ID no. 999 210 384, with registered office in Sarpsborg, Norway. The ultimate consolidated financial statements are prepared by Soland Invest AS, corp. ID no. 987 521 465, with registered office in Sarpsborg, Norway. Related parties are all subsidiaries in the group as well as senior executives in the group and their close family members. Services are purchased and sold to related parties on normal commercial terms and on a commercial basis, and in compliance with the applicable transfer pricing policy. The group has not made any provisions for doubtful debts attributable to related parties and did not recognise any expenses for doubtful debts from related parties during the period. No collateral has been posted for the receivables.

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Receivables on related parties:		
ACAP Invest AB	44 310	44 310
NIG Norge AS	50 000	50 000
Other	-	-
Liabilities on related parties:		
Frigaard Gruppen AS	-	-
ACAP Invest AB	-	-
NIG Norge AS	-	-

Note 10 Appropriations received

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Group contribution received	-	-

Note 11 Events after the end of the financial year

The Group's bond loan with a maturity date of May 2024 has been extended to December 2025. In Addition to this, there are no changes to important aspects or occurred significant effects after the end of the accounting period that affects the financial statement.

Note 12 Appropriations of profit or loss

Proposed appropriation

The Board of Directors proposes that the earnings be appropriated as follows:

retained earnings	-31 638
this year's loss	23 669
To be carried forward	-7 969

The group's income statement and balance sheets will be presented for approval to the Annual General Meeting on 16 May 2024.

The Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer certify that the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and provide a true and fair view of the group's financial position and results. The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards and provide a true and fair view of the parent company's financial position and results.

The auditor's report for the group and parent company provides a true and fair overview of the development of the group's and parent company's business, financial position, and results, and describes significant risks and uncertainties faced by the parent company and the companies included in the group

Tranås, the date of the document electronic signatures

Helge Stemshaug
Chairman of the Board

Trond O. Frigaard
Director

Simon Nyquist Martinsen
Director

Tore Knut Skedsmo
Chief Executive Officer

We submitted our auditor's report on the day that appears on our electronic signature
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Kristoffer Johansson
Authorised Public Accountant



Auditor's report

Unofficial translation

To the general meeting of the shareholders of North Investment Group AB (publ), corporate identity number 556972-0468

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of North Investment Group AB (publ) for the year 2023 except for the corporate governance statement on pages 7-8.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of parent company and the group as of 31 December 2023 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2023 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act. Our opinions do not cover the corporate governance statement on pages 7-8. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopt the income statement and balance sheet for the Parent Company and the income statement and statement of financial position for the Group.

Our opinions in this report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are consistent with the content of the additional report that has been submitted to the parent company's Board of Directors in accordance with the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 11.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. This includes that, based on the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided to the audited company or, where applicable, its parent company or its controlled companies within the EU.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Our audit approach

Audit scope

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the group operates.



North Investment Group AB has 15 subsidiaries in 4 countries mainly located in Scandinavia. The operations are essentially conducted in Sweden and Norway while the operations in subsidiaries in other countries are less extensive. The Accounting function is centralised to a Swedish and a Norwegian function that report to the head office in Sweden. In our assessment of the level of audit that needed to be carried out in each entity, we considered the geographic distribution of the Group, the size of each entity and the specific risk profile represented by each unit. In light of this, we made the assessment that, in addition to the Parent Company in Sweden, a complete audit was to be carried out of the financial information prepared by the 10 significant subsidiaries that have their registered office in Sweden and Norway. In Sweden, the audit was performed by the group team, and in Norway we engaged a local team from the PwC network. The group team studied the work performed by this entity auditor in order to ensure that sufficient auditing had been conducted, and also remained in regular contact to gain an understanding of how the audit had been carried out. For an additional entity in Norway that we believe did not warrant a complete audit, we instructed the entity auditor to carry out specifically designed audit procedures. For other entities, whose total operation comprise only a small portion of the Group's business, our group team performed an analytical examination.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters of the audit are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of, and in forming our opinion thereon, the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of goodwill</p> <p>The Group recognised goodwill of SEK 234 MSEK as per 31 December 2023, divided between two cash-generating units – Sono Sweden and Sono Norway.</p> <p>Since this asset is not amortised on a continuous basis, an impairment test is to take place at least once a year. North Investment Group performed a test in the fourth quarter of 2023 and had not identified any impairment requirement as per 31 December 2023.</p> <p>Such a test includes assumptions about, for example, future growth, profitability and the discount rate. Accordingly, management and the Board must make complex assessments and estimates.</p> <p>This is a key audit matter since the amount of the asset is material and the assumptions required include judgements and estimates that individually could be crucial to the valuation.</p> <p>The significant assumptions applied to impairment testing are described in Notes 4 and 15.</p>	<p>We observed, together with PwC's valuation specialists, that the impairment tests prepared, one per segment, were conducted in accordance with accepted principles and methods.</p> <p>The most important assumptions made by management and the Board in the impairment test are profitability and the discount rate.</p> <p>We have assessed these assumptions by comparing against budget for 2024, as well as past outcomes.</p> <p>We also performed an independent assessment based on market-economic conditions for the cash-generating units. We compared discount rates with observable market data. We also examined the consistency of the significant assumptions compared with prior years.</p> <p>Based on the impairment testing, we conducted simulations and sensitivity analyses to understand how a change impacts the values and any impairment requirement. These tests also formed the basis of our examination of the disclosures provided in Note 4 and Note 15 of the annual report.</p>



Valuation of deferred tax assets attributable to tax loss carry-forwards

Notes 4 and 13 state that the Group recognises a deferred tax asset of a material amount. These tax assets are primarily attributable to tax loss carry-forwards in Sweden.

To assess the value of the deferred tax assets, management and the Board have to make assumptions about the amount of future taxable earnings, which is affected by market conditions, the performance of the company and applicable tax legislation. Complexity increases due to rules on limiting interest deductions, including time restrictions. Swedish loss carry-forwards are otherwise not limited in time.

This is a key audit matter since the amount of the asset is material and the assumptions required include judgements and estimates that individually could be crucial to the valuation.

Our audit procedures included an evaluation of the calculations of future forecast tax surpluses in Sweden, which management prepared for Sweden to assess the possibility of utilising the loss carry-forwards in future years.

We checked that the forecasts used were those approved by the Board and we compared net sales and profitability with the outcomes in prior years. We audited to ensure that the calculations were consistent with budgets and financial plans for future years.

We tested the reasonableness of the assumptions and assessments made by management in relation to the impact of the rules on limiting interest reductions on the possibility of utilising the loss carry-forwards and their size.

Finally, we assessed that the Group made satisfactory provision of relevant disclosures in Note 4 and Note 13 on the estimates and assessments made to value the asset on 31 December 2023.

Responsibilities of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and, concerning the consolidated accounts, in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intend to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden 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 annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisomsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Auditor's audit of the administration and the proposed appropriations of profit or loss

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director of North Investment Group AB (publ) for the year 2023 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.



We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the loss dealt with in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group' equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the administration is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement

The Board of Directors is responsible for that the corporate governance statement on pages 7-8 has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Our examination of the corporate governance statement is conducted in accordance with FAR's auditing standard RevR 16 The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement. This means that our examination of the corporate governance statement is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinions.

A corporate governance statement has been prepared. Disclosures in accordance with chapter 6 section 6 the second paragraph points 2-6 of the Annual Accounts Act and chapter 7 section 31 the second paragraph the



same law are consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and are in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, Torsgatan 21, SE-113 97 Stockholm, was appointed auditor of North Investment Group AB (publ) by the general meeting on 12 May 2023 and has been the company's auditor since 2014.

Jönköping on the day that appears on our electronic signature

PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Kristoffer Johansson
Authorized Public Accountant