Enad Global 7 AB (publ)
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Annual Report

January – December 2024

This is a translation of the Swedish original annual report.

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2024 IN BRIEF

EG7 reported a Net Revenue of SEK 1,713.0 (2,045.0) million and an Adjusted EBITDA of SEK 325.5 (542.0) million for the year. 2024 was a year of transition where the group focused on investing in new projects for medium to longer-term growth. Some of the investments, including Palia and Cold Irons new title, will release and contribute to the group in 2025.

Eye on the prize

EG7 entered 2024 with focus on its long-term targets and strategic goals, clearly communicating that the year would be one of consolidation, with investments directed toward new growth initiatives. As we entered the year, the pipeline included key titles such as the Q4 2024, release of MechWarrior 5: Clans and the H2 2025 launch of Cold Irons new title.

The industry-wide turmoil that began in 2023 persisted throughout 2024, resulting in approximately 14,800 job losses during the year, the highest amount in the industry's history. Amid these challenges, EG7 identified a unique opportunity to expand its portfolio with the acquisition of U.S.-based studio Singularity 6 (S6) together with its game Palia. At the time of acquisition, Palia had already surpassed 5 million lifetime players during its open beta phase. With a broader launch across all platforms on 13 May, EG7 expect Palia to become an important contributor to the groups live service portfolio going forward.

The acquisition of S6 and Palia included an initial cash consideration of USD 5 million and a performance based contingent consideration over the first five years post-closing. For the earnout, the sellers will be entitled to fifty percent of S6's net cash flows over a five-year period, after EG7 first recoups 100 percent of its investment in S6, including the initial cash consideration and all additional investment in the game.

Uplisting to Nasdaq Stockholm

On 17 June EG7 up listed to Nasdaq Stockholm, marking another step in the company's maturity. The move provides the group with a more flexible capital structure and an even more attractive base.

Streamlining and cost-saving measures

Throughout 2024 and into early January 2025, the Group implemented comprehensive cost-saving and business optimization initiatives to enhance performance. These efforts are expected to generate annual cost savings of approximately SEK 191.0 million. The most significant adjustments were made in Toadman, which will be fully wind down by H2 2025, at which point the full effect of these measures will be realized. As a result, the downward pressure on the Group's margins will be alleviated, strengthening overall financial resilience moving forward.

Following the optimization initiatives the group is now at a position where it can focus entirely on its long-term target and strategic growth.

EG7 IN SHORT

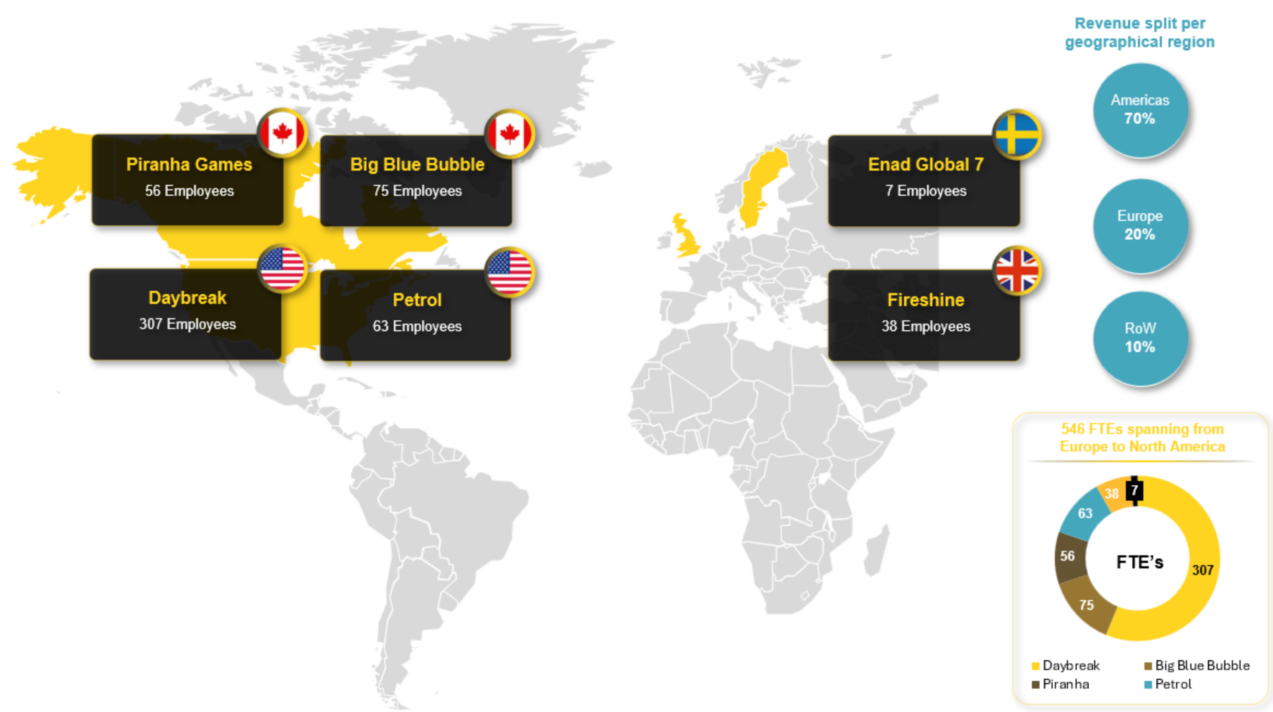
EG7 is active in the gaming industry, specializing in developing, and publishing games for PC, console, and mobile on the global gaming market. Distinguished by its proven franchise-driven strategy, the company boasts a portfolio featuring internationally acclaimed first- and third-party game titles. Its overarching vision is to solidify its position as a top-tier player in the middle market segment of the video game industry.

The Group is operated decentralised, where the parent company is engaged in acquiring and administrating companies in the gaming sector, including but not limited to group strategy, financing, resource allocation and group management. The parent company serves as an active owner and works closely with business units in a supportive and strategic role. EG7 secures the group's financial structure with external financing and makes strategic decisions about allocation of liquid funds to different internal and external development projects. Despite being a decentralised organization, business units can leverage the Group's affiliation, depth of experience, industry expertise and capital allocation for strengthened long-term growth.

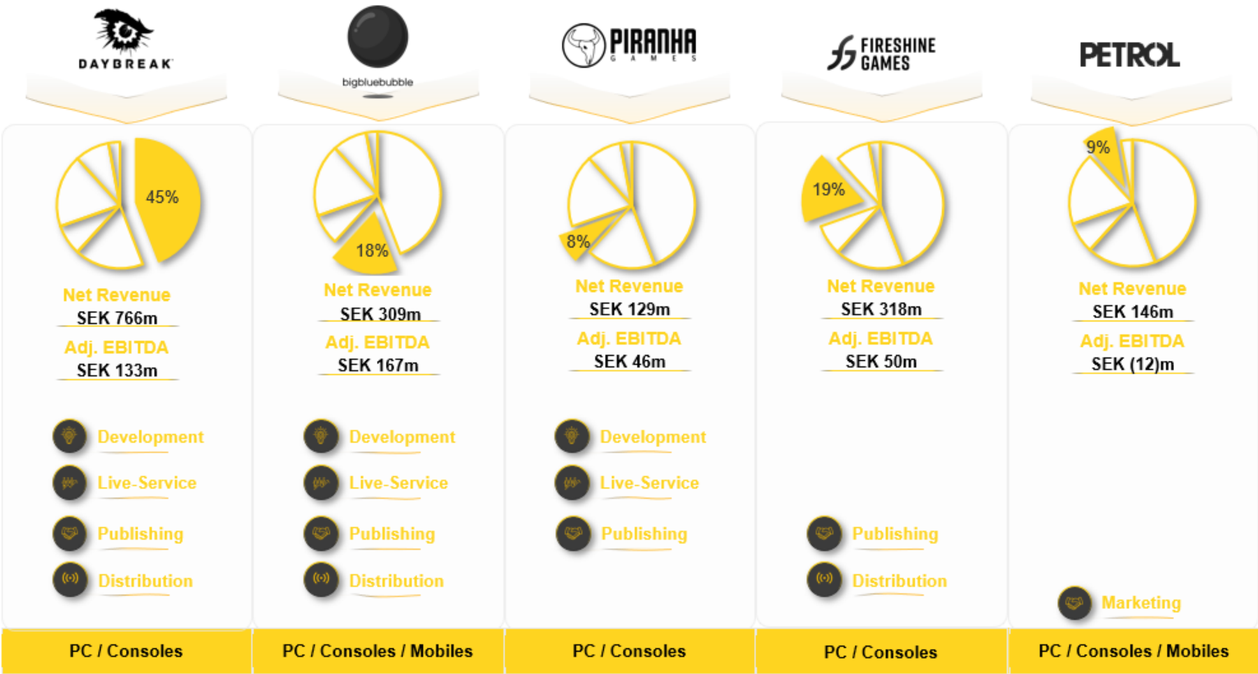
The group presently manages a portfolio of 11 live games, encompassing both renowned first-party intellectual properties (IPs) and globally recognized third-party IPs. New growth initiatives targeting midmarket publishing of established franchise titles are expected to drive growth over the coming years.

The Group's marketing business has played a pivotal role in the release of over 2,000 titles, including numerous globally renowned brands like Call of Duty, Doom, Diablo, and Elden Ring. With expertise in both physical and digital publishing and a strong history of successful releases, EG7 has established a proven track record across its operations.

Global presence and reach across the biggest gaming markets in the West



OUR SEGMENTS



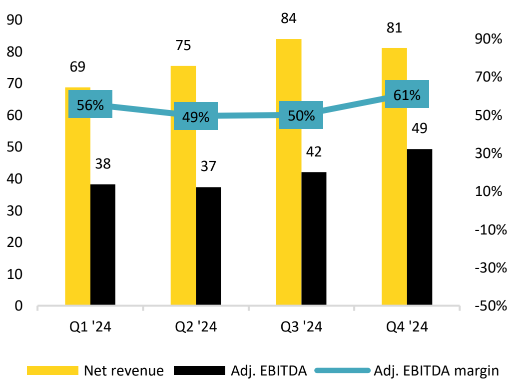
Big Blue Bubble

Game developer / publisher

Headquarter	London, Canada
Employees	75
Founded in	2004
Net Revenue 2024	309 MSEK

- Big Blue Bubble is an established mobile and video game developer with over two decades of experience creating fun, innovative, and accessible titles
- With a history of developing games on a variety of platforms that inspire creativity and encourage people of all ages to embrace their playful side
- Best known for being the home of the My Singing Monsters franchise, soon 13 years old. The game reached top 10 in over 100 countries in the App Store games category and the No. 1 spot in more than 15 countries 10 years after its release
- During 2022 and 2023, the strong performance was mostly driven by the uptick of the viral sensation My Singing Monsters (MSM), starting at the end of 2022, leading to a huge surge in popularity
- In 2024, this performance has re-calibrated around a new normalized level, significantly higher than prior to the peak, with continued strong profitability going forward

Financial development 2024

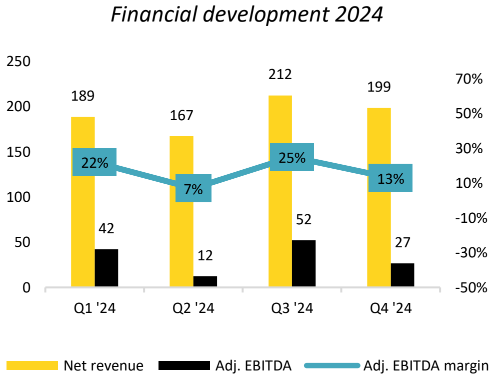


Daybreak

Live game operator / publisher

Headquarter	San Diego, USA
Employees	307
Founded in	1997
Net Revenue 2024	766 MSEK

- Daybreak Games is a video game developer and publisher that offers a variety of live-service games, including multiplayer role-playing games, first-person shooters, and strategy games
- The company has a strong focus on community building and historied success in delivering longstanding multiplayer live-service games
- Acquired by EG7 in 2020
- Daybreaks portfolio is built up of several acquisitions of operations in financial distressed situations with the need of cost optimizations and restructuring
- During 2024, Daybreak's portfolio performed in-line with expectations and gradual increase in activity is anticipated on the back of the acquisition of Singularity 6 (S6)
- Targeted releases for 2025 includes Palia and Cold Irons new title

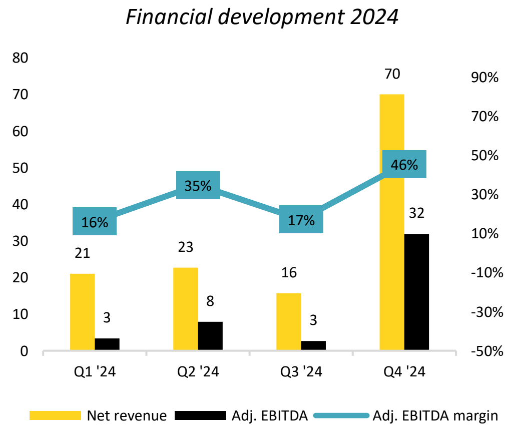


Piranha Games

Game developer / publisher

Headquarter	Vancouver, Canada
Employees	56
Founded in	2000
Net Revenue 2024	129 MSEK

- Piranha Games was founded in 2000, making FPS action games for big-name franchises, including AAA titles such as Need for Speed: Undercover and Duke Nukem Forever
- Best known for being the long-time home of the MechWarrior IP, creating world-class action-based games, most recently released MechWarrior 5: Clans
- Q4 of 2024 was marked by the release of MechWarrior 5: Clans. The team at Piranha delivered a high-quality game that exceeded both internal and external expectations in terms of quality, story and gameplay
- Despite the strong development achievement, the game did not meet our commercial expectations
- Piranha adjusted its cost base in the beginning of 2025, to secure long-term profitability following lower than expected sale from the Clans release



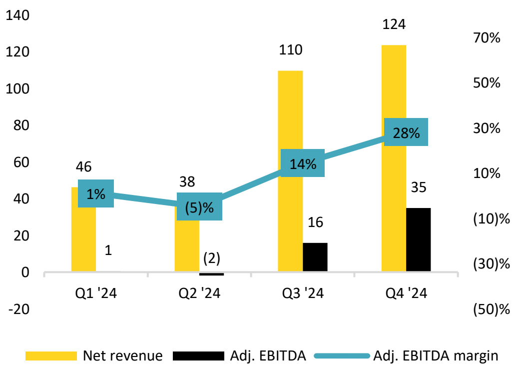
Fireshine Games

Distribution / publisher

Headquarter	London, UK
Employees	38
Founded in	2009
Net Revenue 2024	318 MSEK

- Fireshine Games is a global publisher of video games based in London and has evolved from physical co-publishing to digital publishing and has built a valuable portfolio of digital titles
- Firehine's physical business continues despite the market shift to digital and provides global co-publishing services to partners such as Rebellion, Neowiz, Frontier Developments and Playstack
- Fireshine joined the EG7 group in 2019, and has established a global network of distribution partnerships alongside its long-standing relationships with platform holders such as Sony, Microsoft, and Nintendo
- In 2024 Fireshine further cemented its move to digital publishing, releasing 5 new titles, and the company has a strong pipeline for 2025/26 including the eagerly anticipated first-person horror A.I.L.A and cosy life-sim Tales of Seikyu
- Fireshine ended 2024 strongly with a boost from recent release. A number of indie digital titles coming to the market throughout the year is expected to further drive top-line growth in 2025

Financial development 2024



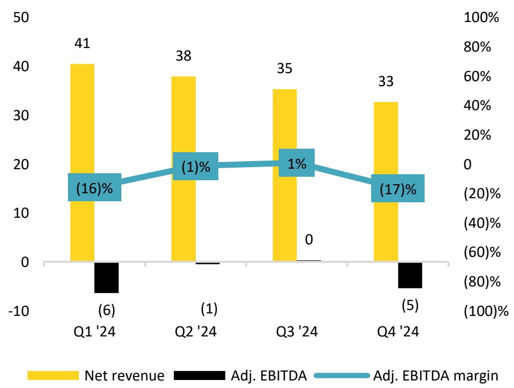
Petrol Advertising

Marketing / Advertising

Headquarter	Los Angeles, USA
Employees	63
Founded in	2003
Net Revenue 2024	146 MSEK

- Petrol was founded in 2003 and has pioneered the business by creating iconic visuals/trailers/content and marketing strategies for the global entertainment market, largely focused on the gaming vertical
- In 2024 Petrol had a roster of successful marketing campaigns further positioning them as the industry's leading marketing agency. These range from AAA to AA to Independent titles across all verticals in gaming
- Petrol who provide services to third party publishers faced hurdles stemming from industry-wide challenges in 2023
- The market correction persisted longer than expected, and lasted throughout 2024
- As a result, Petrol has undertaken further strategic realignment during the first quarter of 2025 to better adapt to the continuing market weakness, where many clients have meaningfully scaled down their marketing spend
- Moreover, Petrol has won a substantial amount of 2025 work that was pushed from 2024 release

Financial development 2024



WORD FROM THE CEO

Ji Ham, CEO, Enad Global 7 AB (PUBL)

Strong execution

In 2024, EG7 reported a Net Revenue of SEK 1,713.0 million (2,045.0), reflecting a 16.2 percent decline year-over-year. The decrease was expected and primarily attributed to the normalization of Big Blue Bubble's game, My Singing Monsters (MSM). Following its record-breaking performance in 2023, driven by the game's viral success on social media. In 2024, MSM has stabilized at a new, normalized level, nearly 200 percent above its pre-peak performance.

Business optimisation & long-term strategy

During 2024 and into the first two weeks of 2025, the Group has implemented significant cost-saving and business optimization measures. Including the complete wind-down of Toadman's operations. The decision to wind-down Toadman was not taken lightly and follows several efforts to restore the subsidiary to profitability. Additionally, further efficiency improvements have been initiated across the Group during the period, primarily within Petrol and Piranha. Combined, all measures are expected to generate approximately SEK 191.0 million in annual cost savings, with the full impact anticipated from the second half of 2025.

Following the optimization measures that's been caried out throughout the group we are now in a position where we can focus fully on our medium to longer-term growth where 2024 was a pivotal year for EG7, as we repositioned the group and entered the investment phase of our long-term strategy outlined in the fall of 2023. Despite the industry-wide turbulence, we saw this period as an opportunity to strengthen our portfolio and position ourselves for future growth.

One of the most significant moves during the year was the acquisition of Singularity 6 (S6), a direct result of the shifting market landscape. With Palia, an ambitious and community-driven title, now part of our portfolio, we are well-positioned to capitalize on its long-term potential. Additionally, the publishing investment in Cold Irons new title is expected to play a crucial role in our 2025 performance.

The broader gaming industry faced unprecedented challenges, with approximately 14,800 jobs lost in 2024, the highest number in its history. While this has been a difficult period for many. Thanks to our strong net cash position and steady operating cash flow from the live-service portfolio, we are positioned to take advantage of market opportunities, invest in high potential projects, such as Palia, to further strengthen our core business. As we move into 2025, we are confident in our strategic direction and excited about the opportunities ahead.

Strategic growth, to generate long-term shareholder value

We anticipate a return to growth in 2025. On May 13, S6 plans to expand Palia's reach by launching the game on the latest generation of consoles, alongside a compelling new content update for existing players. Meanwhile, Cold Irons new title remains on track for release in the second half of the year.

Our live-service portfolio continues to provide the group with stable and predictable revenues. Fireshine is expected to grow, driven by a strong lineup of digital indie titles and a more robust physical distribution pipeline compared to 2024. At the same time, Petrol has seen a notable uptick in performance, reflecting early signs of industry recovery as the market correction nears its end.

While revenues softened compared to the record-breaking 2023, we are pleased with our strong execution and the significant progress made in 2024. This past year was a period of consolidation, during which we laid the final groundwork for future growth.

As we move into 2025, we are increasingly optimistic about the group's trajectory and remain focused on delivering strong performance in the years ahead.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT - 2024

A sustainable business-model

The sustainability statements are prepared on a consolidated basis of EG7 and all its subsidiaries. EG7 uses assessments and estimates for the reporting of some data points, for example data points in the EU Taxonomy. Key sustainability figures can be found on page 18 of this report.

EG7 is operating in the gaming industry, specializing in the development, and publishing of PC, console, and mobile games to the worldwide gaming market. Distinguished by its proven franchise-driven strategy, the company boasts a portfolio featuring internationally acclaimed first- and third-party game titles. Its overarching vision is to solidify its position as a top-tier player in the middle market segment of the video game industry. The group presently manages a portfolio of 11 live games, encompassing both renowned first-party intellectual properties (IPs) and globally recognized third-party IPs. The Groups marketing business has played a pivotal role in the release of over 2,000 titles, including numerous globally renowned brands like Call of Duty, Doom, Diablo, and Elden Ring. With expertise in both physical and digital publishing EG7 boasts an extensive track record of successful releases in its portfolio. Headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden with approximately 546 employees across offices throughout Europe and North America.

Games have always filled a vital part of human needs when it comes to competition, socialization and development. As the world has become more digital in the last decades so has gaming, and it is in this segment of digital gaming and entertainment that EG7 and our group companies operate.

As a global group of businesses within the growing gaming industry spread across Europe and North America, the parent company's role is to provide an attractive environment to facilitate and support the operative units in their long-term growth and work to enhance a safe environment for gamers. A model built on empowerment by active ownership and decentralization. EG7s long term-growth is driven by organic growth together with selective M&A activities. All strategic decisions and potential M&A activities that EG7 engages in must improve the long-term risk-reward profile and contribute to shareholder value creation. To fulfill these fundamental needs, all strategic decisions must be sustainable.

At EG7, the sustainability work is based on our analysis of important sustainability issues where we as a group can have a material impact. As a decentralized group, each operating unit adapts to the sustainability framework, defines relevant KPIs and targets in accordance with their context and core business as we continued to build on our combined sustainability work. In addition to our ongoing efforts to continuously improve the environment for our gaming communities, we focus on reducing the emissions from our servers.

During the year the group's sustainability efforts have been focused on the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) with the initial goal of achieving compliance by year-end. However, the Swedish governments postponement of implementing CSRD to 2026, and later the European parliament Omnibus proposal has had an impact on EG7 timeline and immediate efforts in regard to CSRD. The Group has completed the Dubble Materiality Assessment (DMA) and the Gap-analysis and initiated a partnership with PositionGreen for our sustainability work and emission calculations. However, with a potentially new timeline we will welcome the opportunity to evolve or sustainability efforts in a steadier phase, and has decided to make use of the longer time span if possible. But until a decision is made from the Swedish government, we are working according to plan.

At EG7 we advocate Agenda 2030 and the methodology to sustainable work that the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) provides. We have identified 7 of the SDGs where we find that we have opportunity to contribute and therefore a responsibility to do so. These are:

- *SDG 3 Good health and well-being*
- *SDG 4 Quality education*
- *SDG 5 Gender equality*
- *SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth*
- *SDG 10 Promote social inclusion of all*
- *SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production*
- *SDG 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions*

EG7 Sustainability Workflow

Sustainability Governance

The Board of Directors oversee, set, and approve the sustainability strategy. To ensure that the sustainability work gets the right amount of attention at Board level, the sustainability committee has been merged with the audit committee and formed the Audit & Sustainability Committee, which main role in regard to sustainability is to oversee the Sustainability Team. The merger of the two committees is to ease the process and to ensure that the Sustainability Team reports progress regarding the group's sustainability work effectively to the Audit & Sustainability committee at least once a quarter for continued governance and feedback. The Audit & Sustainability committee consisted of Marie-Louise Gefwert and Ben Braun, where much of the focus for the year has been on the continued progress on the groups work around CSRD.

Sustainability Team

The Sustainability Team consists of members from group finance and is led by the Head of Sustainability. This is to ensure that the sustainability strategy is traced accurately and continues to develop across the group. The Sustainability Team decides on individual targets for our sustainability priorities and assesses target achievements. The Sustainability Team is also responsible for composing the Sustainability Report, while the Audit & Sustainability Committee reviews and approves it. The Sustainability Team works in close collaboration with the operative units. The operative units contribute to the sustainability work and strategy in their daily operations, and report sustainability data to the parent company. The execution of the strategy is adjusted to the specific conditions of each operative unit, according to EG7's decentralized business model. The Sustainability Team proposes strategies to achieve these targets, to promote efficient execution of the strategies and to enable rapid achievement of the targets.

Stakeholder mapping

The dialogue and exchange of ideas with stakeholders is a vital cornerstone in EG7's sustainability work. EG7 is in continuous and close contact with our stakeholders, and we value the two-way communication we have, to learn and share new knowledge and ideas. An active stakeholder dialogue is integrated into our daily operations throughout the organization and altered depending on what stakeholders we are engaged with. To create value, it is important for us as a business to be responsive to the feedback we get from our employees, game communities, shareholders, the media, clients, NGOs, local communities, and authorities together with other stakeholders.

EG7 Sustainability Framework

Sustainability pillars

EG7's sustainability framework is built up on the three pillars: Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance. This is to give a clear framework that is easy to interpret and follow, for internal and external stakeholders alike.

Environmental work	Social work	Corporate Governance work

Environmental

Environmental and climate protection are key corporate objectives for EG7. Operational practices that reduce any environmental burden associated with our activities are promoted. Innovative developments in products and services that offer environmental and social benefits are supported. As an established global company, EG7 bears the responsibility to see and understand our environmental impact. We contribute to and support precautionary approaches to environmental challenges. We care for the environment in our way of doing business, and it is our policy to review our business partners and make necessary controls to ensure that they work in a sustainable way, that complies with our sustainability view.

As a company within the digital entertainment industry EG7 has relatively low Scope 1 and 2 emissions. However, in our work to reduce our footprint we look at what activities in our operations that has the largest impact and see how we can change our operations to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It is evident that most of EG7's emissions are derived from scope 3 throughout our value chain. In the Gaming industry it starts upstream with the production of PCs, smart phones, consoles, and TVs and ends downstream with the energy consumed when playing our games on the same hardware together with the data servers that host our games, business travel, employee commuting and the use of sold products. This makes it challenging to track and reduce some emissions in our Scope 3 and makes EG7 dependent on more climate-friendly technology. In 2024, we began a collaboration with PositionGreen for CSRD reporting and emissions calculation. This work began in 2025 and is planned to be part of our sustainability reporting going forward.

Scope 1 – All Direct Emissions from the activities of or under control by EG7. Including fuel combustion on site such as gas boilers, fleet vehicles and air-conditioning leaks.

- As EG7 leases all office space, nor own any significant fleet vehicles, we have very limited Scope 1 emissions.

Scope 2 – All indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy from utility providers, emissions released in the atmosphere, from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, heat and cooling by EG7.

- Our long-term goal is to have 100 percent of feasible data centers with sustainable external partners. As of December 2024, 93 percent (92) of all data centers were with external partners. The move to external data centers lowers EG7's Scope 2 emission but increases our Scope 3 emission.
- The move to external data centers is a process that we take step-by-step and must be evaluated against cost and risk of potential disruption. EG7's goal to only use external data centers is based on the knowledge that with the right partner, the data storage becomes more GHG efficient. The groups largest partner is Switch, which data center is 100 percent renewably powered, has received ESG Credit indicator report card by S&P Global and the only provider to receive a E-1 rating.

Scope 3 – All Other Indirect Emissions from activities of EG7, occurring from sources that we do not own or control. This is the greatest share of the carbon footprint, covering emissions associated with business travel, procurement, waste, water and gamers when playing our games. The GHG emissions from gamers playing our games is estimated to be the largest part of EG7's Scope 3 emissions.

- At HQ, we use reused IT equipment to lower our upstream footprint. This has a small actual value in reducing the GHG footprint but is more important from a symbolic point.
- Our offices are largely located near local transportation hubs to facilitate and enable employees to use public transport to and from work.
- Minimizes business travel and try to have as many digital meetings as rationally possible.
- As a gaming company we rely on data centers to operate. According to British Open University, data centers account for around 50 percent of all energy consumed by digital ecosystems. Personal devices use another 34 percent, and the industries responsible for their manufacture use 16 percent. Our operation is highly dependent on data centers to run our live games, and personal devices for players to be able play our games. Further it's been estimated by a Yale University research paper that the datacenters worldwide consume more than 2 percent of the world's electricity, generating the same volume of emissions as the global airline industry every year. With the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and a more digital world this figure increases every year, and an increasingly digital world, this figure is expected to increase going forward.

- To analyze the effectiveness of our external data centers we track Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE). It is a measure of how efficient data centers use energy. It is calculated by dividing the total amount of energy used by a data center by the energy used by its IT infrastructure. A PUE of 1.0 would indicate that all of the energy used by the data center is being used by its IT infrastructure, while a PUE of 2.0 would indicate that half of the energy used by the data center is being wasted on things like cooling, lighting, and other non-IT related tasks.
- In 2024, the weighted average PUE for EG7s external Data centers, that reported PUE, was 1.18 (1.19). PUE figures were collected from 71.8 (71.6) percent of our external data centers.
- As a step in our continued efforts to reduce the groups footprint we increased our collaboration with I3d.net during the year. The move will affect approximately 5 percent of our total server capacity and will further help us improve our carbon footprint, as the datacentre that we moved from had a PUE of 1.3 compared to the new datacentres PUE of 1.15.
- Another important element in the work to lower our GHG emission and carbon footprint is the power source used for our offices and data centers. In 2024, approximately 80 (73) percent of our external data centers were powered by renewable energy. Amounting to 75 (67) percent of the group's total data capacity.
- We further apply a flexible office culture where each business unit decide by themselves how many days per week each employee needs to be at the office vs. working from home, this further eliminating the usage of both private and public transportation and reduce carbon footprint.

Social

EG7 is a fast-growing company with 546 employees across Europe and north America. Our social responsibility spans to all our stakeholders. However, EG7s main priority is toward our employees, game communities, gamers, corporate clients/partners, and shareholders.

Equality & Inclusion

As for all organizations within the gaming industry our employees are our most important asset. As the competition for talented personnel is fierce, it is important for EG7 to support our business units in their work to attract and retain talent. We offer a creative and inclusive environment with good work-life balance, the business-units have their own local variance of our group culture. These local differences are supported at group level as we believe that local management knows their business best and have the insights on how to standout in their local job markets as an attractive employer. We are committed to creating a diverse and inclusive workplace that appreciates and respects all employees, regardless of their background or identity. This includes promoting equal opportunities for men, women or other identification within the company.

Some of our business units actively engage with local universities to support programs within our industry through scholarships and internships for underprivileged and talented individuals. Many of these interns have moved on to become successful full-time employees within our organization over the years.

We strive to create a safe and welcoming work environment for all employees, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, background, sexual orientation, parental status, religion, political opinion, nationality, disability, age, union membership and any other characteristic. We have a strict zero tolerance policy for harassment and discrimination, and we offer resources and support if employees would experience these issues.

All hiring, promotional and remuneration decisions within the group are merely based on employee and performance assessment, and there is no room for favoritism or discrimination. As EG7 operates in a highly competitive industry, there is only room for the best individual at each function for us to continue our competitive operation, unsuccessful recruitment may result in operational risk. We also appreciate the importance of diversity and inclusivity in the games we create, publish, operate and market. We strive to create diverse and representative storytelling in our games, and we are committed to continually improving in this area.

Overall, our commitment to diversity and inclusivity is a core part of our sustainability efforts, as we believe that it is essential for the growth and success of the group and the industry as a whole. By promoting equality and inclusion for all employees, including female employees, we believe that we can create a stronger and more vibrant gaming community for everyone.

Work Environment

We offer all our employees a safe and inclusive environment. We are proud of our diversified environment throughout the group. We strongly believe that the more diverse our teams are, the more competitive we are in meeting our key stakeholders' needs. As a successful group within the gaming industry our talented employees are our most valuable resource, and we work hard to make sure that they feel safe and secure while being a part of EG7.

2024 was a year of consolidation and transition for EG7, during the year and into the first two weeks of 2025, cost-saving measures of approximately SEK 191.0 million were initiated. The measures are a direct result of the turbulence we have seen in the gaming industry during 2023–2024, with almost 25,000 job losses. Which has had a direct impact on our service-oriented operations, primarily within Toadman, Petrol and Piranha. In connection with the wind-down of Toadman's operations, EG7 has supported a smooth transition to new engagements for the employees. Notice periods have been prolonged to help them transition and different initiatives to engage former employees have been supported.

Health and Safety

EG7 promotes a safe and healthy work environment for all employees and complies with all applicable health and safety regulations. Each individual business unit is responsible and takes appropriate action to prevent workplace accidents or illnesses. In 2023, there were no workplace accidents.

Employee Turnover

Hiring is a significant investment, and the loss of key employees can disrupt performance. That's why we believe continuous efforts to nurture and develop our in-house culture are essential to retention. At EG7, we offer a creative and inclusive work environment with a strong emphasis on work-life balance. To foster a strong and connected culture, we encourage employees to work from the office as much as possible. This allows us to better recognize potential signs of dissatisfaction or mental health concerns while strengthening team collaboration. At the same time, we support flexibility by offering flexible working hours, remote work options, and the opportunity to work from different studios within the group when needed. To maintain a strong local team spirit, we have designated in-office days each week to enhance collaboration and engagement across teams. Additionally, we conduct exit interviews with departing employees to gather valuable feedback on areas where we can improve as an employer, helping us continuously refine our workplace culture.

Training & Development

EG7 provides and encourages learning opportunities for the employees. EG7 supports opportunities for growth and multiple educational opportunities in a range of related fields. By helping employees in their personal growth and to develop their skills, we believe it will help EG7 in our future growth. Throughout the group, we have Hack Fridays at our gaming studios. Hack Friday is when employees get the opportunity to try new domains of their choice within their field of work. Hack Fridays take different forms at different studios, from a week per year to a Friday per month, depending on what works best at the individual studio.

Responsible Marketing

With one of the industry's best known marketing agencies - Petrol - as one of our business units, EG7 is able leverage our marketing influence throughout the industry. PC and Console shooter games are a large part of our client base, and we work with our clients to inspire and evoke emotion around the game rather than simply showing guns and violence. By our close collaboration with many of our client we have been able to influence games early in the process to assure they are ahead of the curve in featuring a more diversified set of characters, with different ethnicities and genders. With our mobile marketing projects, we follow GDPR and local privacy laws such as California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) to ensure the safety of consumers data and privacy both in marketing campaigns as well as user acquisition (UA).

Support of Local Economies

EG7 contributes to the growth of local economies by directly and indirectly creating jobs, as well as paying taxes and fulfilling duties where our business is conducted. This is done by running a sound and profitable operation. We support and use local suppliers to the extent that it is economically sound. Our zero-tolerance policy regarding receiving and paying bribes further helps to support a sound economic ecosystem where we operate.

Code of Business Conduct

EG7 has a common Code of Business Conduct for the entire group. The Code of Business Conduct has been distributed among all employees throughout the group and has been made available on our website for everyone to access. The basic principles for each employee's conduct towards colleagues and companies, as well as EG7's responsibility and conduct, are included as part of each employment contract.

Whistleblowing Policy

To ensure EG7 operates with sound business ethics, EG7 encourages employees to speak out should they notice behavior that is not in line with the Code of Business Conduct. EG7 has reinforced these processes with channels to circumvent management layers depending on the nature of the complaint the employee has.

EG7's whistleblower policy encourages employees to report illegal, unethical, or inappropriate behaviour or practices. The policy applies to irregularities committed by employees in key leading positions within EG7 or its portfolio companies. To ensure a credible whistleblower process, we are working with Nordic Whistle to guarantee that employees are anonymous when reporting events that are not in line with EG7's Code of Business Conduct. The whistleblower policy and framework have been communicated to all employees across the group, with an updated notice distributed annually. The whistleblowing policy and framework is available on our website for all to access. During 2024, zero unethical matters were reported.

Game Communities and Gamers

As home to some of the most iconic live games in the world, EG7 has a responsibility to the communities that we serve. We provide both in-game forums and Discord, accessible to all without a paywall. Each game has clearly posted in-game and forum rules, along with easily accessible Terms of Service that outline inappropriate behavior. In Discord, we use bots to block a list of words from use in our channels. We also have rules posted which users must agree to before being able to make posts on our channels. There is a report feature in each post that users may report violations or bad behavior to a moderator for review. We use the timeout, kick, or ban Discord features to handle those players who circumvent the rules, insult, bully, or are overtly disruptive in our channels. Checks are run often to remove people who cheat or circumvent posted rules by using disallowed programs. Customer Service are actively watching for and removing or sanctioning people who use cheat programs or are disruptive or bullying others either via in-game or through our ticketing system. We maintain a presence in the forums and Discord channels to provide a more personal touch to our player base. The community managers, developers and designers respond to questions and concerns as soon as possible. This provides players with a higher level of comfort and patience, knowing we are human and not a computer. We respond with a personal touch on our social media platforms as well, when possible, to let players see that we have a presence. Popping into player streams and chatting with the players show our human side and encourages camaraderie between staff and players. We support and engage with non-toxic players. In some of our live games we host feel-good events, livestreams, or live Q&As. Successfully managing player communities is a crucial part of our business. It presents both an opportunity—particularly when acquiring new games, where we can actively work to strengthen the community around the title—and a risk, as inappropriate or misguided actions may cause dissatisfaction among players, which in turn could have a direct negative impact on the profitability of the affected live games.

Governance

Data Privacy

We have an extensive privacy policy and follow both GDPR and local privacy laws such as CCPA in California and the USA. Very little personal information is available to members of the community teams and is mostly managed by Customer Service whose team members do not have any public-facing access or personifications. This synergy leads to a very robust privacy environment.

By analyzing user data, it enables us to identify behavior patterns and other insights, which allow us to develop better games and game experience. The interactions between our studios and gamers/game communities are a key intelligence when developing and improving games and new functions. However, in this form of communication, limited personal information is available to members of the development teams. Data privacy and data protection are an ongoing project that demands continuous improvement. It is vital that users feel that their privacy and data are protected, at all times. We constantly work to protect our players from card fraud when playing our games and comply with all applicable regulations. We intend for 100 percent of confirmed incidents to be acted on. In 2023, there were zero confirmed material data breaches reported. EG7 is diligent in following the rules regarding data privacy, GDPR specifically, but all local rules and procedures are important. Maintaining and monitoring data privacy is integrated in our daily work throughout the group and our games. At EG7, we have our own social network built into many of our games. Basic general personal data is collected to give users the ability to play games on multiple devices and store their progress. One key service in some of our games is to be able to help players in recovering their games if they get issues with their devices. The use of data varies between EG7's business units, as some data is used for cross-selling, and others are occasionally used for interaction with the game communities.

Preventing Bribery & Corruption

At EG7, there is zero tolerance to be in any way involved or implicated in the payment of bribes or corrupt practices, whether directly or indirectly. Facilitation payments to expedite a non-discretionary action or service (such as obtaining a permit or license or passage through customs), are also prohibited. We follow requirements of conduct set in applicable anti-bribery and anti-corruption law and regulations in all the geographies where we have operations.

Modest gifts and corporate hospitality can be part of building and maintaining good business relationships and are often a normal courtesy. However, gifts and benefits also can be offered as a subtle form of influence to gain preferential treatment. Care should be taken to ensure that any gifts or hospitality (whether given or received) are appropriate and could not be perceived as influencing any individual or entity in an improper manner.

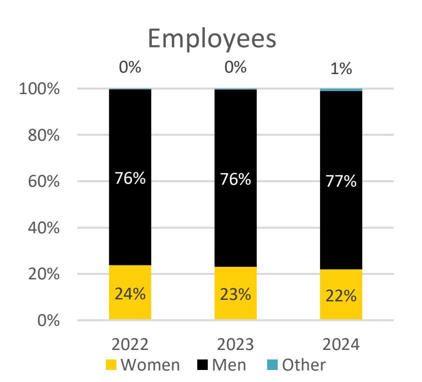
Particular care should be taken when EG7 deals, directly or indirectly, with public officials. These include government employees, candidates for political office, political party members, and any person acting in an official capacity on behalf of a government entity. Giving anything of value to a public official is generally forbidden. Employees must consult with the EG7 Legal Department and obtain specific approval before making any payment or giving anything of value to a public official.

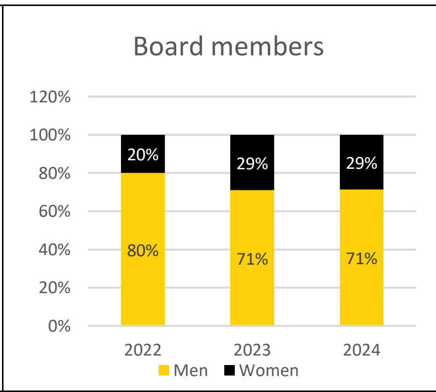
Anti-Money Laundering

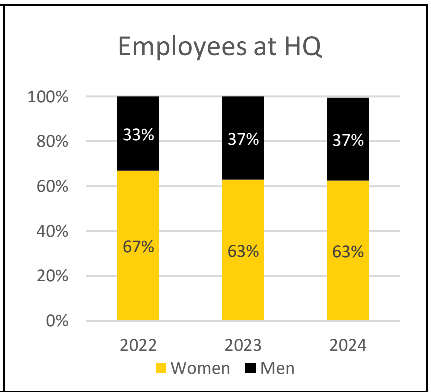
Anti-money laundering laws impose significant penalties for possessing, acquiring, dealing with, or hiding the proceeds of crime, as well as concealing the identity of illegally obtained money so it appears to have come from a lawful source.

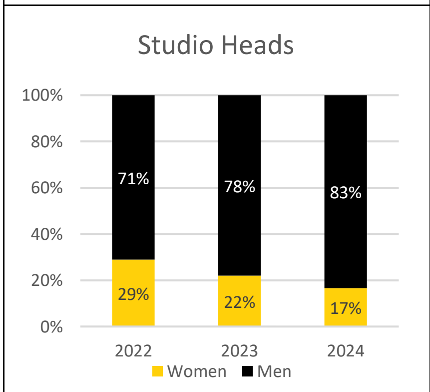
Conducting appropriate third-party due diligence to verify the identity of our partners is central to mitigating the risk of money laundering and ensure that there are no legal barriers to engage in business with them. We exercise particular caution when EG7 is requested to receive or make payments to an entity that is not a party to the transaction, where money is routed through unrelated countries, or where payments are made or received in anonymous forms (such as cash or prepaid cards).

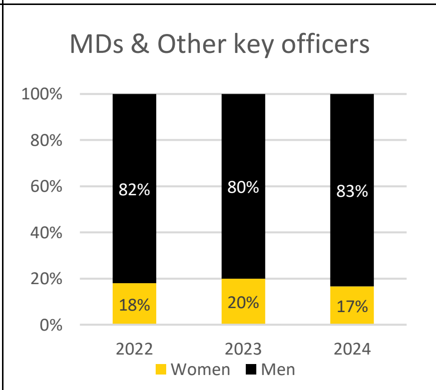
Ratios

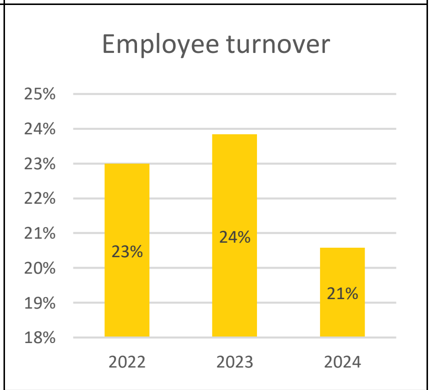


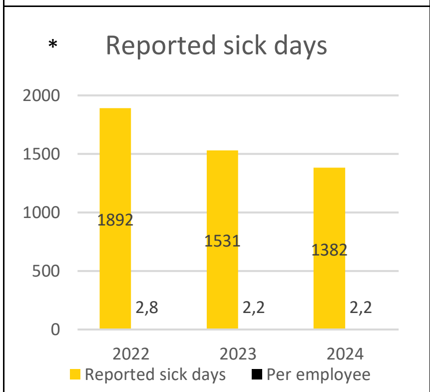


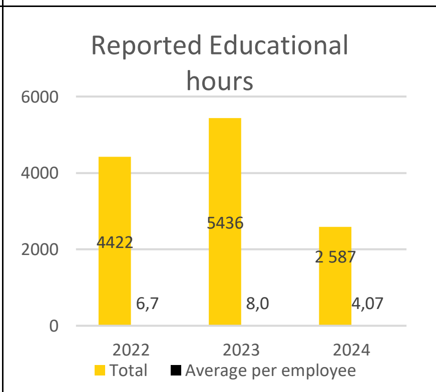


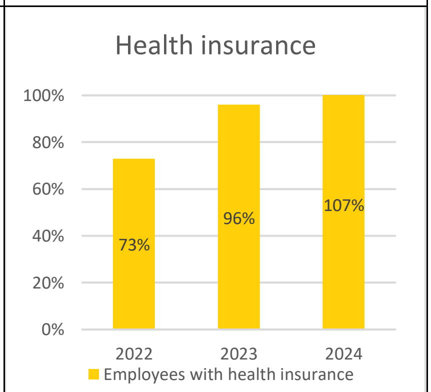


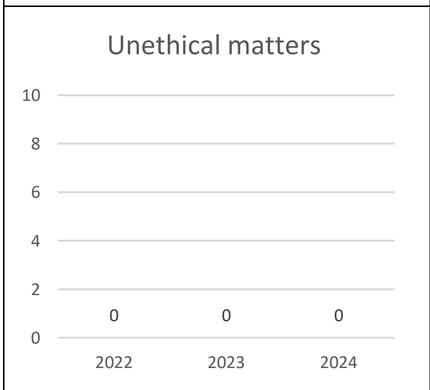


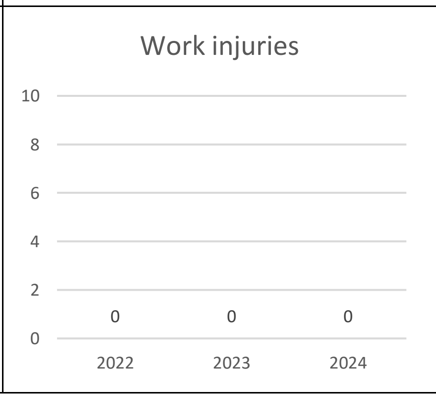


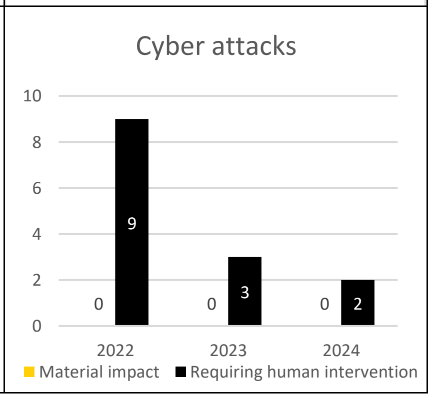












*Employees at Daybreak are excluded due to local legislation.

Our community engagements

We actively support our business units in engaging with local communities, especially in areas that align with our employees' interests and passions. By fostering involvement in causes they genuinely care about, we believe that we create a more meaningful impact, strengthen community connections, and enhance employee engagement and satisfaction.

In 2024 Extra Life and Children's Miracle Network awarded Daybreak Games its Extra Life Partner of the Year Award. Daybreak has participated in Extra Life since 2017, raising more than $650,000 for charity and supporting 86 hospitals nationwide. Donations go to local member hospitals that fund healthcare services, innovative research, vital pediatric medical equipment, child life services, and other hospital needs.

"We are so excited to recognize Daybreak Games as our Extra Life partner of the year," said Jeff Montegut, Director of Extra Life. "The impact of funds raised by Daybreak and its development studios makes a huge difference in the lives of children treated at local hospitals. The Extra Life program wouldn't be what it is without their commitment to this cause and the kids we serve!"

The Extra Life Partner of the Year award is given to honor the outstanding achievements of an Extra Life partner. The award is recognition of a partner's innovation, commitment and impact fundraising for member hospitals and their dedication to the cause to change kids' health to change the future.

EU Taxonomy

EG7's core business activities include development, publishing, distribution, and marketing of games for PC, console, and mobile platforms. Currently, the gaming and entertainment industry is not covered by the EU Taxonomy. This means that EG7 presently has no turnover that falls under the scope of the Taxonomy.

As the number of sectors included in the EU Taxonomy is expected to expand, EG7 is closely monitoring its ongoing development.

Capital Expenditures (CapEx)
Total capital expenditures include the acquisition (including additions through business combinations) of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets excluding goodwill, as well as additions of right-of-use assets. For investments made during the year, refer to Notes 12–14.

EG7's taxonomy-eligible economic activities are entirely related to purchases from suppliers whose operations fall within the scope of the Taxonomy. The taxonomy-eligible capital expenditures primarily relate to leased properties falling under economic activity CCM 7.7: Acquisition and ownership of buildings.
Purchases from suppliers can only be assessed as taxonomy-aligned if the supplier can certify that the activity meets the criteria for substantial contribution, does no significant harm (DNSH), and that the supplier has all minimum safeguards in place. For the eligible activities, it has not been possible to obtain such data from the suppliers.

Operating Expenditures (OpEx)
Total OpEx includes expenses for R&D, short-term leases, and leases of low-value assets (see Note 14). Taxonomy-eligible economic activities consist entirely of leasing expenses for vehicles (CCM 6.5).

EG7 is subject to taxonomy reporting for the first time for the financial year 2024. As this is the first year EG7 reports disclosures under the Taxonomy, no comparative figures are presented.

The proportions of turnover (see the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss, line "Net Sales"), CapEx, and OpEx that are taxonomy-eligible are presented in the tables below:

Turnover

Financial year 2024	Year 2024			Substantial Contribution Criteria					
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	Turnover (3)	Proportion of Turnover, year N (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)
		MSEK	*%*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES									
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)									
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Enabling		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Transitional		-	-	-					
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)									
				EL; N/EL	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*
Turnover of Taxonomy- eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Turnover of Taxonomy eligible activities (A1+A2)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES									
Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		1 713,0	100%						
TOTAL		1 713,0	**100%**						

DNSH criteria ('Does Not Significantly Harm')									
Climate Change Mitigation (11)	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) turnover, year 2023 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
Y/N	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*%*	*E*	*T*
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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CapEx

Financial year 2024	*Year 2024*			**Substantial Contribution Criteria**					
Economic Activities (1)	**Code (2)**	**CapEx (3)**	**Proportion of CapEx, year N (4)**	**Climate Change Mitigation (5)**	**Climate Change Adaptation (6)**	**Water (7)**	**Pollution (8)**	**Circular Economy (9)**	**Biodiversity (10)**
		MSEK	*%*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES									
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)									
CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Enabling		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Transitional		-	-	-					
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)									
				EL; N/EL	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	**CCM 7.7**	17,8	4%	*EL*	*N/EL*	*N/EL*	*N/EL*	*N/EL*	*N/EL*
CapEx of Taxonomy- eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		**17,8**	**4%**	**4%**	-	-	-	-	-
A. CapEx of Taxonomy eligible activities (A1+A2)		**17,8**	**4%**	**4%**	-	-	-	-	-
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES									
CapEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		445,3	96%						
TOTAL		463,1	**100%**						

DNSH criteria ('Does Not Significantly Harm')									
Climate Change Mitigation (11)	**Climate Change Adaptation (12)**	**Water (13)**	**Pollution (14)**	**Circular Economy (15)**	**Biodiversity (16)**	**Minimum Safeguards (17)**	**Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) CapEx, year 2023(18)**	**Category enabling activity (19)**	**Category transitional activity (20)**
Y/N	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*%*	*E*	*T*
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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OpEx

Financial year 2024	Year 2024			Substantial Contribution Criteria					
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	OpEx (3)	Proportion of OpEx, year N (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)
		MSEK	*%*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*	*Y; N; N/EL*
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES									
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)									
OpEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Enabling		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Transitional		-	-	-					
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)									
				EL; N/EL	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*	*EL; N/EL*
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	**CCM 6.5**	0,4	9%	*EL*	*N/EL*	*N/EL*	*N/EL*	*N/EL*	*N/EL*
OpEx of Taxonomy- eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		**0,4**	**9%**	**9%**	-	-	-	-	-
A. OpEx of Taxonomy eligible activities (A1+A2)		**0,4**	**9%**	**9%**	-	-	-	-	-
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES									
OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		4,2	91%						
TOTAL		4,6	**100%**						

DNSH criteria ('Does Not Significantly Harm')									
Climate Change Mitigation (11)	**Climate Change Adaptation (12)**	**Water (13)**	**Pollution (14)**	**Circular Economy (15)**	**Biodiversity (16)**	**Minimum Safeguards (17)**	**Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) OpEx, year 2023 (18)**	**Category enabling activity (19)**	**Category transitional activity (20)**
Y/N	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*Y/N*	*%*	*E*	*T*
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	
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							-		

Template 1 Nuclear and fossil gas related activities		
Row	**Nuclear energy related activities**	Yes/No
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	No
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	No
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	No
	Fossil gas related activities	
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	No
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	No
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	No

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Background
Enad Global 7 AB (publ) is a public limited liability company, with corporate registration number 556923-2837 and with its registered office in Stockholm. Shares in Enad Global 7 AB (publ) are traded on Nasdaq Stockholm under the ticker symbol EG7.

Corporate Governance
The Board of Directors is appointed by the nomination committee and elected at the company's annual general meeting. The Chairman of the Board leads the work of the Board and initiates the company's annual general meeting. Enad Global 7 AB (publ) is a public company governed by Swedish law. The company is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm stock exchange which is a regulated marketplace and therefore need to apply to the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance. The Board of Directors reserves the right to deviate from these guidelines in individual cases, should such deviation be deemed beneficial to safeguard the Company's long-term interests or ensure its financial viability. The Board has opted not to implement a formal diversity policy, as all decisions regarding employment, promotion, and remuneration within the Group are strictly based on individual qualifications, merit, and performance.

General shareholder meeting
Pursuant to the Swedish Companies Act, the general meeting is the Company's highest decision-making body. At the general meeting, the shareholders exercise their voting rights on key issues, such as the adoption of income statements and balance sheets, appropriation of the company's profit, discharge from liability of board members and the CEO, election of board members and auditors and remuneration of the board and auditors.
In addition to the annual general meeting (AGM), extraordinary general shareholder meetings (EGM) may be held. In accordance Enad Global 7 AB articles of association, convening notices for the annual general meeting and extraordinary general shareholder meetings are made by announcement in the Swedish Official Gazette and by making the convening notice available on the Enad Global 7 AB website. An announcement that notice has been given is published in Dagens Industri.

Right to attend general shareholder meetings
All shareholders who are directly registered in the share register maintained by Euroclear Sweden AB five weekdays before the general meeting and have notified the company of their intention to participate (with any advisors) in the general meeting no later than the date stated in the notice convening the general meeting have the right to attend the general meeting and vote for the number of shares they hold. Shareholders may attend the general shareholder meeting in person or by proxy and may also be accompanied by a maximum of two advisors. Shareholders can normally register for the general shareholder meeting in several different ways stated in the convening notice for the meeting.

Shareholder initiatives
Shareholders who wish to have a matter addressed at the general shareholder meeting must submit a written request to the Board of Directors.

Governance model

Articles of Association Enad Global 7 AB (publ)

1 Company Name: The name of the company is Enad Global 7 AB (publ).
2 Registered Office: The Board of Directors shall have its registered office in the municipality of Stockholm, county of Sweden.
3 Object of the Company: The company shall mainly carry out manufacturing, marketing and sales, within and outside of Sweden, of digital and analogue games and to conduct activities related to the aforementioned. The company shall also carry out trading in real estate and chattels and to conduct activities related to the aforementioned.
4 Share Capital: The share capital shall be no less than SEK 3,470,000 and no more than SEK 13,880,000.
5 Number of Shares: The number of shares shall be no less than 86,700,000 and no more than 346,800,000.
6 Board of Directors: The Board of Directors shall consist of a minimum of three and a maximum of nine directors and a minimum of zero and a maximum of three deputy directors.
7 Auditors: For the review of the company's annual report as well as and the management pursued by the Board of Directors and the managing director, one or two auditors, or one registered audit firm, shall be appointed at the annual general meeting for a period ending at the end of the next annual general meeting.
8 Convening of a General Meeting: Notice of general meetings shall be made by announcement in the Official Swedish Gazette and by posting the notice on the company's website. At the time of the notice, an announcement with information that the notice has been issued shall be published in Dagens Industri. General meetings are held where the company has its registered office.
9 Proxy collection and postal voting: The Board of Directors may collect proxies at the company´s expense in compliance with the procedure set out in chapter 7 section 4 paragraph 2 of the Swedish Companies Act (2005:551).
The Board of Directors may receive, ahead of a general meeting of the shareholders, that the shareholders shall be entitled to exercise their voting rights by post prior to the meeting.
10 Notification for General Meetings: A shareholder that wishes to participate in a general meeting must be recorded in a printout or other transcript of the share register on the date as specified on the Swedish Companies Act, and notify the company of his/her, and any advisors (no more than two), intention to attend the meeting no later than on the date stated in the notice of the meeting. Such a date may not be a Sunday, other public holiday, Saturday, Midsummer Eve, Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve and may not occur earlier than the fifth weekday prior to the general meeting.
11 Opening of General Meetings: The chairman of the Board or anyone appointed by the Board of Directors opens the meeting and lead the meeting until the chairman of the meeting has been appointed.
12 Matters of the Annual General Meeting: The annual general meeting is held within six months after the last financial year. At the annual general meeting, the following matters shall be considered:
1. Election of chairman of the meeting.
2. Preparation and approval of the voting list.
3. Approval of the agenda.
4. Election of one or more persons to certify the minutes.
5. Examination of whether the meeting has been properly convened.
6. Presentation of the annual report and the auditors' report and the group annual report and the group auditor´s report.
7. Resolutions regarding:
a) adoption of income statement and balance sheet and the income statement and the group balance sheet.
b) decision regarding the profit or loss of the company in accordance with the adopted balance sheet,
c) discharge from liability of the Board of Directors and the managing director.
8. Determination of the number of directors and auditors.
9. Determination of fees to the Board of Directors and to the auditors.
10. Election of the Board of Directors and auditors.
11. Any other matter to be dealt with by the meeting according to the Swedish Companies Act (SFS 2005:551) or the articles of association.

At the Annual General Meeting, each person entitled to vote may vote for the entire number of shares owned and authorized by proxy, without limitation on the number of votes.
13 Fiscal Year: The fiscal year of the company shall be 1 January – 31 December.
14 Record Day Provision: A shareholder or nominee that is registered in the share register and a CSD register on the record date, in accordance with Ch. 4 the Central Securities Depositories and Financial Instruments Accounts Act (SFS 1998:1479), or registered in a CSD account pursuant to Ch. 4 Sec. 18 first § item 6-8 of the aforementioned act, is deemed to have the right to exercise the rights stipulated in Ch. 4 Sec. 39 the Swedish Companies Act (SFS 2005:551).

Internal control

The primary purpose of internal control for financial reporting is to provide reasonable assurance that both internal and external reporting is accurate and reliable. Internal control shall also ensure that the business is conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and that it complies with the rules for companies listed on Nasdaq Stockholm. The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing an effective system of internal control and leads the work through the Audit Committee and the CFO. Group management creates a culture for the organization and influences employees' understanding of the control system. EG7's internal control framework is based on the principles of the COSO framework, as established by the Committee for Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. This framework consists of five parts: control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring. EG7's work with these five components is described in the following paragraphs.

Control environment
To achieve a strong control environment, the organizational structure must be ensured, decision-making hierarchy and corporate values in terms of ethics and integrity. Roles, responsibilities and expectations of employees within EG7 are clearly defined and conveyed through guidelines such as internal policies, manuals and the Group's code of conduct.

Risk assessment
The organization's management must identify and assess risks that may affect the organization's ability to achieve its objectives. Risk assessment means anticipating possible problems or threats that may arise, such as financial, operational or regulatory risks.

See further description of how EG7 works with risks in the section on Risk management on page 23.

Control measures
This part consists of specific measures and processes that are implemented to manage identified risks and ensure that the business complies with internal rules and external laws. In order to meet the requirements for financial reporting, EG7 has established an internal control framework (Minimum Internal Control Requirements) that applies to all subsidiaries within the group. EG7 includes control measures in the framework's routines such as approval of transactions, segregation of duties, and follow-up of results.

Information and Communication
Effective communication and information management are essential for internal controls to be effective and for the entire organization to function optimally. EG7 uses internal policies and guidelines to ensure that everyone in the organization is aware of their responsibilities and what is expected of them. In addition, management meetings are held on a monthly basis where the respective CEOs and CFOs of EG7's business units participate and create a forum for information flows within the group.

Monitoring
EG7 continuously monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of the implemented controls in the internal control framework. Evaluation is carried out through both self-assessments at subsidiaries in combination with independent reviews. Regular controls and audits ensure that the control systems are functioning as they should and that necessary measures are taken if something is not working. Reporting of the group's work with internal control to the board is carried out via the audit committee on an annual basis and as needed.

Risk and Risk Management

Risk Management
Changes in the operating environment as well as the Group's own activities can affect the Group's result, financial position and cashflow. Risk management aims to clarify and analyse the risks that EG7 faces, and to a certain extent, prevent and limit any negative effects. The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the Group's risk management, where the Audit committee is responsible for the performance of an annual evaluation. EG7's risk management process includes identifying, evaluating, prioritizing and preventing risks within the business, at both group level and per operational unit. Risk management is integrated to all business processes and is managed through implemented internal control. Identified risks assessed to have the greatest effect on the Group's financial position in terms of possible impact, probability and consequence are prioritized.

Risks
Some of the Group's risks are presented below. The risks are not arranged by order of importance or potential financial impact. The risks below do not represent all risks and are not exhaustive as other risks not currently known to the company may also affect the Group's future profit, financial position and operations.

Risks related to the group's business and industry
Development in the game industry is largely driven by demands and requirements from end customers, game developers, and publishers. The Group must constantly offer new products and services in order to be competitive. There is a risk that investments may generate less revenue than expected, if the Group fails to develop new games or update existing games according to customer preferences. If EG7 is not successful in the current and future offer, there is also a risk that the Group's reputation amongst customers is damaged, which may lead to difficulties with retention of existing customers as well as attracting new customers.

The Group acts on a highly competitive market and there is a risk that competitors are faster and more successful in the development of new games, services and technology. The Group may fail to select products to develop or technologies to use, which may lead to a deteriorating market position.

Financial risk
The Group is exposed to various financial risks such as credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. For the Group, credit risk is mainly in accounts receivable and contractual assets and EG7's goal is to have a continuous follow-up of this credit risk. The historical credit losses amount to an insignificant amount in relation to the Group's sales. The market risks that affect the Group mainly consist of currency risks, as currently EG7 is in a position of no external loans and therefor limited interest rate risks. Liquidity risk is the risk that a company will have difficulty fulfilling obligations that are related to financial liabilities that are settled with cash or other financial assets. The risk is mitigated by the Group's liquidity reserves, which are immediately available. For a more detailed description of the Group's financial risks, see Note 21.

Risk related to employees
EG7 is dependent on employee's knowledge and expertise, as well as the ability to recruit and retain key personnel in the future. Should a key employee resign, there is a risk that the Group may not be able to recruit or replace the employee with the desired competence or within a reasonable time. There is a continued high demand of competence within the occupational categories that EG7 is dependent of, and difficulties to recruit new and retain current employees may lead to delays in projects and increased cost for development.

Risk related to IT & new technology
EG7 relies on efficient and uninterrupted operations of different IT systems to run the various operational activities. A significant collapse or other disturbance in the IT systems would affect the ability to conduct operations with regards to product development, carry our efficient sales or invoicing and delivery of product and services to customers. The Group is also exposed to risks related to hacking, viruses, sabotage and other cybercrime. Further, the Group could be held liable of damage and thus result in increased cost and damaged reputation.

The industry in which the Group operates in is characterized by a widespread of new technology, new hardware and new types of game consoles. EG7 acts on highly competitive market and difficulties with developing and adapting to new technology may lead to a deteriorated market position.

Compliance and regulatory risk

EG7 is operating in several different jurisdictions across the world, many of which have their own individual laws and regulations relating specifically to the gaming businesses. The Company's non-compliance or deemed non-compliance with any of these local laws and regulations could result in such games needing to be withdrawn from such jurisdictions, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's revenue, as well as its reputation and financial condition.

There is a risk that the EG7's interpretation of tax legislation and tax practices in each country where they operate (including rules and requirements relating to VAT and transfer pricing) are incorrect, or that such rules or practices change, and the consequences may adversely affect the company's results.

As the Company handles personal data for customers, incorrect handling or a data breach could lead to high administrative penalties such as civil and/or criminal law measures imposed by Data protection authorities. Further, there is a risk that the Company may be adversely affected by changes to the GDPR or interpretation of the GDPR which may as well affect the Company's reputation in relation to publishers, partners, and customers within the game industry.

Geopolitical risk

EG7 acts on a global market and is affected by general economic development, industry trends and customer preferences. There is a risk that the market that EG7 acts upon is affected by geopolitical events outside of the Groups' control, such as changes to monetary policy, shifts in regulatory regime and other political decisions. Geopolitical events may have a significant effect on the Group's result, revenues and operational activities.

Risk related to goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill represents the largest share of the asset on the Group's balance sheet, as of 31st December 2024 Goodwill amounts to SEK 3,115.2 million. Goodwill is recognized as an intangible asset and is subject to impairment review, at least annually or upon the occurrence of events that indicates an impairment of the assets in question. EG7 continuously evaluates the value of other intangible assets, such as capitalized work for games and licenses, which requires several estimates and assessments. Indications of an incorrect valuation, changes in estimates or other factors that would affect the current value may lead to significant impairments of the Groups' intangible assets.

Board of Directors

The Board's overall task is to manage the Company's affairs in the interests of the Company and all its shareholders and to ensure and promote a good company culture, and the Board shall ensure that the organisation of the Company is structured so that the accounting, management of funds and the Company's overall financial situation is controlled in a satisfactory way. In addition to establishing the overall goals and strategy of the Company. The board shall carry out its work in accordance with applicable EU rules and legislation, the Swedish Companies Act and other Swedish legislation, the Company's articles of association, the rules of procedure for the Board and other policies, Nasdaq Nordic Main Market Rulebook for Issuers of Shares, the Code as well as any other applicable guidelines and directives. The Chairman of the Board shall ensure that the work of the Board is evaluated annually by a systematic and structured process in accordance with the Code. The Board appoints, and if necessary, dismisses the CEO, who is responsible for day-to-day operations based on guidelines and instructions prepared by the Board. The CEO informs the board regularly about significant events, group progress, earnings, financial position and liquidity. The Board shall supervise the performance of the Company and ensure that the CEO fulfils the imposed obligations.

Composition of the Board

According to the articles of association, the Board should, to the extent elected by the general meeting consist of at least three and no more than nine members. At the AGM 2024 it was determined that the number of members of the Company's Board elected by the AGM shall be seven, including the Chairman of the Board. At the AGM 2024, Jason Epstein (Chairman), Ben Braun, Ebba Ljungerud, Gunnar Lind, Marie-Louise Gefwert and Ron Moravek was elected, in addition the groups CEO, Ji Ham was elected Board member. At the statutory board meeting held on June 24, 2024. Apart from the CEO, none of the Board members are employed by EG7. All Board members have attended Nasdaq's stock market training for boards and management in 2024. The average age of the board members elected by the AGM 2024 was 58 at year-end of 2024.

Independence of the board

According to the Code, the majority of the Board members elected by the general meeting must be independent of the company and its executive management and at least two of these must also be independent of the company's major shareholders. As for EG7's seven board members, all but the CEO and Chairman of the Board are independent to the company and its executive management, and all are independent to major shareholder, fulfilling the independence requirements of the Code.

The Board's rules of procedure and written instructions

Annually, at the inaugural Board meeting the Board reviews and adopts the rules of procedure for the Board, rules of procedure for the Audit & Sustainability Committee, Remuneration Committee and Contract oversight Committee, instructions for the CEO and the financial reporting.

The Chairman of the Board

The Chairman of the Board shall ensure that the work of the Board is carried out efficiently and that the Board fulfils its commitments. The Charman shall direct and organise the work of the Board to provide and lead the Board meetings. The Chairman shall keep himself/herself informed of the group's operations and development through regular contact with the CEO. The Chairman must regularly confer with the CEO on any strategic issues and represent the Company in matters related to the ownership structure. The Chairman may also participate, when necessary, in more important external contacts as well as – in consultation with the CEO – in particularly important issues. The Chairman shall in cooperation with the CEO ensure that well adapted information is communicated to the Board.

Structure of the board work

As outlined in the rules of procedure for the Board, the Board will hold an inaugural meeting immediately after each AGM or, if so required, immediately after an EGM, and never less than six ordinary meetings in a year. The Board may convene additional meetings when necessary or when requested by a Board member or the CEO. The ordinary meetings address established reporting and decision items. The CEO provides ongoing information about EG7's progress. The Board makes decisions on general matters such as strategic, structural and organisational issues as well as on large investments, acquisitions and divestments. The Chairman is also actively involved in these issues in between Board meetings. The Company's auditor attends at least one Board meeting per year and meets with the Board without the CEO or any other member of the executive management present.

Work of the board in 2024

In 2024, 16 board meetings were held. Focus was given primarily to interim reports and the M&A activity of EG7, in addition to the usual reporting and decision items. The attendance of the Board members is indicated in the following table.

Position	Name	Age	Gender	Elected	Committee	Meetings
Chairman	Jason Epstein	51	Male	2021	Remuneration	20/20
Director	Ben Braun	55	Male	2023	Audit & Sustainability, Contract oversight	22/33
Director	Ebba Ljungerud	52	Female	2024	Contract oversight	22/22
Director	Gunnar Lind	67	Male	2019	Remuneration, Contract oversight	32/32
Director	Ji Ham	49	Male	2023		16/16
Director	Marie-Louise Gefwert	72	Female	2017	Audit & Sustainability, Contract oversight	33/33
Director	Ron Moravek	60	Male	2023	Contract oversight	25/28

Chairman of the Board, Jason Epstein

Born in 1973, is Chairman and a director of the Board of the Company since 2021 and holds 8,582,320 shares of the Company equivalent to 9.69 percent of all shares and votes.
Education: Bachelor of Science in Economics from Tufts University, Massachusetts, US
Experience: Seasoned private equity investor and entrepreneur for the last 25 years. Previous assignments include: Harmonix Music Systems LLC, Cold Iron Studios LLC, CIFC, 300 Entertainment LLC, MapAnything, Rhapsody International, GenePeeks and Odyssey Online.
Current assignments: Chairman of the board of Moon Valley Nurseries and Beanstalk, member of the board of Chloe's Soft Serve Group Company LLC. Member of the board of the non-profit organizations Tufts Trustee, Change Summer and The Shed.
Position of dependency: Independent in relation to major shareholders, dependent in relation to the company and management.

Board member, Ben Braun

Born in 1970, is a Director of the Board of the Company since 2023 and holds 0 shares in the Company.
Education: MBA from Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College, Hanover, US.
Experience: Background within finance and has held positions such as Managing Director and Global Head of Media, Entertainment & Sports at Lazard, Managing Partner at LionTree, Managing Director and Head of Media and Telecom M&A at Bank of America Merrill Lynch, and Associate at European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Current assignments: No other current board assignments.
Position of dependency: Independent in relation to major shareholders, independent in relation to the company and management.

Board member, Ebba Ljungerud

Born in 1972, is a Director of the Board of the Company since 2024 and holds 1,000 shares in the Company.
Education: Master of Science in Business Administration from Lund University.
Experience: Several positions within Paradox Interactive, including CEO. Several positions within Kindred Group, including Chief Commercial Officer and Chief Program Officer.
Current assignments: Chairman of the board of directors of Nelly Group AB (publ), Chairman of the board of Canucci AB, member of the board Rugvista AB (publ), Starstable Entertainment AB and Goals AB.
Position of dependency: Independent in relation to major shareholders, independent in relation to the company and management.

Board member, Gunnar Lind

Born in 1958, is a Director of the Board of the Company since 2019 and holds 200,000 shares of the Company equivalent to 0.23 percent of all shares and votes.
Education: Bachelor of Science in Transport Administration from Mittuniversitetet, Stockholm.
Experience: Decades of experience from the gaming industry, most notably as group CEO of Cherry. Previous assignments include CEO and member of the board of Cherry AB (publ), Chairman of the board of Unlimited Travel Group UTG AB (publ), Soundhailer AB, Necomlabs Ltd, Sleepo AB (publ), Game Lounge Sweden AB, Cherry Spelglädje AB, director of the board of Yggdrasil Gaming Sweden AB.
Current assignments: Chairman of the board of Explore Lofsdalen AB, Chairman of the board of Lofsdalsspår economic association.
Position of dependency: Independent in relation to major shareholders, independent in relation to the company and management.

Board member, Ji Ham

Born in 1976, is a Director of the Board of the Company since 2023 and holds 2,018,472 shares of the Company equivalent to 2.28 percent of all shares and votes.
Education: Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and Economics from UCLA, California, US.
Experience: Seasoned private equity investor and entrepreneur for the last 25 years. Previous assignments include Daybreak Game Company LLC, CN Partners, Hudson Capital Advisors, CIBC Oppenheimer.
Current assignments: CEO Daybreak Games (EG7s largest business unit)
Position of dependency: Independent in relation to major shareholders, dependent in relation to the company and management.

Board member, Marie-Louise Gefwert

Born in 1952, is a Director of the Board of the Company since 2017 and holds 22,428 shares of the company equivalent to 0.03 percent of all shares and votes.
Education: Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and Economics from Stockholm University.
Experience: Decades of experience in leading positions at Ericsson and Vattenfall Data, experience from VC and start-ups as CEO of Auxema AB. Previous assignments include Chairman of the Board of Free2Move AB, Arkub AB, ITSMF- Sweden, Director of the board SU Holding AB, Director of the board of Samsari AB, Tyréns AB.
Current assignments: CEO and Director of the Board of Gefwert Development AB, Director of the board of Zignsec AB.
Position of dependency: Independent in relation to major shareholders, independent in relation to the company and management.

Board member, Ron Moravek

Born in 1965, is a Director of the Board of the Company since 2023 and holds 0 shares in the Company.
Education: MBA from Harvard Business School, Massachusetts, US, Bachelor of Arts in Liberal Arts and Sciences from Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada.
Experience: Extensive background within the gaming industry as Vice President and COO of Electric Arts Vancouver Studio, COO and Co-Founder of Relic Entertainment, Executive Vice President Production and General Manager at THQ and Senior advisor to New Games and Emerging Markets at Nexon.
Current assignments: Senior Advisor and Vice President for the Business and Corporate Development on Heavy Iron Studios, Inc, Co-Founder and Investor on SportNinja Inc.
Position of dependency: Independent in relation to major shareholders, independent in relation to the company and management.

Committees

Board Committees
The Board has appointed an Audit & Sustainability Committee, a Remuneration Committee and a Contract Oversight Committee. The committee members are selected among the board members for a one-year term. The Board has established the Sustainability Committee within the Audit Committee to ensure that the Sustainability work receives full attention.

Audit & Sustainability Committee
The Audit & Sustainability Committee consists of two members, Marie-Louise Gefwert and Ben Braun.
The main Audit responsibilities are:
• Preparations for the Board's work on assuring the quality of the Company's and the group's accounting, financial reporting and internal control as well as financial risk and risk management.
• Monitoring and addressing issues concerning the efficiency of the Company's internal controls, regulatory compliance and risk management, in general as well as, in particular, in respect of the financial reporting.
• Monitoring and evaluating the work of the auditor and monitoring the impartiality and independence of the auditor.
• Informing the Board of the outcome of the auditors audit and explaining how the audit contributed to the integrity of financial reporting and what the role of the committee was in that process.
• Assisting in conjunction with preparation of, and recommending the nomination committee, proposals to the AGM's resolution regarding election of an auditor, including administering the selection procedure.
• Monitoring accounting developments in areas that may affect EG7.

The main Sustainability responsibilities are:
• Ensure an aligned and well prepared and supervised sustainability model of the Company, with an emphasis on supervision of strategy, implementation of strategy and monitoring and evaluation of EG7´s work within the sustainability area. The sustainability committee has the following main responsibilities:
• Prepare the Board's decisions on issues concerning sustainability.
• Monitor and evaluate the Company's goals within the sustainability area.
• Monitor and evaluate the application of the guidelines issued by the Board within the sustainability area.
• For each financial year review the Company's sustainability report, which is to be included in the Company's annual report or approved by the Board as a separate report in connection with the approval of the annual report of the Company.

Remuneration Committee
The Remuneration Committee consists of two members, Jason Epstein and Gunnar Lind. The Remuneration Committee has the following main responsibilities:
• Preparing the Board's decisions on issues concerning principles for remuneration, remuneration amounts and other terms of employment for executive management.
• Monitoring and evaluating programs for variable remuneration to the executive management, both ongoing programs as well as such that have ended during the year.
• Monitoring and evaluating the application of the guidelines for remuneration to the executive management that the general meeting is legally obliged to establish, as well as the current remuneration structures and remuneration levels within the Company.

Contract oversight Committee
The Contract Oversight Committee consists of all the independent board members, Ben Braun, Ebba Ljungerud, Gunnar Lind, Marie-Louise Gefwert and Ron Moravek. The committee is advised by a number of independent third-party experts and advisors, with the obligation to, at arm's-length evaluate and negotiate projects of related part nature and their commercial viability.

Nomination Committee
In accordance with the decision of the Annual General Meeting (AGM), the three largest shareholders in the company shall have the right to each appoint a member to the Nomination Committee. The fourth member of the Nomination Committee shall be the company's Chairman of the Board. Where the committee evaluates the boards work and composition and nominates board members for the coming year. At the beginning of a new financial year, a board evaluation is carried out, forming the basis for the committee's proposal. The members of the Nomination Committee are: Carl Svernlov appointed by Jason Epstein, Anna Putsykina appointed by Settecento Ltd
Alexander Albedj appointed by Johan Svensson
Jason Epstein Chairman of the board.

Shareholders who wish to submit proposals to the Nomination Committee can do so by mail to Enad Global 7 AB (publ), Att: Nomination Committee, Sveavägen 17, 5th floor, 111 57 Stockholm or by e-mail to ir@enadglobal7.com no later than March 1, 2025.

Group Management

The group's executive management team consists of four members: CEO Ji Ham, Deputy CEO & CFO Fredrik Rüdén, Vice President of Group Operations Huyen Huynh and Vice President and General Counsel David Youssefi. The executive management team holds meetings on a regular basis at which the main topics discussed are the Group's financial progress, projects in process and other strategic issues. All members of the group's executive management team have attended Nasdaq's stock market training course for boards and management.

Ji Ham, Chief Executive Officer
Holds 2,018,472 shares and 2.28 percent of all shares and votes of the Company.

Experience: Ji has an extensive background in both gaming and finance has been CEO of Daybreak for the past few years. During his tenure at Daybreak, Ji has overseen extensive growth and profitability of the company. Before starting at Daybreak, Ji worked in investment banking at various positions.

Fredrik Rüdén, Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
Holds 224,300 shares and 0.25 percent of all shares and votes of the Company.

Experience: Fredrik has an extensive background from mainly high-tech companies in listed and PE environments and industries like Telecom, Gambling, Gaming, Ehealth, Marine Harvest and financial advisory. In addition to having worked for almost a decade as CFO at Betsson, Fredrik also has professional experience from companies such as Kinnevik, LeoVegas, Ernst & Young and more.

Huyen Huynh, Vice President of Group Operations
Holds 0 shares in the Company.

Experience: Huyen is a senior professional with 25 years of experience managing software development for various industries, of which the last 14 years was spent in the mobile and live games businesses. Since joining Daybreak in 2017, EG7s largest business unit, she's been an important asset in shaping the company.

David Youssefi, Vice President and General Counsel
Holds 0 shares in the Company.

Experience: David is a senior legal professional with 25 years of legal experience both in-house and in various roles at major law firms. Joined Daybreak in 2011, EG7s largest business unit, where he's been playing a vital role in shaping Daybreak over the years.

The Share

• Average daily turnover during the year was 4.9 percent of the shares in EG7. The Average daily turnover rel.mcap. was 0.34 percent.
• At year-end 2024, EG7 had a market capitalization of SEK 1,444.2 million.
• Earnings per share totalled SEK -2.67 (1.76).
• At year-end 2024, EG7 had a total of 88,603,526 shares. All shares have equal voting rights, with one vote per share.
• The closing price at year-end 2024 was SEK 16.30 (18.90).
• The highest price was SEK 19.44, which was quoted on January 2, 2024.
• The lowest price was SEK 11.92, which was quoted on May 10, 2024.
• EG7's share price decreased 13.76 percent in 2024.
• The Stockholm All Share Index increased 5.73 percent in 2024.
• At year-end 2024, insiders held a total of 14,709,219 shares, amounting to 16.6 percent of the outstanding shares.
• In 2024 insiders acquired a total of 79,538 shares, amounting to 0.1 percent of the outstanding shares.
• EG7 paid a total dividend of SEK 0.45 per share in 2024, no dividend has been suggested for 2025.
• The Board is authorized to issue shares, warrants and/or convertibles, and to repurchase shares.

2024 Stock Chart

Source: Modular Finance AB

Shareholders

#	Owners (2024-12-31)	Number of shares	Capital	Votes
1	Jason Epstein	8 582 320	9,69%	9,69%
2	Johan Svensson	6 804 479	7,68%	7,68%
3	Settecento LTD	6 159 140	6,95%	6,95%
4	Alta Fox Capital	5 347 681	6,04%	6,04%
5	Defa Endeavour AS	4 533 605	5,12%	5,12%
6	Avanza Pension	3 541 516	4,00%	4,00%
7	Chelverton Asset Management	3 275 681	3,70%	3,70%
8	Aguja Capital GmbH	3 157 432	3,56%	3,56%
9	Forthmoore Limited	2 919 526	3,30%	3,30%
10	Rasmus Davidsson	2 872 743	3,24%	3,24%
11	Alexander Albedj	2 692 105	3,04%	3,04%
12	Ji Ham	2 018 472	2,28%	2,28%
13	Alan Hunter	1 635 680	1,85%	1,85%
14	Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring	1 585 144	1,79%	1,79%
15	James Cato	1 507 162	1,70%	1,70%
Top 15		56 632 686	63,92%	63,92%
Other		31 970 840	36,08%	36,08%
Total		**88 603 526**	**100%**	**100%**

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Board and CEO for Enad Global 7 AB (publ) (556923-2837) hereby submit the annual report with consolidated group statements for the financial year 2024-01-01 – 2024-12-31. All values in SEK millions unless otherwise stated. A sustainability report has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and has been submitted by the Board. It can be found on pages 9-22 of this annual report. The company's Articles of Association can be found on pages 24.

Information about the operations

Enad Global 7 AB, corporate identity number 556923-2837, based in Stockholm, is investing in and administrating companies who develop, operate and market video games in a growing global gaming market. The group develop, publish, and deliver games for PC, Consoles, and mobile features. The group includes companies engaged in marketing and visual art campaigns, physical and digital distribution and operates games via its own and external platforms.

Enad Global 7 AB has five operating business units/segments:
- Daybreak is the largest business unit within the group. Daybreak is a prolific online-multiplayer game developer that has published, developed, and operated 14 live service games in its 28-year history, including EverQuest, the first MMORPG game entirely in 3D. Daybreak generated SEK 766.4 million in Net Revenue and SEK 133.1 million in Adjusted EBITDA for 2024.
- Big Blue Bubble is an established mobile and video game developer with over two decades of experience creating fun, innovative, and accessible titles. Best known for being the home of the My Singing Monsters IP. Big Blue bubble generated a Net Revenue of SEK 309.0 million and Adjusted EBITDA of SEK 166.8 million for 2024.
- Piranha Games founded in 2000 known for making FPS and for being the home of the MechWarrior franchise which saw the release of a new standalone game within the franchise during the year, MechWarrior 5: Clans. Piranha generated a net revenue and Adjusted EBITDA of SEK 129.4 million and SEK 45.9 million respectively for 2024.
- Toadman, a Stockholm based game developer founded in 2013. Focused on role-playing games (RPGs) and with a drive to create unique gaming experiences, Toadman has struggled to achieve profitability in recent years, resulting in the studio being shut down after the balance sheet date. Generating a Net Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA of SEK 44.2 million and SEK -18.8 million for the year.
- Fireshine, a UK based publisher and distributor of both digital and physical games generated SEK 317.6 million in Net Revenue and SEK 49.4 million in Adjusted EBITDA for 2024.
- Petrol the industry's most recognized visual art, strategies and marketing agency experienced a tougher year on the back of the continued industry slowdown and generated a Net Revenue of 146.3 million and SEK -12.1 million of Adjusted EBITDA for 2024.

EG7 is an independent game development group with a diversified set of assets. Combining Daybreak, Big Blue Bubble and Piranha titles, EG7 currently operates 11 live service games, making EG7 one of the leading live service game publishers and operators in the world. This long-life cycle live games portfolio is a key differentiator for the group and provides a solid foundation of predictable revenues and cash flows.

Most of the development and game improvements that derives from EG7's live-service game portfolio are expensed, and only material improvements are capitalized, in 2024 SEK 24,6 million of the groups capitalizations refers to the live-game portfolio. For new games all expenses during a game's preproduction phase (early stage of the development) are expensed. When the game reached the production phase all expenses referring to the games are capitalized. When doing a publishing investment, such as the Cold Irons new titel, or Fireshines business the investment can't be capitalised as the games are not developed within the group. Of the SEK 126.2 million in capitalized development costs in 2024, SEK 44.8 million refers to the development of MechWarrior: 5 Clans, SEK 20.3 million to MechWarrior: 5 Clans DLC and SEK 59.2 million to Palia in Daybreak.

Ownership

EG7's share is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm with the short name 'EG7'. The total number of outstanding shares amounts to 88,603,526 as of December 31, 2024. The share price was SEK 16.30 as of December 31, 2024.

Significant events during the year

For the full year 2024, EG7 reported Net Revenue of SEK 1,713.0 (2,045.0) corresponding to a year-over-year decline of 16.2 percent and 18.2 percent organic decline in local currencies. Adjusted EBITDA came in at SEK 325.5 (542.0) million, representing a margin of 19.0 percent and a decline of 39.9 percent year-over-year. The operating cash flow for the year declined 55.6 percent year-over-year to SEK 194.2 (437.9) million. The unfavourable year-over-year comparison against 2023 is largely attributable to My Singing Monsters normalizing at a lower level compared to its record performance in 2023, together with the groups focus on investing in new projects for medium to longer-term growth.

After its viral peak in December 2022, which propelled My Singing Monsters to the top of its category in App Store, the game maintained a highly elevated performance throughout 2023 before stabilizing at a new normalized level in 2024. This normalization accounted for SEK 262.9 million of the year-over-year decline. Despite lower performance compared to last year, My Singing Monsters has stabilized at approximately 200 percent above its pre-peak level.

2024 was a difficult year for the industry, with record high job losses, approximately 14,800 jobs disappeared. As a result, some of our business units were impacted negatively. The results for Fireshine, Piranha, Petrol and Toadman, who provide services to third party publishers and developers, were impacted by the overall industry challenges. Fireshine's Net Revenues for the year was 9.7 percent below 2023, reflecting the decline in third-party physical publishing volume but partially offset by its continuing growth in indie digital releases. Petrol had a more challenging time stabilizing its performance with its Net Revenues down 21.2 percent for the year. Toadman continued its efforts to ramp up its WFH business. However, with the industry slowdown Toadman was not able to achieve the targeted breakeven status by the year end, resulting in the decision to wind-down the company in early January 2025 after major optimization efforts during 2024. Piranha work-for-hire contract with estimated Net Revenue potential of SEK 100 million was cancelled in January 2024, and the engagement was fully winded down by the end of Q1 2024 after receiving approximately 40 percent of the Net Revenue from the contract. In addition, Piranhas launch of MechWarrior 5: Clans in Q4 performed below projections due to a competitive release window.

Financial development during the year

Net sales for the full year 2024 amounted to SEK 1,7130 (2,045.0) million, which corresponds to a decline of 16.2 percent. Our diversified and long-lived live game portfolio from Daybreak, Big Blue Bubble and Piranha continued to provide a sustainable and predictable base for revenue and cash flows, Net Revenue from these assets amounted to SEK 1,181.1 (1,318.7) million, corresponding to 68.9 (64.5) percent of Net Revenue in 2024.

Q1 2024 was steady but relatively quiet and reflective of a quarter in which there were no major content or product release updates.

In Q2 and early Q3 2024, the group implemented comprehensive cost-saving and business optimization efforts to improve performance. The largest adjustments were made to the underperforming business units. Where the annual cost savings for Toadman amounted to approximately SEK 63 million. Additionally, Big Blue Bubble, Daybreak, Fireshine, Petrol, and Piranha, on a combined basis contribute SEK 39 million in annual savings, bringing the total annual saving for the group to SEK 103 million.
In Q3 2024, the group saw several strong releases, including the release of Core Keeper on PlayStation, Xbox.

Growth initiatives

The largest highlight for the third quarter was the acquisition of Singularity 6 (S6) and its game Palia. The consideration for the transaction included an initial cash consideration of USD 5 million and a performance based contingent consideration over the first five years post closing. For the earnout, the sellers will be entitled to fifty percent of S6's net cash flows over the five year period after EG7 first recoups 100 percent of its investment in S6, including the initial cash consideration.
Q4 2024, was marked by the release of MechWarrior 5: Clans on October 17th. The team at Piranha delivered a high-quality game that exceeded both internal and external expectations in terms of quality, story, and gameplay. Despite strong execution, the game did not expand its core audience as anticipated, leading to sales falling short of targets. As a result, business optimizations were initiated on the 10th of January 2025, to ensure Piranha's continued profitability while maintaining the ability to deliver new content (DLCs) as planned.

Risks and Risk Management

All business operations involve risks and uncertainties. A complex environment increases the need to manage identified risks, to be able to mitigate potential negative impacts on result, operations and in the long run for stakeholders. The Board of Directors are responsible for risk management within the group, and EG7 continuously work on identification, evaluation and management of the Groups' risks.

The most significant of the Group's risks are presented below. The risks are not arranged by order of importance or potential financial impact. The risks below do not represent all risks and are not exhaustive as other risks not currently known to the company may also affect the Group's future profit, financial position and operations.

Risks related to the group's business and industry

Development in the game industry is largely driven by demands and requirements from end customers,

game developers, and publishers. The Group must constantly offer new products and services in order to be competitive. There is a risk that investments may generate less revenue than expected, if the Group fails to develop new games or update existing games according to customer preferences.
The Group acts on a highly competitive market and there is a risk that competitors are faster and more successful in the development of new games, services and technology. The Group may fail to select products to develop or technologies to use, which may lead to a deteriorating market position.

Financial risk
The Group is exposed to various financial risks such as credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. As an actor on an international market, EG7s main financial risk is currency risks, primarily in the form of translation exposure and transaction exposure. For a more detailed description of the Group's financial risks, see Note 21.

Risk related to goodwill and intangible assets
Goodwill represents the largest share of the asset on the Group’s balance sheet. Goodwill is recognized as an intangible asset and is subject to impairment review, at least annually or upon the occurrence of events that indicates an impairment of the assets in question.

Risk related to employees
There is a continued high demand of competence within the occupational categories that EG7 is dependent of, and difficulties to recruit new and retain current employees may lead to delays in projects and increased cost for development.

Risk related to IT systems
EG7 relies on efficient and uninterrupted operations of different IT systems to run the various operational activities. A significant collapse or other disturbance in the IT systems would affect the ability to conduct operations with regards to product development, carry our efficient sales or invoicing and delivery of product and services to customers. The Group is also exposed to risks related to hacking, viruses sabotage and other cybercrime.

Risks and risk management within the group are described further in section Risk and Risk Management on page 26-27, and in note 21 Financial risks.

Sustainability information
In 2024, EG7 continued the work around the group’s new sustainability framework. A framework that is designed to outline EG7's commitments and goals in relation to its sustainability work. A framework that helps EG7 to conduct a thorough assessment of its current practices and identify areas for improvements. This involves continues collaboration with external parties as well as engaging employees and other key stakeholders in the process. To ensure that the sustainability framework is effective, EG7 has systems and processes in place for monitoring and reporting on its progress. Overall, the development of EG7's sustainability framework continues to be a rewarding process. Through hard work and dedication, the company has been able to create a comprehensive and effective plan for operating in a more sustainable manner. During the year, main focus has been on CSRD, and a collaboration with PositionGreen was initiated during the year.

The Group's sustainability work is described in more detail in the Sustainability Report on pages 9-22.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Enad Global 7 AB is the group's parent company.

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Yearly comparison, group	*12 months*	*12 months*	*12 months*	*12 months*	*12 months*
Net revenue	1,713.0	2,045.0	1,865.9	1,467.9	569.8
Profit after financial items	-163.3	216.0	-296.2	53.6	-95.4
EBIT-margin	-8.1%	12.3%	-14.8%	10.7%	-1.4%
Total assets	4,914.7	4,872.8	4,952.3	6,008.8	4,596.3
Equity ratio	80.9%	80.0%	78.8%	76.5%	67.6%
Return on equity	-4.1%	5.5%	-6.9%	1.4%	-3.1%
EBITDA*	459.0	495.9	474.5	642.5	12.5
Average number of shares	88,603,526	88,603,526	88,270,408	85,370,134	39,670,424
Earnings per share	-2.67	1.76	-13.98	1.11	-2.5
Average FTE	668	669	665	669	179

* *For definitions, see section "Definitions of alternative performance measures"*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Yearly comparison, parent company	*12 months*	*12 months*	*12 months*	*12 months*	*12 months*
Net revenue	9.4	2.1	5.6	7.5	11.1
Profit after financial items	-128.1	207.0	-897.6	-79.1	-125.9
EBIT-margin	-453.5%	-3,432.5%	-2,624.3%	-1,271.8%	-242.3%
Total assets	3,590.4	3,792.7	3,770.6	4,837.3	3,886.7
Equity ratio	98.5%	97.4%	93.8%	89.8%	84.0%
Return on equity	-3.6%	5.6%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-3.1%
EBITDA*	-42.5	-72.1	-147.8	-94.8	-26.8
Average number of shares	88,603,526	88,603,526	88,270,408	85,370,134	39,670,424
Earnings per share	-1.81	2.26	-9.86	-1.09	-1.30
Average FTE	8	8	8	12	13

* *For definitions, see section "Definitions of alternative performance measures"*

Proposed allocation of the company's profit

At the Annual General Meeting's disposal stands:	
Accumulated profit/loss	-917,246,306
Share premium reserve	4,608,989,739
Profit/loss of the year	-160,173,000
	3,531,570,433
The Board proposes that the following is carried forward	3,531,570,433
	3,531,570,433

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Values in SEKm	Note	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Revenue			
Net revenue	3,4	1,713.0	2,045.0
Other revenue	5	210.1	42.5
		1,923.1	2,087.5
Own work capitalized	12	126.2	85.6
Operating expenses			
Cost of goods and services sold		-493.8	-618.7
Other external expenses	6	-275.0	-262.0
Personnel expenses	7	-818.5	-762.6
Other expenses		-3.0	-34.1
Operating profit before depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		**459.0**	**495.9**
Depreciation and amortization	12,13,14	-597.8	-243.8
Operating profit (EBIT)		**-138.8**	**252.1**
Financial items			
Financial income	8	18.3	11.9
Financial expenses	9,14	-42.8	-48.0
Financial net		**-24.5**	**-36.1**
Profit before tax		**-163.3**	**216.0**
Tax expense for the period	10	-73.1	-59.9
Net profit/loss from continued operations		**-236.4**	**156.1**
Profit from discontinued operations, net of tax	26	0.0	0.0
Net profit/loss for the year		**-236.4**	**156.1**

The net profit/loss for the period is attributable in its entirety to the parent company's shareholders.

Earnings per average share	11		
Earnings per share before dilution (SEK) continued operation		-2.67	1.76
Earnings per share after dilution (SEK) continued operation		-2.67	1.76
Earnings per share before dilution total (SEK)		-2.67	1.76
Earnings per share after dilution total (SEK)		-2.67	1.76

CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Values in SEKm	Note	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Net profit/loss for the period		-236.4	156.1
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Translation difference	20	310.1	-118.2
Deferred tax	10	0.5	0.2
Other comprehensive income for the period, after tax		**310.6**	**-118.0**
Comprehensive income for the period, after tax		**74.2**	**38.1**

The comprehensive income for the period is attributable in its entirety to the parent company's shareholders.

Average number of shares outstanding		88,603,526	88,603,526

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Values in SEKm	Note	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	12	3,115.2	3,181.7
Other intangible assets	12	925.4	667.8
Tangible non-current assets	13	35.7	30.3
Right-of-use assets	14	60.9	74.7
Deferred tax assets	10	172.2	149.7
Other non-current receivables	15,21	15.3	7.1
Total non-current assets		**4,324.8**	**4,111.3**
Current assets			
Inventory	16	9.1	14.0
Accounts receivable	15,21	116.8	155.6
Current tax claim		69.3	44.3
Other receivables	15	0.0	7.6
Contractual assets	4	29.7	22.5
Prepayments and accrued income	17	43.5	39.1
Cash and cash equivalents	15,18,21	321.5	478.3
Total current assets		**589.9**	**761.5**
TOTAL ASSETS		**4,914.7**	**4,872.8**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Values in SEKm	Note	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Equity	20		
Share capital		3.5	3.5
Other contributed capital		4,609.0	4,609.0
Reserves		833.9	523.3
Retained earnings including profit for the period		-1,471.6	-1,235.2
Total equity attributable to the parent company's shareholders		**3,974.9**	**3,900.5**
Total equity		**3,974.9**	**3,900.5**
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	15,21	2.2	2.8
Leasing liabilities	14,21	36.2	52.5
Deferred tax liability	10	198.0	122.9
Contingent considerations	15,21	135.4	228.7
Contractual liabilities	4	0.1	1.9
Other liabilities	15,21	14.6	1.7
Total non-current liabilities		**386.5**	**410.6**
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	15,21	0.4	0.6
Leasing liabilities	14,21	30.2	25.0
Accounts payable	15,21	28.8	33.9
Current tax liability		24.6	67.9
Contingent considerations	15,21	60.5	42.3
Other liabilities	15,21	17.0	53.5
Contractual liabilities	4	135.2	114.5
Accrued expenses	22	256.7	223.9
Total current liabilities		**553.4**	**561.6**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**4,914.7**	**4,872.8**

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Equity attributable to the parent company's shareholders					
SEKm	Share Capital	Other Shareholder Contributions	Translation reserve	Accumulated Profit incl. Net profit/loss	**Total equity attributable to the parent company's shareholders**	**Total equity**
Opening balance 2023-01-01	**3.5**	**4,609.0**	**641.2**	**-1,351.4**	**3,902.2**	**3,902.2**
The net profit/loss of the period				156.1	**156.1**	**156.1**
Other comprehensive income for the period			-118.0		**-118.0**	**-118.0**
Comprehensive income for the period			**-118.0**	**156.1**	**38.1**	**38.1**
Transactions with shareholders:						
Dividend				-39.9	**-39.9**	**-39.9**
Total				**-39.9**	**-39.9**	**-39.9**
Closing balance 2023-12-31	**3.5**	**4,609.0**	**523.3**	**-1,235.2**	**3,900.5**	**3,900.5**
Opening balance 2024-01-01	**3.5**	**4,609.0**	**523.3**	**-1,235.2**	**3,900.5**	**3,900.5**
The net profit/loss of the period				-236.4	**-236.4**	**-236.4**
Other comprehensive income for the period			310.6		**310.6**	**310.6**
Comprehensive income for the period			**310.6**	**-236.4**	**74.2**	**74.2**
Transactions with shareholders:						
Dividend						**0.0**
Total				**0,0**	**0,0**	**0.0**
Closing balance 2024-12-31	**3.5**	**4,609.0**	**833.9**	**-1,471.6**	**3,974.9**	**3,974.9**

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Values in SEKm	Note	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Operating activities			
Operating profit (EBIT)		-138.8	252.1
Adjustment for non-cash flow items	23	419.3	271.4
Received interest		19.2	0.0
Paid interest		-10.0	-16.8
Paid taxes		-100.1	-65.0
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**189.6**	**441.6**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Decrease / increase of inventories / work in progress		5.9	3.6
Decrease / increase of receivables		53.9	122.6
Decrease / increase of current liabilities		-55.3	-130.0
Cash flow from operating activities		**194.1**	**437.8**
Investment activities			
Business acquisitions		-43.8	-17.3
Business divestment		7.0	32.9
Acquisition of intangible assets	12	-308.0	-232.8
Acquisition of tangible non-current assets	13	-24.0	-14.3
Divestment of intangible non-current assets	14	62.3	0.0
Cash flow from investment activities		**-306.5**	**-231.6**
Financing activities			
Loans raised	15,23	0.0	0.0
Dividend		-39.9	0.0
Repaid loans	15,23	0.0	-100.0
Repaid leasing debt	14,15,21,23	-26.4	-26.0
Cash flow from financing activities		**-66.3**	**-126.0**
Cash flow for the period		**-178.7**	**80.3**
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period		480.9	405.2
Release of blocked cash		2.6	0.0
Exchange rate differences		19.3	-7.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**18**	**321.5**	**478.3**
From balance sheet		321.5	478.3
Blocked cash reported as other non-current receivables		0.0	2.6

NOTES

NOTE 1 Accounting Principles

This annual report with group accounting regards the Swedish parent company Enad Global 7 AB, corporate identity number 556923-2837, and its subsidiaries.
EG7 is a group in the gaming industry that develops, markets, publishes and distributes PC, console and mobile games to the global gaming market.
The parent company is a corporation with its registered office in Stockholm, Sweden. The address of the head office is Sveavägen 17, 5th floor, 111 57 Stockholm.
On 24 April 2024, the Board of Directors and the CEO approved this annual report and consolidated accounts, which will be submitted for adoption at the Annual General Meeting on 19 June 2024.

Basis for group accounting

The group accounting has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) as adopted by the European Union (EU). Furthermore, the group applies the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554) and RFR 1 "Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups" issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the assumption of going concern. Assets and liabilities are valued on the basis of acquisition value with the exception of certain financial instruments that are valued at fair value. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the acquisition method and all subsidiaries in which controlling influence is held are consolidated as of the date this influence was acquired.

Preparing reports in accordance with IFRS requires that several estimates be made by management for accounting purposes. The areas that include a high degree of assessment, which are complex or such areas where assumptions and estimates are of significant importance for the consolidated accounts, are stated in Note 2 Significant estimates and assessments. These assessments and assumptions are based on historical experience as well as other factors that are deemed reasonable in the prevailing circumstances. Actual outcome may differ from assessments made if assessments are changed or other conditions exist. The parent company applies the same accounting principles as the group, except in the cases specified in the section "Parent company's accounting principles". The parent company applies the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554) and RFR 2 Accounting for legal entities. The deviations that occur are caused by restrictions on the possibilities of applying IFRS in the parent company as a result of the Annual Accounts Act and current tax rules.

The accounting principles set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in the group's financial reports.

Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all companies over which EG7 has a controlling influence. The Group controls a company when it is exposed to or entitled to variable returns from its holdings in the company and has the opportunity to influence the returns through its influence in the company. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which the controlling influence is transferred to the group and are excluded from the consolidated financial statements from the date on which the controlling influence ceases.

Subsidiaries are reported according to the acquisition method. The method means that the acquisition of a subsidiary is regarded as a transaction whereby the Group indirectly acquires the subsidiary's assets and takes over its liabilities. The acquisition analysis determines the fair value on the acquisition date of acquired identifiable assets and assumed liabilities as well as any non-controlling interests. Transaction expenses, with the exception of transaction expenses that are attributable to the issue of equity instruments or debt instruments, that arise are reported directly in the profit for the year. In business acquisitions where transferred remuneration exceeds the fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities that are reported separately, the difference is reported as goodwill. When the difference is negative, so-called acquisitions at a low price, this is reported directly in the profit for the year.

Currency

Functional currency and reporting currency

The functional currency for the parent company is Swedish kronor (SEK), which is the reporting currency for the parent company and the group. All amounts are stated in millions of kronor unless otherwise stated.

Transactions in foreign currency
Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance date. Non-monetary items, which are valued at historical acquisition value in a foreign currency, are not translated. Exchange rate differences that arise in the conversions are reported in the profit for the year. Exchange rate gains and losses on operating receivables and operating liabilities are reported in operating profit, while exchange rate gains and losses on financial receivables and liabilities are reported as financial items.

Translation of foreign subsidiaries
Assets and liabilities in foreign operations are translated from the functional currency of the foreign operations to the group's reporting currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance date. Income and expenses in a foreign operation are translated into SEK at an average exchange rate that is an approximation of the exchange rates that existed at the time of each transaction. Translation differences that arise from currency translation of foreign operations are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve in equity. When the controlling influence ceases for a foreign operation, the associated translation differences from the translation reserve in equity are reclassified to profit or loss.

Segment reporting
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the function responsible for allocating resources and assessing the operating segments' results. In the group, this function has been identified as the company management. An operating segment is a part of the group that conducts operations from which it can generate revenue and incur costs and for which independent financial information is available. The group's division into segments is based on the internal structure of the group's business operations, which means that the group's operations have been divided into six reportable segments; Daybreak, Big Blue Bubble, Piranha, Toadman, Petrol and Fireshine.
The same accounting principles are used in the segments as for the group.

Revenue from customer contracts
The group reports revenue when the group fulfils a performance obligation, which is when a promised product or service is delivered to the customer and the customer takes over control of the product or service. Control of a performance obligation can be transferred over time or at a time. Revenue consists of the amount that the company expects to receive as compensation for transferred goods or services. In order for the group to be able to report revenues from agreements with customers, each customer agreement is analysed in accordance with the five-step model found in the standard:

Step 1: Identify an agreement between at least two parties where there is a right and a commitment.
Step 2: Identify the various promises (performance obligations) contained in the agreement.
Step 3: Determine the transaction price, i.e. the amount of compensation that the company is expected to receive in exchange for the promising goods or services. The transaction price must be adjusted for variable parts, for example any discounts.
Step 4: Distribute the transaction price on the various performance obligations.
Step 5: Report revenue when the performance obligations are met, i.e. control is passed to the customer. This is done at one time or over time if any of the criteria set out in the standard are met.

The Group's significant income derives from the development, marketing and publication of PC, console and mobile games.
Work-for-hire
The Group performs development assignments for other publishers. The customers consist of corporate customers. An agreement arises when the development assignment is signed between EG7 and the publisher. EG7 considers that the obligation to develop games for a customer is a single performance obligation. The transaction price is mainly fixed, but some agreements include variable remuneration in the form of performance bonuses. EG7 estimates the variable amount of compensation using the expected value and includes variable compensation only to the extent that it is highly probable that a material reversal of accumulated income will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable compensation subsequently ceases.

The Group reports revenue as the performance obligation is met, which is when the customer gains control of the asset. EG7 assesses that control is transferred over time, as the Group's performance creates or improves an intangible asset that the customer controls when the asset is created.

Free-to play games
EG7 offers so-called free-to-play games, where revenue arises when a player makes purchases in the game to gain access to virtual goods or expansion packs, i.e. to various types of additional content via subscriptions, features or benefits in the game. These virtual goods can be used either immediately or indefinitely during the playing time and revenue from the goods is reported based on their nature. Revenue from consumables is reported at a point in time, while revenue from goods that can be used indefinitely

during the playing time is accrued and reported during the player's estimated life. Players can also purchase virtual currency to obtain virtual goods within the games. Revenue from virtual currency is recognized over the estimated life of the paying player.

Revenue from subscriptions, which generally offers access to a selection of full games and in-game content which is playable through EG7's servers, is recognized ratably over the subscription term as the service is provided.

Marketing
EG7 offers marketing services to other gaming companies. The Group's customers consist of corporate customers and EG7 has both framework agreements and agreements for specific assignments with these customers. For framework agreements, there is an agreement in accordance with IFRS 15 only when a specific call-off, usually in the form of an assignment description ("SOW"), exists. The contract period is generally relatively short, usually less than 12 months.

The Group assesses that an agreement with a customer generally contains a number of performance obligations as the various promises in the agreement constitute distinct services. The transaction price is mainly fixed. The Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the independent sales prices, which are based on an observable price for the service when the Group sells the service separately under similar circumstances and to similar customers.
Revenues from marketing are reported when control has been transferred to the customer and the performance obligation is thus fulfilled which is when the specified deliverable has been delivered to the customer.

Advertising agreements
EG7 enables ad service provider to place third party advertisements within apps. EG7 considers the contracts to contain a series of distinct services that are substantially the same, wherefore each contract contain a single performance obligation satisfied over time.

The transaction price for enabling ad service provider to place third party ads within apps is dependent on the number of valid clicks or impressions that a specific ad will generate whilst it is being displayed within the app, i.e. the transaction price only comprise of variable consideration. Since variable consideration shall be included in estimates of the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal will not occur, EG7 determines how much of the variable consideration that should be constrained at contract inception.

EG7 allocates the variable consideration earned from enabling the ad service provider to place ads within the apps to each respective day since the variable consideration relate to the services provided each day rather than the entire performance obligation.

Publishing
The Group is also active in physical and digital publishing and distribution of games. In these agreements with customers, other parties are often involved in the provision of the game to the end customer, which means that different shares of the gross income from the end customer are obtained. For each performance obligation in the customer agreements, the Group determines whether it is the principal in the sale to the end user. When EG7 publishes games that are sold to distributors or digital storefronts, the distributor or the storefronts are identified as the Group's customer. Revenue is therefore recognized based on the transaction price net of fees retained by the storefront or distributor.

The transaction price related to physical publishing is mainly fixed, but there may be certain variable parts, which may include discounts. EG7 estimates the variable amount of compensation but includes variable compensation only to the extent that it is highly probable that a material reversal of accumulated income will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable compensation ceases thereafter.

Revenue is recognized at a point in time when control is transferred to the customer. When selling digital publishing and distribution of games, control is transferred to the customer when the game is made available for the customer. For physical sales, control is transferred when the product has been delivered to the customer. Revenue from digital publishing that is related to sales-based royalty is recognized when the subsequent sale occurs (to the end user).

Cost of goods and services sold
The item consists of costs directly linked to the games and game development. The majority of the Group's direct costs consist of royalties and licenses for the issued games. Other direct costs such as photography / film, technical service and software linked to product development are also presented here. Direct marketing is also presented here.

Remuneration to employees
Defined contribution pension plans
EG7's pension commitments are only covered by defined contribution plans.
A defined contribution pension plan is a pension plan according to which the Group pays fixed contributions to a separate legal entity. The Group has no legal or informal obligations to pay additional fees if this legal entity does not have sufficient assets to pay

all employee benefits related to the employees' service during the current or previous periods. The Group thus has no additional risk. The Group's obligations regarding fees for defined contribution plans are reported as an expense in the income statement at the rate they are earned by the employees performing services for the Group during the period.

Compensation in the event of termination
A cost for compensation in connection with redundancies is only reported if the company is demonstrably obliged, without a realistic possibility of withdrawal, by a formal detailed plan to terminate an employment before the normal time.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income
Financial income consists of interest income and any capital gains on financial assets. Interest income is reported in accordance with the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the interest rate that discounts the estimated future inflows and outflows during a financial instrument's expected maturity to the reported net asset or liability's net value. The calculation includes all fees paid or received by the parties to the agreement that are part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. Financial income is reported in the period to which it relates.

Financial expenses
Financial expenses mainly consist of interest expenses on liabilities which are calculated using the effective interest method and of interest expenses on leasing liabilities. Financial expenses are reported in the period to which they relate.
Exchange rate gains and exchange rate losses are reported net.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share before dilution are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the parent company's shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Earnings per share after dilution are calculated by dividing the net result attributable to the parent company's shareholders, adjusted where applicable, by the sum of the weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares that may give rise to a dilution effect. The dilution effect of potential ordinary shares is only reported if a conversion to ordinary shares would lead to a reduction in earnings per share after dilution.

Intangible assets

An intangible asset is reported if it is probable that the future economic benefits that can be attributed to the asset will accrue to the company and that the acquisition value can be calculated in a reliable manner. An intangible asset is valued at acquisition value when it is recognized for the first time in the financial report. Intangible assets with a limited useful life are reported at acquisition value less depreciation and any impairment. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment and in cases where there are indications that an impairment loss may be required. Even for the intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, the useful life is reassessed at each balance sheet date.

Goodwill
Goodwill represents the difference between the acquisition value of a business combination and the fair value of acquired net assets. Goodwill is valued at acquisition value less any accumulated write-downs. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergy effects of the business combination. The factors that constitute reported goodwill are mainly synergies, personnel, know-how and customer contacts of strategic importance as well as access to new markets. Goodwill is considered to have an indefinite useful life and is thus tested at least annually for impairment.

Internally generated intangible assets
Costs that arise during the development phase are capitalized as intangible assets when, in the management's assessment, it is probable that they will result in future financial benefits for the Group, the criteria for capitalization are met and the costs can be measured reliably.

For EG7, internally generated intangible assets mainly pertain to game development for PC, console and mobile. The expenses that are capitalized include expenses for direct salary, consulting costs and other expenses directly attributable to the project. All other costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalization affect the net profit when they arise. Internally generated assets under development are tested at least annually for impairment.

IP rights
IP rights have arisen in connection with business acquisitions and refer to rights attributable to the Group's gaming products, such as a gaming software or title. IP rights are valued at fair value on the acquisition date. Thereafter, IP rights are reported at acquisition value less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment.

Market and client-related assets
Market and customer-related assets are attributable to the relationship with paying players that have been taken over by the Group in connection with a business acquisition. The assets are valued at fair value on the acquisition date and are then reported at acquisition value less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

Depreciation and amortization
Intangible fixed assets are amortized systematically over the asset's estimated useful life. The useful life is reconsidered at each balance date and adjusted if necessary. When the amortizable amount of the assets is determined, the residual value of the asset is taken into account where applicable. Intangible assets with a definable useful life are amortized from the date they are available for use. Estimated useful lives for significant intangible fixed assets are as follows:

- Internally generated intangible assets 1-5 years
- IP rights 3-10 years
- Market and client-related assets 3-10 years
- Goodwill Undefinable

Tangible non-current assets
Tangible non-current assets are reported in the Group at acquisition value after deductions for accumulated depreciation and any write-downs.

The reported value of an asset is removed from the balance sheet upon disposal or divestment or when no future economic benefits are expected from the use or disposal / divestment of the asset. Gains or losses arising from the sale or disposal of an asset consist of the difference between the selling price and the asset's reported value less direct selling expenses. Profit and loss are reported as other operating income / expenses.

Depreciation and amortization
Depreciation takes place on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are:
- Equipment, tools and installations 3-5 years

Applied depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives are reassessed at the end of each year.

Leasing agreements
At the conclusion of an agreement, the Group determines whether the agreement is, or contains, a leasing agreement based on the substance of the agreement. An agreement is, or contains, a leasing agreement if the agreement leaves the right to decide for a certain period on the use of an identified asset in exchange for compensation.

Leasing liabilities
On the commencement date of a leasing agreement, the Group reports a leasing liability corresponding to the present value of the leasing payments to be paid during the leasing period. The leasing period is determined as the non-cancellable period together with periods to extend or terminate the agreement if the Group is reasonably certain of exercising those options. Leasing payments include fixed payments (after deduction of any benefits in connection with the signing of the leasing agreement to be received), variable leasing fees that depend on an index or a price (e.g. a reference interest rate) and amounts that are expected to be paid according to residual value guarantees. Variable leasing fees that are not due to an index or a price are reported as an expense in the period to which they are attributable.

For the calculation of the present value of the leasing payments, the Group uses the implicit interest rate in the agreement if it can be easily determined and in other cases the marginal borrowing rate as of the commencement date of the leasing agreement is used. After the commencement date of a lease agreement, the lease liability increases to reflect the interest on the lease liability and decreases with the lease payments paid. In addition, the value of the lease liability is revalued as a result of modifications, changes in the lease term, changes in lease payments or changes in an assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets
The Group recognizes right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position at the start date of the leasing agreement (i.e. the date when the underlying asset becomes available for use). Right-of-use assets are valued at acquisition value after deductions for accumulated depreciation and any write-downs and adjusted for revaluations of the lease liability. Nyttjanderättstillgångar skrivs av linjärt över det kortare av tillgångens nyttjandeperiod och leasingavtalets längd.

Application of practical exceptions
EG7 applies the practical exceptions regarding short-term leases and leases where the underlying asset is of low value. Short-term leasing agreements are defined as leasing agreements with an initial leasing period of a maximum of 12 months after consideration of any options to extend the leasing agreement. Leasing agreements where the underlying asset is of low value in the Group consist of e.g. of office equipment. Leasing payments for short-term leasing agreements and leasing agreements where the underlying asset is of low value are expensed on a straight-line basis over the leasing period. The Group also applies the exemption not to

separate non-leasing components from leasing components in leasing agreements. Thus, leasing components and associated non-leasing components are reported as a single leasing component.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are any form of agreement that gives rise to a financial asset in one company and a financial liability or an equity instrument in another company. Financial instruments reported in the balance sheet include on the asset side; accounts receivable and cash and cash equivalents. Liabilities include; liabilities to credit institutions, accounts payable, additional purchase payments and other liabilities. The report depends on how the financial instruments have been classified.

Classification and valuation

Financial assets

Financial assets classified at amortized cost are held in accordance with the business model to collect contractual cash flows that are only payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal. Financial assets that are classified at amortized cost are initially valued at fair value with the addition of transaction costs. After the first reporting opportunity, the assets are valued according to the effective interest method. The assets are covered by a loss provision for expected credit losses. The Group's financial assets, which are debt instruments classified at amortized cost, are shown in Note 15 Financial instruments.
The Group does not hold any financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group also does not hold any financial assets that constitute debt instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, with the exception of contingent considerations, are classified at amortized cost. Financial liabilities reported at amortized cost are initially valued at fair value including transaction costs. After the first reporting occasion, they are valued at amortized cost according to the effective interest method. The Group's contingent considerations are classified and reported as a financial liability valued at fair value through profit or loss.

Borrowing is classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer payment of the debt for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. Borrowing costs are reported in the income statement in the period to which they relate. Accrued interest is reported as part of current liabilities to credit institutions, in which case the interest is expected to be settled within 12 months from the balance date.

Fair value is determined as described in Note 15 Financial instruments.

Write-downs of financial assets

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are subject to impairment for expected credit losses. Write-down losses on credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9 are forward-looking and a loss provision is made when there is an exposure to credit risk, usually at the first reporting date for an asset or receivable. Expected credit losses reflect the present value of all cash flow deficits attributable to default either for the next 12 months or for the expected remaining maturity of the financial instrument, depending on the asset class and on credit deterioration since the first reporting date.

For a more detailed description of methods applied for calculating expected credit losses, see Note 21 Financial risks.

Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Acquisition value is calculated according to the so-called first-in-first-out principle and includes expenses incurred in acquiring the inventory assets and transporting them to their current location and condition. Net sales value is defined as sales price reduced for sales costs.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and immediately available balances with banks and corresponding institutions. Cash and cash equivalents are covered by the requirements for loss provision for expected credit losses.

Equity

All the company's shares are ordinary shares. The share capital is reported at the quota value of the ordinary shares and the excess part is reported as other contributed capital. Transaction costs that can be directly attributed to the issue of new shares are reported, net after tax, in equity as a deduction from the issue proceeds.

Cash flow

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method. This means that the result is adjusted with transactions that did not result in inflows or outflows and for income and expenses attributable to the investment and / or financing activities.

NOTE 2 Significant estimates and assessments

When preparing the financial statements, the company management and the Board must make certain estimates and assessments that affect the carrying amount of asset and liability items and income and expense items, respectively, as well as other information provided. The assessments are based on experiences and assumptions that the management and the Board deem to be reasonable in the prevailing circumstances. Actual outcome may then differ from these assessments if other conditions arise. The estimates and assumptions are evaluated on an ongoing basis and are not considered to entail any significant risk of significant adjustments in the reported values of assets and liabilities during the next financial year. Changes in estimates are reported in the period in which the change is made if the change has only affected this period, or in the period in which the change is made and future periods if the change affects both the current period and future periods. The assessments that are most important in the preparation of the company's financial reports are described below.

Impairment testing of goodwill

To determine whether the value of goodwill has decreased, the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been attributed are valued, which is done by discounting the cash-generating unit's cash flows. In applying this method, EG7 relies on a number of input factors, including results achieved, business plans, financial forecasts and market data. Changes in the conditions for these assumptions and estimates could have a significant effect on the value of goodwill.

Acquisition analyses

In the case of acquisitions of subsidiaries, an acquisition analysis is performed, in which the fair value on the acquisition date of acquired identifiable assets as well as assumed liabilities and contingent liabilities is reported. Acquisition analyses are based on significant estimates and assessments of future events. Actual values may consequently differ from those imposed in the acquisition analysis.

Contingent considerations

In connection with the acquisition of subsidiaries, EG7 has entered into agreements on conditional purchase prices. These additional purchase prices are valued at fair value through profit or loss and the fair value is determined by discounting future cash flows. Since the additional purchase price is dependent on future results, the actual outcome may vary from the assessments that have been made, even if the assessments used are the company management's best estimate of the outcome. Changes in the significant unobservable input factors, such as forecast sales and a risk-adjusted discount rate, can lead to a change in the reported values.

NOTE 3 Operational segments

The Group has, for accounting and follow-up, divided its operations into six segments; Daybreak, Big Blue Bubble, Piranha, Toadman, Fireshine and Petrol.
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the function responsible for allocating resources and assessing the operating segments' results. In the Group, this function has been identified as the company management. An operating segment is a part of the Group that conducts operations from which it can generate revenue and incur costs and for which independent financial information is available. The Group's division into segments is based on the internal structure of the Group's business operations.

The segments correspond to the respective operating units, which follows the internal organization, and it is at this level that the company's highest executive decision-maker follows up on operating results as a basis for decisions on the allocation of resources. As a result, segment reporting from the third quarter of 2023 is updated to include the segments Daybreak, Big Blue Bubble, Piranha, Toadman, Fireshine and Petrol as this best reflects how EG7 primarily manages and monitors its business operations. A description of the respective companies that now form segments can be found on pages 5-10.

2024-01-01 – 2024-12-31	Daybreak	Big Blue Bubble	Piranha	Toadman	Fireshine	Petrol	Total segments	Group	Group total
Revenue from external customers	766.4	309.0	129.4	44.2	317.6	146.3	1,713.0	0.0	1,713.0
Other revenue	43.1	157.0	9.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	210.1	0.0	210.1
	809.6	**466.0**	**139.0**	**44.7**	**317.6**	**146.3**	**1,923.1**	**0.0**	**1,923.1**
Adjusted operating profit before depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)*	**133.1**	**166.8**	**45.9**	**-18.8**	**49.4**	**-12.1**	**364.5**	**-38.9**	**325.6**
Adjustments contingent consideration									-141.0
Adjustments restructuring costs									23.3
Adjustment M&A costs									11.9
Other non-recurring costs									-27.6
Depreciation and amortization									-597.8
Operating profit (EBIT)									**-138.8**
Financial income									18.3
Financial expenses									-42.8
Profit before tax									**-163.3**

2023-01-01 – 2023-12-31	Daybreak	Big Blue Bubble	Piranha	Toadman	Fireshine	Petrol	Total segments	Group	Group total
Revenue from external customers	753.4	571.9	133.0	49.1	352.1	185.6	2,045.0	0.0	2,045.0
Other revenue	10.9	12.8	14.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0	42.5
	764.3	**584.8**	**147.1**	**53.7**	**352.1**	**185.6**	**2,087.5**	**0.0**	**2,087.5**
Adjusted operating profit before depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)*	**162.9**	**356.1**	**49.0**	**-29.2**	**35.4**	**1.9**	**576.0**	**-34.0**	**542.0**
Adjustments contingent consideration									20.9
Adjustments restructuring costs									-12.3
Adjustment M&A costs									-7.0
Other non-recurring costs									-6.0
Depreciation and amortization									-243.8
Operating profit (EBIT)									**252.1**
Financial income									3.9
Financial expenses									-40.0
Profit before tax									**216.0**

* For definitions, see section ”Definitions of alternative performance measures”

Fixed assets per country

2024-01-01 – 2024-12-31	Daybreak	Big Blue Bubble	Piranha	Toadman	Fireshine	Petrol	Holding	Group total
GEOGRAPHICAL REGION								
Sweden				0.2			2.8	3.0
UK					331.2			331.2
Other Europe				8.9				8.9
Canada		214.7	126.5					341.2
US	3,411.4					41.6		3,453.0
Total fixed assets	**3,411.4**	**214.7**	**126.5**	**9.2**	**331.2**	**41.6**	**2.8**	**4,137.3**

2023-01-01 – 2023-12-31	Daybreak	Big Blue Bubble	Piranha	Toadman	Fireshine	Petrol	Holding	Group total
GEOGRAPHICAL REGION								
Sweden				24.8			4.1	28.9
UK					249.8			249.8
Other Europe				11.3				11.3
Canada		219.5	407.0					626.5
US	2,999.4					38.7		3,038.0
Total fixed assets	**2,999.4**	**219.5**	**407.0**	**36.0**	**249.8**	**38.7**	**4.1**	**3,954.5**

NOTE 4 Revenue from customer contracts

2024-01-01 – 2024-12-31	Daybreak	Big Blue Bubble	Piranha	Toadman	Fireshine	Petrol	Group total
GEOGRAPHICAL REGION							
Sweden	4.8	0.8	0.4	8.4	14.8	0.0	**29.2**
Rest of Europe	114.0	51.1	21.8	0.2	123.2	3.8	**314.2**
North America	610.1	226.3	93.4	34.9	101.7	131.0	**1,197.5**
South America	6.4	6.8	5.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	**23.1**
Asia	16.9	14.8	4.3	0.6	66.2	11.5	**114.2**
Africa	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	**1.7**
Oceania	13.5	8.6	4.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	**33.0**
Revenue from customer contracts	**766.4**	**309.0**	**129.4**	**44.1**	**317.6**	**146.3**	**1,712.9**

2023-01-01 – 2023-12-31	Daybreak	Big Blue Bubble	Piranha	Toadman	Fireshine	Petrol	Group total
GEOGRAPHICAL REGION							
Sweden	5.5	2.3	0.5	5.0	18.0	0.0	**31.3**
Rest of Europe	159.2	88.8	16.6	7.6	149.5	18.1	**439.7**
North America	551.6	429.3	103.0	36.4	144.0	137.0	**1,401.3**
South America	5.3	10.4	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	**17.2**
Asia	14.2	24.4	9.5	0.0	27.8	30.5	**106.4**
Africa	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	**1.8**
Oceania	16.9	15.9	2.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	**47.4**
Revenue from customer contracts	**753.4**	**571.9**	**133.0**	**49.1**	**352.1**	**185.6**	**2,045.0**

CONTRACTUAL ASSETS	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Opening balance	22.5	15.8
Significant changes in contractual assets:		
Changes attributable to ordinary operations	7.2	6.8
Closing balance	**29.7**	**22.5**

CONTRACTUAL LIABILITIES	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Opening balance	116.4	157.0
Significant changes in contractual liabilities:		
due to business acquisitions	9.7	
Changes attributable to ordinary operations	9.1	-40.6
Closing balance	**135.2**	**116.4**

REPORTED INCOME DURING THE YEAR	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Which was found in the contractual liabilities as of 1 January	114.5	153.0
From performance commitments that were fulfilled / have been partially fulfilled during previous periods	1.9	4.0

Revenues allocated to unfulfilled, or partially fulfilled performance commitments are expected to be reported as revenue	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Within one year	135.2	114.5
After one year	0.0	1.9

Contractual assets consist of accrued income, to which the company's right is conditional on continued performance in accordance with the agreement. When the company's right to compensation becomes unconditional, the asset is reported as a trade receivable. Contractual debt refers to advance payments from customers for whom performance commitments have not been fulfilled. Contractual liabilities are reported as income when performance commitments in the contract are fulfilled (or have been fulfilled).

NOTE 5 Other revenue

	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Release of contingent liabilities	5.3	10.9
Write down of contingent consideration	141.5	0.0
Government grant game development	25.0	31.4
Sales of IP	27.4	0.0
Other	10.9	0.2
Total	**210.1**	**42.5**

NOTE 6 Remuneration to auditors

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS AB	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
The audit assignment	3.8	3.8
Other auditing activities	0.9	0.0
Tax advice	0.1	0.2
Other services	6.0	5.9
Total	**10.9**	**9.9**

OTHER AUDITORS		
The audit assignment	0.8	0.5
Other auditing activities	0.0	0.0
Tax advice	0.0	0.0
Other services	0.0	0.0
Total	**0.8**	**0.5**

Audit assignments refer to the auditor's work for the statutory audit and by auditing activities to different types of quality assurance services. Other services are those that are not included in audit assignments or tax advice. Other services for 2023/2024 refers to the Company's uplisting (IPO) to Nasdaq Stockholm where PWC acted as an advisor.

Note 7 Personnel and personnel expenses

Average number of employees	2024-01-01 – 2024-12-31 Average number of employees	Of which women, %	Of which men, %	Of which other, %	2023-01-01 – 2023-12-31 Average number of employees	Of which women, %	Of which men, %	Of which other, %
Parent company	8	63%	37%		9	65%	35%	
Subsidiaries in:								
Sweden	20	26%	74%		34	29%	71%	
Canada	180	21%	79%		174	20%	80%	
Norway	2	0%	100%		3	0%	100%	
Serbia	48	18%	82%		55	22%	78%	
France	1	0%	100%					
UK	36	28%	72%		30	27%	73%	
Germany	21	5%	95%		21	11%	89%	
USA	352	22%	75%	3%	344	24%	75%	1%
Group total	**668**	**22%**	**77%**	**1%**	**669**	**23%**	**76%**	**1%**

Gender distribution in the Board and company management	2024-01-01 – 2024-12-31 Average number of employees	Of which women, %	Of which men, %	2023-01-01 – 2023-12-31 Average number of employees	Of which women, %	Of which men, %
Board of Directors	6	33%	67%	5	20%	80%
CEO and other management	1	0%	100%	2	0%	100%
Group total	**7**	**29%**	**71%**	**7**	**14%**	**86%**

Personnel expenses	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Parent company		
Board of Directors and the management:		
Salaries and benefits	19.2	9.2
Social expenses	2.1	1.4
Pension costs	0.8	0.8
Other personnel expenses	0.0	0.2
Total	**22.1**	**11.6**
Other personnel		
Salaries and benefits	5.3	6.3
Social expenses	1.7	1.6
Pension costs	0.8	0.6
Other personnel expenses	0.4	0.1
Total	**8.2**	**8.6**
Subsidiaries		
Board of Directors and the management:		
Salaries and benefits	52.2	37.5
Social expenses	6.4	4.0
Pension costs	1.7	1.9
Other personnel expenses	0.3	0.4
Total	**60.5**	**43.8**

Other personnel		
Salaries and benefits	604.1	536.7
Social expenses	87.7	77.9
Pension costs	14.3	14.1
Other personnel expenses	9.2	10.7
Total	**715.3**	**639.4**
Group total	**806.1**	**703.4**

2024-01-01 – 2024-12-31	Base salary, Board compensation	Variable compensation	Pension costs	Other compensation	Total
Chairman of the Board					
Jason Epstein	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Member of the Board					
Ben Braun	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Ebba Ljungerud	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gunnar Lind	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Marie-Louise Hellström Gefwert	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Ron Moravek	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Chief executive officer					
Ji Ham	7.9	*6.3	0.2	0.0	14.5
Other management (8 staff)	36.5	18.3	2.2	0.3	57.3
Total	**46.7**	**24.7**	**2.4**	**0.3**	**74.1**

The variable compensation was awarded in accordance with the Company's remuneration policy, which allows for variable pay of up to 100 percent of the base salary. The remuneration was based on the successful execution of the Group's cost-saving and efficiency programme implemented during 2024.

2023-01-01 – 2023-12-31	Base salary, Board compensation	Variable compensation	Pension costs	Other compensation	Total
Chairman of the Board					
Jason Epstein	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Member of the Board					
Alexander Albedj	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Marie-Louise Hellström Gefwert	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Shumsher Singh	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gunnar Lind	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Ron Moravek	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ben Braun	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Chief executive officer					
Ji Ham	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.1
Other management (8 staff)	29.0	8.0	2.6	0.6	40.1
Total	38.8	8.0	2.7	0.6	50.0

Remuneration and conditions for management

Remuneration to the CEO and other management consists of basic salary, variable compensation and in some cases pension benefits as well as other benefits such as a company car. Other management refers to the persons responsible for each subsidiary and Group management.

Since August 2021, Ji Ham is the Company's CEO – who also has an employment as CEO at the wholly owned subsidiary Daybreak Game Company LLC in California, USA. The company's CEO has a notice of termination period of six (6) months, regardless of whether the dismissal is on the company's or CEO's initiative. The CEO does not enjoy any pension benefit.

The deputy CEO has a notice of termination period of six (6) months, regardless of whether the termination is on the initiative of the company or the deputy CEO. In addition, the company has the opportunity to quarantine the deputy CEO for three (3) months after the end of the employment against a remuneration corresponding to three (3) monthly salaries. The pension benefit for the deputy CEO corresponds to 31.6% of base salary.

Severance pay

The CEO is entitled to severance pay if he has ‘good reasons’ to resign or if the company terminates his employment without ‘good reasons’. The severance pay can be valued at basic salary for the remaining months during the term of the contract or up to USD 750,000. According to the agreement, the director shall be ‘quarantined’ for three (3) months if the employment is terminated on his own initiative for any reason or on the company’s initiative without ‘good reasons’.

NOTE 8 Financial income

	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Assets valued at accrued acquisition value:		
Interest income other financial assets	19.2	8.1
Total interest income according to the effective interest method	**19.2**	**8.1**
Other financial income	-1.2	2.4
Exchange rate differences – financial items	0.3	1.4
Total	**-0.9**	**3.8**
Total financial income	**18.3**	**11.9**

NOTE 9 Financial expenses

	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Assets and liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss:		
Discount rate contingent consideration	-34.0	-27.7
Total reported through profit and loss	**-34.0**	**-27.7**
Liabilities valued at accrued acquisition value:		
Interest expenses liabilities to credit institutions	-0.4	-1.0
Total interest expenses according to the effective interest method	**-0.4**	**-1.0**
Other financial expenses:		
Exchange rate differences – financial items	-1.5	-12.5
Interest expenses leasing liabilities	-2.7	-1.6
Other financial expenses	-4.2	-5.2
Total	**-8.4**	**-19.3**
Total financial expenses	**-42.8**	**-48.0**

NOTE 10 Tax

Current tax	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Current tax on net profit	-39.4	-93.3
Adjustments regarding previous years	0.0	0.0
Total current tax	-39.4	-93.3
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax on temporary differences	0.0	0.4
Deferred tax on loss carryforwards	-33.7	32.9
Total deferred tax	-33.7	33.4
Reported tax on income statement	-73.1	-59.9

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Profit before tax	**-163.3**	**216.0**
Tax according to the current tax rate for the parent company (20.6%)	33.6	-44.5
Tax effect from:		
Non-deductible expenses	-8.1	-12.4
Non-taxable income	1.4	1.2
Non-taxable income earn-out	37.5	0.0
Non-deductible interest	0.0	0.0
Previous years' taxes	-0.8	0.0
Effect of changes in tax rate	0.0	-0.4
Adjustment def tax receivable	0.0	0.0
Non-reported deferred tax on temporary differences	-44.7	-23.6
Adjustment tax rate other countries	1.7	21.3
Goodwill impairment	-92.4	0.0
Other	-1.4	-1.5
Reported tax	**-73.1**	**-59.9**
Effective tax rate	45%	-28%

Amounts reported directly through OCI	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Deferred tax: currency effect net investment in subsidiaries	0.5	0.2
Total	**0.5**	**0.2**

Information on deferred tax assets and liabilities
The unused tax carryforwards have no maturity. From the acquisition of Daybreak, there is a local tax advantage regarding depreciation of the surplus value that is not recognized under IFRS. The total tax advantage amounts to SEK 529.9 million. This tax advantage is shared with the sellers from Daybreak and the part that belongs to the former seller of Daybreak is reported as contingent consideration.
The following tables specify the tax effect of the temporary differences:

Deferred tax assets	Other	Intangible assets	Right-of-use assets	Unused tax carryforwards	Total
Opening balance 2024-01-01	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**148.7**	**149.7**
Reported:					
Divestment					
In profit			0.0	11.4	11.4
Translation effect				11.1	11.1
Closing balance 2024-12-31	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**171.2**	**172.2**

Deferred tax assets	Other	Intangible assets	Right-of-use assets	Unused tax carryforwards	Total
Opening balance 2023-01-01	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**94.7**	**95.2**
Reported:					
Aquisition					
In profit			0.4	54.1	54.5
Translation effect			0.0		
Closing balance 2023-12-31	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**148.7**	**149.7**

Deferred tax liabilities	Other	Net investment subsidiaries	Intangible assets	Total
Opening balance 2024-01-01	**0.0**	**0.0**	**122.9**	**122.9**
Reported:				
Aquisition			20.3	20.3
In profit			45.2	45.2
In comprehensive income				

Translation effect			9.7	9.7
Closing balance 2024-12-31	**0.0**	**0.0**	**198.0**	**198.0**

Deferred tax liabilities	**Other**	**Net investment subsidiaries**	**Intangible assets**	**Total**
Opening balance 2023-01-01	**0.0**	**0.0**	**105.5**	**105.5**
Reported:				
Divestment				
In profit		-0.2	22.4	22.2
In comprehensive income		0.2		
Translation effect			-5.0	-5.0
Closing balance 2023-12-31	**0.0**	**0.0**	**122.9**	**122.9**

NOTE 11 Earnings per average share

Earnings per share before dilution	**2024-01-01 –2024-12-31**	**2023-01-01 –2023-12-31**
Profit for the year attributable to the parent company's shareholders	-236.4	156.1
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding	88,603,526	88,603,526
Earnings per share before dilution	**-2.67**	**1.76**

Earnings per share after dilution	**2024-01-01 - 2024-12-31**	**2023-01-01 - 2023-12-31**
Profit for the year attributable to the parent company's shareholders	-236.4	156.1
Average number of shares after dilution	88,603,526	88,603,526
Earnings per share after dilution	**-2.67**	**1.76**

NOTE 12 Intangible assets

ACQUISITION VALUE	Goodwill	Self-generated intangible assets	Gaming rights	IP rights	Market and customer-related assets	Other intangible assets	Total intangible assets excluding goodwill
Per 1 January 2023	**3,521.5**	**460.0**		**384.2**	**428.3**	**34.8**	**1,307.3**
Separate acquisition			179.3				179.3
Internally processed		85.6					85.6
Reclassifications							
Divestment		-9.8					-9.8
Translation effect	-109.6	-5.1	-8.4	-14.2	-15.8	-1.2	-44.7
Per 31 December 2023	**3,411.9**	**530.8**	**170.9**	**370.0**	**412.5**	**33.6**	**1,517.7**
Separate acquisition							
Business acquisition	16.8	-0.5	-0.5	89.9	0.4	16.6	105.9
Internally processed		126.2	186.3				312.5
Reclassifications			11.8				11.8
Divestment				-38.7			-38.7
Translation effect	277.5	6.1	23.0	35.3	37.6	3.6	105.5
Per 31 December 2024	**3,706.2**	**662.6**	**391.4**	**456.6**	**450.4**	**53.8**	**2,014.8**
Depreciation and amortization							
Per 1 January 2023		**-81.9**		**-129.3**	**-132.3**	**-2.1**	**-345.6**
This year's depreciation and amortization		-31.1	-14.4	-64.0	-65.4	-0.6	-175.4
Reclassifications							
Divestments						0.2	0.2
Translation effect		2.6	0.5	8.2	8.1		19.4
Per 31 December 2023		**-110.5**	**-13.9**	**-185.1**	**-189.6**	**-2.5**	**-501.6**
This year's depreciation and amortization		-24.8	-26.1	-68.7	-59.2	-1.2	-180.0
Reclassifications				13.9			
Divestments						-4.0	-4.0
Translation effect		-1.8	-1.8	-18.8	-18.8	-0.2	-41.4
Per 31 December 2024		**-137.1**	**-41.9**	**-258.6**	**-267.5**	**-7.9**	**-713.0**
Impairment							
Per 1 January 2023	**-236.6**	**-307.7**		**0.0**	**0.0**	**-31.3**	**-339.1**
This year's impairment		-10.5					-10.5
Reclassifications							
Divestments							
Translation effect	6.5					1.2	1.2
Per 31 December 2023	**-230.2**	**-318.3**		**0.0**	**0.0**	**-30.1**	**348.4**
This year's impairment	-342.3	-25.0					-25.0
Reclassifications							
Divestments							
Translation effect	-18.4					-2.9	-2.8
Per 31 December 2024	**-590.9**	**-343.3**		**0.0**	**0.0**	**-33.0**	**-376.3**
Closing balance per 31 December 2023	**3,181.7**	**102.0**	**156.9**	**185.0**	**222.9**	**1.0**	**667.8**
Closing balance per 31 December 2024	**3,115.2**	**182.2**	**349.4**	**198.0**	**182.9**	**13.0**	**925.4**

Impairment test

The Group tests impairment of intangible fixed assets with an indefinite useful life at least annually, i.e. goodwill and self-generated intangible assets that have not yet been taken into use.

2024-12-31	Fireshine	Petrol	Daybreak	Big Blue Bubble	Piranha	Total
Goodwill	205.3	30.0	2,685.7	194.2	0.0	3,115.2

2023-12-31	Fireshine	Petrol	Daybreak	Big Blue Bubble	Piranha	Total
Goodwill	189.3	27.4	2,436.1	192.7	336.3	3,181.7

The impairment test for the Group's goodwill consists of assessing whether the unit's recoverable amount is higher than its carrying amount for each cash-generating unit to which the goodwill belongs. The recoverable amount has been calculated on the basis of the unit's value in use, which is the present value of the unit's expected future cash flows without regard to restructuring. The calculation of the recoverable amount for the Group requires that certain assumptions must be made. The recoverable amount of the cash-generated units has been calculated at an average growth rate of a five- to seven-year forecast, which has been based partly on historical results and management's assessment of the market's development going forward. The cash flow model includes forecasting of future cash flows from operations, including estimates of revenue volumes and costs. Cash flows after the forecast period are extrapolated with a growth of 2%. The calculation of value in use has been based on a discount factor of 11.1-12.3% pre-tax and reflects specific risks in the relevant segments and in the countries in which they operate.

The discounted cash flow model includes forecasting of future cash flows from operations, including estimates of revenue volumes and costs.

In connection with the impairment test in 2024 an impairment of Goodwill in Piranha was identified. The Goodwill in Piranha was fully written down.

In sensitivity tests of reported value in relation to value in use, assumptions about growth have changed by + – 5 percentage points and the discount factor by + – 1 percentage points. A reduction in growth of 5% or a change in the discount factor of 1% does not result in an additional need for impairment loss.

NOTE 13 Tangible assets

ACQUISITION VALUE	Inventory, tools and installations	Total tangible fixed assets
Per 1 January 2023	**202.5**	**202.5**
This year's acquisitions	10.8	10.8
Acquired via business acquisitions	7.4	7.4
Sales / scraps	-4.9	-4.9
Translation effect	-7.3	-7.3
Per 31 December 2023	**208.4**	**208.4**
This year's acquisitions	13.9	13.9
Acquired via business acquisitions	13.5	13.5
Sales / scraps	-7.5	-7.5
Reclassifications	-10.7	-10.7
Translation effect	17.5	17.5
Per 31 December 2024	**235.2**	**235.2**
Accumulated depreciation		
Per 1 January 2023	**-174.3**	**-174.3**
This year's depreciations	-14.2	-14.2
Acquired		
Sales / scraps	3.9	3.9
Translation effect	6.6	6.6
Per 31 December 2023	**-178.1**	**-178.1**
This year's depreciations	-15.7	-15.7
Acquired	-5.8	-5.8
Sales / scraps	5.0	5.0
Reclassifications	10.6	10.6
Translation effect	-15.5	-15.5
Per 31 December 2024	**-199.4**	**-199.4**
Closing balance per 31 December 2023	**30.3**	**30.3**
Closing balance per 31 December 2024	**35.7**	**35.7**

NOTE 14 Leasing agreements

EG7's significant leasing agreements mainly consist of agreements regarding rental premises. EG7 presents leasing agreements in the class premises. The table below presents the Group's closing balances regarding right-of-use assets and leasing liabilities as well as the operations during the year:

	Right-of use assets		
	Premises	**Total**	**Leasing liability**
Opening balance 1 January 2023	**39.9**	**39.9**	**41.1**
Additional agreements	39.4	39.4	69.0
Depreciation	-29.6	-29.6	
Divestments	-3.8	-3.8	-4.5
Recalculation	30.9	30.9	
Translation effects	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1
Interest expenses			1.6
Leasing fees			-27.6
Closing balance 31 December 2023	**74.7**	**74.7**	**77.5**
Additional agreements	17.8	17.8	16.7
Depreciation	-41.8	-41.8	
Divestments			-6.0
Recalculation	5.9	5.9	
Translation effects	4.4	4.4	4.5
Interest expenses			2.7
Leasing fees			-29.2
Closing balance 31 December 2024	**60.9**	**60.9**	**66.4**

The amounts reported in the Group's report on earnings during the year attributable to leasing operations are presented below:

	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	**2023-01-01 –2023-12-31**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-41.8	-29.4
Interest expenses on leasing liabilities	-2.7	-1.6
Expense regarding short-term leasing agreements	-1.1	-0.3
Expense of agreements where the underlying asset is of low value	-0.4	-0.4
Expenses for variable leasing fees	-16.6	-10.3
Profit effect terminated agreements	6.0	0.0
Total	**-56.8**	**-42.0**

For a maturity analysis of the Group's leasing liabilities, see Note 21 Financial risks.

NOTE 15 Financial instruments

Valuation of financial assets and liabilities as of 2024-12-31

Financial assets	Financial assets/liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/liabilities valued at amortized cost
Accounts receivable		116.8
Blocked bank balance		0.0
Cash and cash equivalents		321.5
Total		**438.3**
Financial liabilities		
Contingent consideration	195.9	
Liabilities to credit institutions		2.6
Accounts payable		28.8
Deferred income		135.2
Other financial liabilities		163.4
Total	**195.9**	**329.9**

Valuation of financial assets and liabilities as of 2023-12-31

Financial assets	Financial assets/liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/liabilities valued at amortized cost
Accounts receivable		155.6
Blocked bank balance		2.6
Cash and cash equivalents		478.3
Total		**636.5**
Financial liabilities		
Contingent consideration	271.0	
Liabilities to credit institutions		3.6
Accounts payable		33.9
Deferred income		116.4
Other financial liabilities		125.7
Total	**271.0**	**279.6**

Interest-bearing receivables and liabilities

Liabilities to credit institutions bear variable interest rates. For the Group's borrowings, the carrying amount of the borrowings corresponds to its fair value because the interest rate on these borrowings is on par with current market interest rates or because the borrowing is short-term.

Current receivables and liabilities

For current receivables and liabilities, such as accounts receivable and accounts payable, the carrying amount is considered to be a good approximation of the fair value as the discount effect is not considered to be material.
The Group has no financial assets or liabilities that have been set off in the accounts or that are covered by a legally binding netting agreement. The assets' maximum credit risk consists of the net amounts of the reported values in the tables above. The Group has not received any collateral for the net financial assets.

Valuation at fair value

Fair value is the price that at the time of valuation would be obtained on the sale of an asset or paid on the transfer of a liability through an orderly transaction between market participants. The table below shows financial instruments valued at fair value, based on how the classification in the fair value hierarchy is made. The different levels are defined as follows:
Level 1 – Listed prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
Level 2 – Observable input data for the asset or liability other than quoted prices included in level 1, either directly (i.e. price quotations) or indirectly (i.e. derived from price quotations).
Level 3 – Input data for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data (i.e. non-observable input data).
All of the Group's contingent considerations are valued according to level 3.

Contingent consideration

The contingent consideration is reported as a separate item in the balance sheet and is valued at fair value by discounting expected cash flows with a risk-adjusted discount rate of 13.5%. Valuation thus takes place according to level 3 in the valuation hierarchy. The additional purchase price is dependent on the earnings trend in the acquisitions up to and including 2025. Significant unobservable input data consists of forecast earnings and a risk-adjusted discount rate.

Additional purchase prices	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Opening balance	**271.0**	**253.1**
Business acquisition	33.0	
Payments	-18.5	-21.2
Change in value reported in the result	-141.1	20.9
Discount effect	34.0	27.7
Currency effect	17.5	-9.5
Closing balance	**195.9**	**271.0**

During the period, unrealized gains or losses for contingent considerations held as of the balance sheet date amounted to SEK 141.5 (31.8) million in other expenses and SEK 0.4 (10.9) million in other revenue in the Group’s income statement.
Given the contingent consideration that exists as of the balance sheet date, a change in the discount factor of +/- 5 percentage points will have an impact on the fair value of the contingent consideration of SEK +5.2 million and SEK -5.6 million, respectively.

NOTE 16 Inventory

	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Prepared goods and goods for sale	9.1	14.0
Reported value	**9.1**	**14.0**

NOTE 17 Prepayments and accrued income

	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Insurance premiums	3.3	4.7
Game related costs	13.3	8.4
Software licences	17.1	11.5
Other prepaid expenses	9.4	14.1
Reported value	**43.2**	**38.8**

NOTE 18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Bank balances	321.5	480.9
Reported value	**321.5**	**480.9**

Of the Group’s bank balances, SEK 0.0 million (SEK 2.6 million) consists of blocked bank balances that are classified as other long-term receivables.

NOTE 19 Group companies

The parent company's, Enad Global 7 AB (publ), holdings in direct and indirect subsidiaries that are covered by the consolidated financial statements are shown in the table below:

Company	Corporate identity number	Location	Amount/Share % 2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Enad Global 7 AB (publ)	556923-2837	Stockholm, Sweden	Parent company	Parent company
Toadman Interactive AB	559230-6483	Stockholm, Sweden	100%	100%
Artplant AS	NO983807747	Oslo, Norway	0%	100%
Toadman Interactive SAS	953 801 743	Montpellier, France	100%	100%
Sympa Games DOO	21801593	Novi Sad, Serbia	100%	100%
Anti-matter Games Ltd	8543466	Cornwall, UK	0%	100%
Petrol Advertising Inc	EIN: 84-2171339	North Varney, USA	100%	100%
Toadman Interactive GmbH	DE314775478	Berlin, Germany	100%	100%
Sold-out Marketing & Distribution Ltd	Reg nr. 06989121	London, UK	100%	100%
Dream Acquisition Co.	85-4392549	San Diego, US	100%	100%
Daybreak Game Company LLC	20-4347762	San Diego, US	100%	100%
Standing Stone Games LLC	81-43419251	San Diego, US	100%	100%
Online Game Service	32-0508908	San Diego, US	100%	100%
Big Blue Bubble Inc.	OCN 5037200	London, Canada	100%	100%
Piranha Games Inc.	865634174RC0002	Vancouver, Canada	100%	100%
Singularity 6 Co.	82-4857362	Los Angeles, US	100%	0%
Singularity 6 Canada Inc	769207143	Montreal, Kanada	100%	0%

NOTE 20 Equity

Share capital

The registered share capital of SEK 3,544,140 (SEK 3,544,140) consists of 88,603,526 shares (88,603,526 shares). Enad Global 7 AB (publ) has only one class of shares where all shares have equal voting rights. The par value of the shares is SEK 0.04.
Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to dividends that are determined gradually and the shareholding entitles the holder to vote at the Annual General Meeting with one vote per share. All shares have the same right to EG7's remaining net assets. All shares are fully paid and no shares are reserved for transfer. No shares are held by the company itself or its subsidiaries.

	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	**88,603,526**	**88,603,526**
Issue for non-cash consideration		
Number of outstanding shares at the end of the year	**88,603,526**	**88,603,526**

Other contributed capital

Refers to equity contributed by the owners. This includes premiums paid in connection with issues and the attributable tax effect.

Reserves

The Group's reserve fully refers to a translation reserve, which includes all exchange rate differences that arise when translating financial reports from foreign operations that have prepared their financial reports in a functional currency other than the currency in which the Group's financial reports are presented. Accumulated translation difference is reported in the result on disposal of the foreign operation. The company also reports the currency effect on intra-group receivables with associated deferred tax on equity as a result of net investment in foreign operations.

NOTE 21 Financial risks

The Group's earnings, financial position and cash flow are affected both by changes in the rest of the world and by the Group's own actions. The risk management work aims to clarify and analyse the risks that the company encounters and, as far as possible, to prevent and limit any negative effects.

Through its operations, the Group is exposed to various types of financial risks; credit risk, market risks (interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk) as well as liquidity risk and refinancing risk. The Board has the overall responsibility for the Group's risk work, including financial risks. The risk work includes identifying, assessing and evaluating the risks that the Group faces. Priority is given to the risks that, in an overall assessment regarding possible impact, probability and consequence, are judged to have the most negative effect on the Group. The Group's overall objective for financial risks is to manage and monitor these in order to minimize the risks as far as possible.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group's counterparty in a financial instrument will not be able to fulfill its obligation and thereby cause the Group a financial loss. The Group's credit risk arises primarily through receivables from customers and when investing cash and cash equivalents. At each reporting occasion, the Group evaluates the credit risk of existing exposures, taking into account forward-looking factors.

Below are the financial assets the Group has reserved expected credit losses for. In addition to the assets below, the Group also monitors provisions for other financial instruments. In cases where the amounts are not deemed to be insignificant, a provision is made for expected credit losses also for these financial instruments.

Credit risk in accounts receivable (simplified method for credit risk reserve)

For the Group, credit risk is mainly in accounts receivable and contractual assets and EG7's goal is to have a continuous follow-up of this credit risk. The Group's customers consist of both companies and consumers. The Group has established guidelines to ensure that products are sold to customers with a suitable credit background. The payment terms normally amount to between 0-60 days depending on the counterparty.

For accounts receivable and contractual assets, the simplified method for reporting expected credit losses is applied. This means that expected credit losses are reserved for the remaining term, which is expected to be less than one year for all receivables. The company applies a rating-based method for calculating expected credit losses based on the probability of default, expected loss and exposure in the event of default. The company has defined default as when payment of the claim is 90 days delayed or more, or if other factors indicate that there is a suspension of payment. In cases where an external credit rating is not available to the counterparty, the company makes an internal assessment of the counterparty's credit rating based on the company's previous experience of the customer and other available information. For credit-impaired assets and receivables as well as for receivables amounting to significant amounts, an individual assessment is made where historical, current and forward-looking information is taken into account. For non-credit impaired receivables and receivables that do not amount to significant amounts, a collective assessment is made. The company impairs a receivable when there is no longer any expectation of receiving payment and when active measures to receive payment have been completed.

Maturity analysis accounts receivable

	2024-12-31			2023-12-31		
	Gross	Impaired	Loss share	Gross	Impaired	Loss share
Non-overdue accounts receivable	67.5			72.2		
Overdue accounts receivable:						
0-30 days	22.6			28.3		
31-60 days	10.9			9.4		
61-90 days	6.2			14.0		
>91	10.2	-0.6	-6%	39.2	-7.5	-2%
Total	**117.4**	**-0.6**	**-6%**	**163.1**	**-7.5**	**-2%**

The credit quality of receivables that are not overdue for more than 90 days is deemed to be good, based on historically low customer losses and consideration of forward-looking factors. The value of impaired receivables that are still under recovery measures amounts to SEK 0.6 million.

Expected loss on accounts receivable (according to simplified method)	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Opening balance	**-7.5**	**-0.2**
Impairments	-0.6	-7.3
Established credit losses	7.5	0.0
Closing balance	**-0.6**	**-7.5**

Cash and cash equivalents
The Group's credit risk also arises from the investment of cash and cash equivalents and excess liquidity. EG7's goal is to have a continuous follow-up of credit risk attributable to investments. For investments in bank accounts, the goal is for the counterparty to have a high credit rating of at least investment grade rating BBB (S&P). One way of counteracting credit risk is for the Group to have bank accounts in more than one bank.

Provision for expected credit losses
The company applies a rating-based method for assessing expected credit losses based on the probability of default, expected loss and exposure in the event of default. Assessment is made per counterparty. The company has defined default as when payment of the claim is 90 days late or more, or if other factors indicate that there is a suspension of payment. As of the balance sheet date, no significant increase in credit risk has been deemed to exist for any receivable. Such an assessment is based on whether payment is 30 days late or more, or if there is a significant deterioration in the rating, resulting in a rating below the investment grade. For credit-impaired assets and receivables, an individual assessment is made where historical, current and forward-looking information is taken into account. The valuation of expected credit losses takes into account any collateral and other credit enhancements in the form of guarantees.

The financial assets are reported in the balance sheet at accrued acquisition value, ie net of gross value and loss reserve. Changes in the loss reserve are reported in the income statement.

Credit risk exposure and credit risk concentration
The Group's credit risk exposure consists of accounts receivable and cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents of SEK 321.5 million are invested in various countries with financial institutions with a high credit rating. The majority of cash and cash equivalents are placed in banks with a rating of A.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of or future cash flows from a financial instrument varies due to changes in market prices. According to IFRS, market risks are divided into three types; currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. The market risks that affect the Group mainly consist of interest rate risks and currency risks.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows from a financial instrument will vary due to changes in market interest rates. The goal is not to be exposed to future fluctuations in interest rate changes that affect the Group's cash flow and earnings to a greater extent than EG7 can handle. A significant factor that affects interest rate risk is the fixed interest period. The Group is primarily exposed to interest rate risk regarding the Group's loans to credit institutions. The Group's borrowing normally takes place at a variable interest rate. The interest rate risk is low as the Group's interest costs are low in relation to total profit.

Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risks are found primarily in the translation of foreign operations' assets and liabilities into the parent company's functional currency, so-called translation exposure. Some of the Group's sales and purchases also take place in foreign currencies, so-called transaction exposure. The greatest impact for the Group is the USD rate. An increase in the SEK/USD with 10% would have impacted the Group with -/+ 14 MSEK in EBITDA.

Liquidity risk and refinancing risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that a company will have difficulty fulfilling obligations that are related to financial liabilities that are settled with cash or other financial assets. The Group manages liquidity risk through continuous follow-up of operations, where the Group continuously forecasts future cash flows based on various scenarios to ensure that financing takes place on time.

The risk is mitigated by the Group's good liquidity reserves, which are immediately available. The Group's operations are essentially financed via cash flows from operations. The Group has covenants linked to the debt to credit institutions. Indebtedness in relation to EBITDA, loans in relation to EBITDA and EBITDA in relation to borrowing costs. The total liquidity reserve consists of cash and cash equivalents.

Refinancing risk refers to the risk that financing for acquisitions or development cannot be retained, extended, expanded, refinanced or that such financing can only take place on terms that are unfavourable to the company. The need for refinancing is regularly reviewed by the company and the Board to ensure financing of the company's expansion and investments. The goal is to ensure that the Group has ongoing access to external borrowing without the cost of borrowing increasing significantly. The refinancing risk is reduced by structuring and starting the refinancing process in good time. The company also maintains a continuous dialogue with several lenders.

The Group's contractual and undiscounted interest payments and repayments of financial liabilities are shown in the table below. Financial instruments with variable interest rates have been calculated with the interest rate that existed on the balance sheet date. Liabilities have been included in the period when repayment can be demanded at the earliest. In addition to cash and cash equivalents of SEK 321.5 million, future payments will be covered by ongoing inflows into operations.

			2024-12-31			
Maturity analysis	**<6 months**	**6-12 months**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**>5 years**	**Total**
Leasing liabilities	15.1	15.1	32.9	3.3		66.4
Contingent considerations	9.9	70.4	11.8	30.8	73.0	195.9
Liabilities to credit institutions		0.1		2.0		2.2
Accounts payable	28.8					28.8
Other liabilities	261.8	36.4	0.7			299.0
Total	**315.6**	**122.1**	**45.4**	**36.2**	**73.0**	**592.2**

			2023-12-31			
Maturity analysis	**<6 months**	**6-12 months**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**>5 years**	**Total**
Leasing liabilities	27.8	27.8	14.4	7.5		77.5
Contingent considerations	18.3	61.2	124.0	67.4	0.0	271.0
Liabilities to credit institutions	0.4					0.4
Accounts payable	33.7					33.7
Other liabilities	221.9	16.9	3.3			242.2
Total	**302,1**	**106.0**	**141.8**	**74.9**	**0.0**	**624,8**

NOTE 22 Accrued expenses

	2024-12-31	**2023-12-31**
Accrued salaries, holiday pay and employer's contributions	94.4	100.0
Accrued audit costs	3.2	3.4
Royalty	125.1	74.4
Other accrued expenses	34.1	46.0
Reported value	**256.7**	**223.9**

NOTE 23 Cash flow statement

Adjustments for non-cash flow items

Adjustments in operating profit	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Depreciation and amortization	597.8	243.8
Contingent considerations	-141.5	20.9
Result IP sales	-38.3	0.0
Other non-cash flow affecting items	1.3	6.7
Total	**419.3**	**271.4**

Change in liabilities attributable to financing activities

	2024-01-01	Cash flow from financing	Contracts entered into / reclassification leasing	Translation effects	Divestments	Borrowing costs	2024-12-31
Leasing liabilities	77.5	-26.0	10.7	4.5			66.4
Liabilities to credit institutions	3.5	-0.9					2.6
Total liabilities attributable to financing activities	**81.0**	**-27.3**	**10.7**	**4.5**			**69.0**

	2023-01-01	Cash flow from financing	Contracts entered into / reclassification leasing	Translation effects	Divestments	Borrowing costs	2023-12-31
Leasing liabilities	41.1	-26.0	64.5	-2.1			77.5
Liabilities to credit institutions	104.0	-100.0				-0.5	3.5
Total liabilities attributable to financing activities	**145.1**	**126.0**	**64.5**	**-2.1**		**-0.5**	**81.0**

NOTE 24 Pledged collateral and contingent liabilities

Pledged collateral for own liabilities to credit institutions	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Pledged shares in subsidiaries	0.0	3,577.9
Blocked bank funds regarding rent deposit	0.0	2.6
Total	**0.0**	**3,580.5**

NOTE 25 Transactions with related parties

A list of the Group's subsidiaries, which are also the companies that are related to the parent company, is provided in Note 19 Group companies. All transactions between Enad Global 7 AB (publ) and its subsidiaries have been eliminated in the consolidated accounts. Further information on the parent company's transactions with subsidiaries can be found in the parent company's Note 19 Transactions with related parties.

For information on remuneration to senior executives, see Note 6 Employees and personnel costs.
EG7's other transactions with related parties consist of transactions on commercial terms with companies in the same industry and at arm's length.

Related party	Related party income statement	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Pixelated Ink 1)	Revenue marketing related services	0.0	0.2
Cold Iron LLC 2)	Revenue Game related work for hire	34.8	36.2
Arte Actus Capital AB 3)	Consulting fees	0.0	-1.1
Agnition Capital 4)	Consulting fees	0.0	-1.1
Gefwert Development AB 5)	Consulting fees	-0.6	-0.6
Petrol properties 6)	Rent	-4.4	-4.2

Related party	Related party balance sheet item	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Cold Iron LLC 2)	Receivable regarding game related work for hire	8.4	11.1
Cold Iron LLC 2)	Publishing deal	245.4	116.0
Total assets		**253.9**	**127.1**
Jason Epstein	Contingent consideration related to tax saving benefits 7)	114.5	106.2
Ji Ham	Contingent consideration related to tax saving benefits 7)	15.3	14.2
Gefwert Development AB	Payable regarding consulting fees	0.0	0.1
Total liabilities		**129.8**	**120.5**

1) Pixeleted Ink is partially owned by Petrol advertisings CEO Alan Hunter
2) Cold Iron is owned by EG7's CEO Ji Ham and Chairman of the Board Jason Epstein. During the year, Toadman has delivered SEK 34.8 million in WFH – game development to Cold Iron LLC. Out of which SEK 26.4 million has been paid and SEK 8.4 million remains as receivables. EG7 has made a total prepayment of SEK 245.4 million to Cold Iron LLC. Which will be recouped on game release, and before any revenue share between the companies kicks in.
3) Arte Actus Capital AB is owned by former Board Member Alexander Albedj.
4) Agnition Capital is owned by former Board Member Shumsher Singh.
5) Gefwert Development is owned by board member Marie-Louise Gefwert.
6) Petrol properties is partially owned by Petrol advertisings CEO Alan Hunter.
7) Total estimated remaining amount by end of December 2024 amounted to SEK 159.4 million of which SEK 114.5 refers to Jason Epstein and SEK 15.3 million to Ji Ham. It refers to acquisition related tax saving benefits from the Daybreak acquisition where the SPA stated that the seller, including Jason Epstein and Ji Ham, and the buyer receive half each from the accumulated tax savings deriving from the acquisition. This amount will be fully settled in 2036 which also means that the tax payments in Daybreak will increase at that point.

NOTE 26 Business acquisitions

Acquisitions 2023
No acquisitions in 2023.

Acquisitions 2024
On July 2, 2024, Daybreak acquired 100 percent of Singularity 6 (S6) for an initial purchase price of USD 5 million. S6 is the developer and publisher behind Palia, an online multiplayer life simulation game currently available in open beta on Nintendo Switch and PC.

The initial purchase price was SEK 53.1 million, an adjustment of working capital of SEK -12.4 million resulted in a cash purchase price of SEK 40.6 million. In addition to the initial purchase price, a performance based contingent consideration over the first five years post closing. For the earnout, the sellers will be entitled to fifty percent of S6's net cash flows over the five year period after EG7 first recoups 100 percent of its investment in S6, including the initial cash consideration. Included in the deal, S6's team is entitled to a performance-based incentive, based on Palia's performance over the five-year-term.

At the time of acquisition, the reported value for contingent considerations amounted to SEK 33.1 million.

Acquired net assets at the time of acquisition	**Singularity 6 Co**
Intangible assets	103.0
Tangible fixed assets	7.5
Deferred tax assets	2.8
Accounts receivable and other receivables	13.5
Cash and cash equivalents	13.5
Interest-bearing liabilities	-1.6
Deferred tax liability	-20.3
Accounts payable and other operating liabilities	-61.5
Identified net assets	**56.9**
Goodwill	16.8
Total Purchase Price	**73.7**

The purchase price consists of:	
Cash	40.6
Contingent consideration	33.1
Total purchase price	**73.7**

In connection with the acquisition of Singularity 6, a goodwill of SEK 16.8 milllion arose in the form of a difference between the transferred consideration and the fair value of the acquired net assets. Goodwill mainly refers to synergies and expertise in the acquired company. Goodwill is not expected to be tax deductible.

The acquisition's impact on the group's cash flow	**Singularity 6 Co**
Cash consideration	40.6
Deducted:	
Cash (acquired)	13.5
Net cash outflow	**27.1**

During the 6 months to 31 December 2024, Singularity 6 contributed SEK 27.5 million to the group's revenues. If the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of the financial year, EG7 estimates that Singularity 6 would have contributed SEK 62.1 million to the group's revenues.

NOTE 27 Events after the balance sheet date

On January 9, 2025, after the balance date the Board of Directors has initiated the process to wind down the operations in Toadman. The effect of this decision will be fully seen in the second half of 2025, where an annual operating cost reduction of approximately SEK 46.5 million will be recognized. This decision will affect 69 employees and subcontractors, of which approximately 42 will stay engaged in protected projects over a transition period to fulfil the contract's deliverables. This is also expected to have a positive effect on both pre-tax profits and operating cash flows meanwhile having a limited impact on the Group's balance sheet.

On January 10, 2025, EG7 announced the initiation of a business optimization plan at its subsidiary Piranha, which is expected to impact approximately 38 employees at Piranha and will be finalized by Q2. The initiative follows an updated forecast for Piranha's latest project, "Clans," which has performed below projections. The cost-saving measures are expected to result in annual savings of approximately SEK 25.8 million.

On February 21, 2025, EG7 successfully placed a SEK 350 million senior unsecured floating rate bonds within in a bond framework of a maximum of SEK 1,000,000,000. The Bonds will have a tenor of three years and carry a floating rate coupon of 3m STIBOR plus 6.25 % per annum, reset quarterly. The net proceeds from the Bonds is intended to be used to finance permitted acquisitions and investments in game development.

PARENT COMPANY'S INCOME STATEMENT

Values in SEKm	Note	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Revenue			
Net revenue		9.4	2.1
Other revenue		0.0	0.0
		9.4	**2.1**
Own work capitalized	8	0.0	0.0
Operating expenses			
Cost of goods sold		-1.6	-31.9
Other external expenses	3,4	-20.0	-23.7
Personnel expenses		-30.3	-18.6
Depreciation and amortization	8,9	0.0	0.0
Other expenses		0.0	0.0
Operating profit (EBIT)		**-42.5**	**-72.1**
Financial items			
Result from shares in group companies	10	-89.7	288.6
Financial income	5	6.0	3.6
Financial expenses	6	-2.0	-13.1
Profit after financial net		**128.1**	**207.0**
Appropriations		0.0	0.0
Profit before tax		**128.1**	**207.0**
Tax expense for the period	7	-32.0	-7.4
NET PROFIT/LOSS		**-160.2**	**199.6**

PARENT COMPANY'S REPORT ON COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Values in SEKm	Note	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Net profit/loss		-160.2	199.6
Comprehensive income for the period		-160.2	199.6

PARENT COMPANY'S BALANCE SHEET

Values in SEKm	Note	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
ASSETS			
Intangible non-current assets			
Capitalized expenses for development work and similar work	8	0.0	0.0
Total intangible non-current assets		**0.0**	**0.0**
Tangible non-current assets			
Fixtures, tools and installations	9	0.1	0.2
Total tangible non-current assets		**0.1**	**0.2**
Financial non-current assets			
Shares in group companies	10	3,518.8	3,612.1
Receivables from group companies		0.0	0.0
Deferred tax assets	7	0.0	32.0
Other long-term receivables		2.7	2.6
Total financial non-current assets		**3,521.5**	**3,646.8**
Total non-current assets		**3,521.5**	**3,646.9**
Current assets			
Accounts receivables	11	0.0	0.0
Receivables from group companies	11	49.9	36.8
Current tax receivable		0.0	0.2
Other receivables		0.1	8.0
Prepayments and accrued income	12	1.2	1.1
		51.2	**46.1**
Cash and cash equivalents	11	17.6	99.6
Total current assets		**68.8**	**145.8**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,590.4**	**3,792.7**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Values in SEKm	Note	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Equity	**13**		
Share capital		3.5	3.5
Development expenditure fund		0.0	0.0
Restricted equity		**3.5**	**3.5**
Share premium reserve		4,609.0	4,609.0
Accumulated profit		-917.2	-1,116.8
Profit for the year		-160.2	199.6
Unrestricted equity		**3,531.6**	**3,691.8**
Total equity		**3,535.1**	**3,695.3**
Non-current liabilities			
Bond loan	11,14	0.0	0.0
Liabilities to credit institutions	11	0.0	0.0
Liabilities to group companies		0.0	0.0
Total non-current liabilities		**0.0**	**0.0**
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	11,14	0.0	0.0
Accounts payable	14	0.5	2.7
Liabilities to group companies	11,14	40.8	41.4
Other liabilities	11	0.0	40.4
Accrued expenses	15	14.0	12.9
Total current liabilities		**55.3**	**97.4**
Total liabilities		**55.3**	**97.4**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,590.4**	**3,792.7**

PARENT COMPANY'S REPORT ON CHANGES IN EQUITY

Values in SEKm	Restricted equity		Unrestricted equity		
	Share Capital	**Capitalization Reserve**	**Share premium reserve**	**Accumulated profit**	**Total equity**
Opening balance 2023-01-01	**3.5**	**0.0**	**4,609.0**	**-1,076.9**	**3,535.6**
Net profit/loss				199.6	199.6
Comprehensive income of the period				**199.6**	**199.6**
Transactions with shareholders:					
Rights issues after transaction costs					
Rights issues transaction costs					
Tax effects transaction costs of rights issues					
Total					
Dividend				-39.9	**-39.9**
Closing balance 2023-12-31	**3.5**	**0.0**	**4,609.0**	**-917.1**	**3,695.5**
Opening balance 2024-01-01	**3.5**	**0.0**	**4,609.0**	**-917.1**	**3,695.5**
Net profit/loss				-160.2	-160.2
Comprehensive income of the period				**-160.2**	**-160.2**
Transactions with shareholders:					
Rights issues after transaction costs					
Rights issues transaction costs					
Tax effects transaction costs of rights issues					
Total					
Dividend					
Closing balance 2024-12-31	**3.5**		**4,609.0**	**-1,077.3**	**3,535.3**

PARENT COMPANY'S CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Values in SEKm	Note	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating profit		-42.5	-72.1
Adjustment for non-cash flow items	16	0.0	0.0
Received interest etc.		3.9	3.6
Paid interest		-2.0	-2.7
Paid income tax		0.0	0.0
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**-40.6**	**-71.2**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Changes of current receivables		-12.8	-0.0
Changes of current liabilities		0.1	-82.2
Cash flow from operating activities		**-53.3**	**-153.4**
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of group companies	10	0.0	0.0
Divestment of group companies		7.5	29.6
Liquidation of group companies		6.8	0.0
Share holders contribution		-121.5	0.0
Acquisition of tangible assets		0.0	-0.2
Acquisition of intangible assets	8	0.0	0.0
Cash flow from investment activities		**-107.1**	**29.4**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Rights issue		0.0	0.0
Dividend received		118.3	288.6
Dividend to shareholders		-39.9	0.0
Financial costs	16	0.0	-4.9
Repaid loans	16	0.0	-100.0
Cash flow from financing activities		**78.4**	**183.7**
CASH FLOW FOR THE PERIOD		-82.0	59.8
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period		99.6	39.8
Exchange rate differences		0.0	0.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**17.6**	**99.6**

PARENT COMPANY'S NOTES

NOTE 1 Parent Company's Accounting Principles

The parent company prepares its financial reports in accordance
with the Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and the recommendation RFR 2 "Accounting for legal entities" issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board. The parent company applies the same accounting principles as the Group with the exceptions and additions specified in RFR 2. This means that IFRS is applied with the deviations specified below. The accounting principles for the parent company set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the parent company's financial reports, unless otherwise stated.

Arrangement

The income statement and balance sheet are prepared for the parent company in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act, while the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flow are based on IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Leasing

The rules on accounting for leasing agreements in accordance with IFRS 16 are not applied in the parent company. This means that leasing fees are reported as an expense on a straight-line basis over the leasing period, and that right-of-use assets and leasing liabilities are not included in the parent company's balance sheet. However, identification of a leasing agreement is made in accordance with IFRS 16, i.e. that an agreement is, or contains, a leasing agreement if the agreement leaves the right to decide for a certain period on the use of an identified asset in exchange for compensation.

Income from shares in subsidiaries

Dividends are reported when the right to receive payment is deemed secure. Revenues from the sale of subsidiaries are reported when control of the subsidiary has been transferred to the buyer.

Taxes

In the parent company, deferred tax liabilities attributable to the untaxed reserves are reported with gross amounts in the balance sheet. The year-end appropriations are reported with the gross amount in the income statement.

Shares in subsidiaries

Shares in subsidiaries are reported in the parent company in accordance with the acquisition value method. This means that transaction costs are included in the reported value of the holding. In cases where the book value exceeds the companies' consolidated value, a write-down is made which is charged to the income statement. An impairment analysis is carried out when there is an indication that shares and participations have decreased in value. In cases where a previous write-down is no longer justified, this is reversed.

Assumptions are made about future conditions to calculate future cash flows that determine the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is compared with the reported value of these assets and forms the basis for any write-downs or reversals. The assumptions that affect the recoverable amount the most are future earnings development, discount rate and useful life. If future external factors and conditions change, assumptions may be affected so that the reported values of the parent company's assets change.

Group contributions and shareholder contributions

The parent company reports both received and paid group contributions and appropriations in accordance with the alternative rule. Shareholder contributions provided by the parent company are entered directly against equity at the recipient and are reported as shares and participations with the parent company. Shareholders' contributions received are reported as an increase in unrestricted equity.

Financial instruments

Due to the connection between accounting and taxation, the rules on financial instruments according to IFRS 9 are not applied in the parent company as a legal entity, but the parent company applies the acquisition value method in accordance with the ÅRL. In the parent company, financial fixed assets are thus valued at acquisition value and financial current assets according to the lowest value principle, with the application of write-downs for expected credit losses according to IFRS 9 regarding assets that are debt instruments. Contingent considerations are valued at the amount that the parent company deems would need to be paid if it was settled at the balance date.

The parent company applies the exemption not to value financial guarantee agreements for the benefit of subsidiaries and associated companies and joint ventures in accordance with the rules in IFRS 9, but instead applies the principles for valuation in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

Write-downs of financial assets

Financial assets, including intra-group receivables, are impaired for expected credit losses. For a method regarding write-downs for expected credit losses, see the Group's accounting principles. Expected credit losses for intra-group receivables are estimated through the general model in which the Group companies' credit worthiness is estimated.
Expected credit losses for cash and cash equivalents have not been reported, as the amount has been judged to be insignificant.

Fund for research and development

Expenses for game development are recognized in the parent company as intangible assets in accordance with the Group's principles. In the parent company, amounts corresponding to development expenses are transferred from unrestricted equity to a fund for research and development expenses within restricted equity.

NOTE 2 Significant estimates and assessments

When preparing the financial statements, the company management and the Board must make certain estimates and assessments that affect the carrying amount of asset and liability items and income and expense items, respectively, as well as other information provided. The assessments are based on experiences and assumptions that the management and the Board deem to be reasonable in the prevailing circumstances. Actual outcome may then differ from these assessments if other conditions arise. The estimates and assessments are evaluated on an ongoing basis and are not considered to entail any significant risk of significant adjustments in the reported values of assets and liabilities during the coming periods. Changes in estimates are reported in the period in which the change is made if the change has only affected this period, or in the period in which the change is made and future periods if the change affects both the current period and future periods. The assessments that are most important in the preparation of the financial statements are described below.

Shares in subsidiaries are valued for impairment when there is an indication that shares and participations have decreased in value. The valuation uses cash flow forecasts for each subsidiary. Capitalized development costs are tested annually for future cash flows.

NOTE 3 Remuneration to auditors

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Auditing services	1.8	1.8
Tax advice	0.1	0.2
Other fees	6.9	5.8
Total	**8.8**	**7.9**

Audit assignments refer to the auditor's work for the statutory audit and by auditing activities to different types of quality assurance services. Other services are those that are not included in audit assignments or tax advice, for 2024 this mainly consist of costs connected to the up-listing.

NOTE 4 Leasing agreements

Future minimum lease payments	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Within 1 year	1.4	1.4
Between 2-5 years	1.4	1.4
More than 5 years	0.0	1.4
Total	**2.7**	**4.2**

The parent company’s leasing agreement mainly pertains to office premises.
Leasing fees expensed for the period amounted to SEK 1.5 million (4.8 million).

NOTE 5 Financial income

	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Assets and liabilities valued at accrued acquisition value:		
Interest income, external	2.1	1.8
Interest income receivables from group companies	1.8	1.8
Total interest income according to the effective interest method	**3.9**	**3.6**
Other financial income		
Exchange rate differences – income, financial items	2.1	0.0
Total	**2.1**	**0.0**
Total financial income	**6.0**	**3.6**

NOTE 6 Financial expenses

	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Assets and liabilities valued at accrued acquisition value:		
Interest expenses liabilities to credit institutions	0.0	-0.7
Interest expenses liabilities to group companies	-2.0	-2.0
Interest expenses other financial liabilities	0.0	0.0
Total interest expenses according to the effective interest method	**-2.0**	**-2.7**
Other financial expenses		
Exchange rate differences – costs, financial items	0.0	-5.5
Result divestment	0.0	0.0
Borrowing costs	0.0	-4.9
Total	**0,0**	**-10,4**
Total financial expenses	**-2.0**	**-13.1**

NOTE 7 Tax

	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Current tax	**0.0**	**0.0**
Change in deferred tax regarding temporary differences	-32.0	-7.4
Reported tax	**-32.0**	**-7.4**
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit before tax	**-128.1**	**207.0**
Tax according to the current tax rate for the parent company (20.6%)	26.4	-42.6
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	0.0	-0.1
Adjustment of deferred tax in previous years	-39.9	-24.1
Non-deductible interest	0.0	0.0
Dividend from subsidiaries	24.4	59.5
Result divestment of subsidiaries	1.4	0.0
Impairment of subsidiary shares	-44.3	0.0
Reported tax	**-32.0**	**-7.4**
Effective tax rate	25%	-4%

Information on deferred tax assets and liabilities.
The following tables specify the tax effect of the temporary differences:

Deferred tax assets	Deficit deduction	Total
Opening balance 2024-01-01	32.0	32.0
Reported:		
In profit	-32.0	-32.0
In equity	0.0	0.0
Closing balance 2024-12-31	**0.0**	**0.0**

Deferred tax assets	Deficit deduction	Total
Opening balance 2023-01-01	39.4	39.4
Reported:		
In profit	-7.4	-7.0
In equity	0.0	0.0
Closing balance 2023-12-31	**32.0**	**32.0**

NOTE 8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets in the parent company consist of capitalized expenses for development work and similar work. The expenses arise in connection with the game development.

Acquisition value	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Opening balance	**106.3**	**106.3**
This year's purchases	0.0	0.0
Internally processed	0.0	0.0
Scraped and sales	0.0	0.0
Closing balance	**106.3**	**106.3**
Depreciation and amortization		
Opening balance	0.0	0.0
This year's depreciation and amortization	0.0	0.0
Closing balance	**0.0**	**0.0**
Impairment		
Opening balance	-106.3	-106.3
This year's impairment	0.0	0.0
Scraped and sales	0.0	0.0
Closing balance	**-106.3**	**-106.3**
Closing balance	**0.0**	**0.0**

NOTE 9 Tangible assets

Tangible assets in the parent company consist of office equipment.

Acquisition value	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Opening balance	**0.3**	**0.1**
This year's purchases	0.0	0.2
Sales / scraps	-0.1	0.0
Closing balance	**0.2**	**0.3**
Depreciation and amortization		
Opening balance	-0.1	-0.1
This year's depreciation and amortization	0.0	0.0
Sales / scraps	0.1	0.0
Closing balance	**-0.0**	**-0.1**
Closing balance	**0.1**	**0.2**

NOTE 10 Shares in group companies

	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Opening balance acquisition value	3,796.2	3,796.2
Acquisition / shareholder contribution	121.5	0.0
Sales subsidiaries	-1.7	0.0
Closing balance acquisition value	**3,916.0**	**3,796.2**

Impairment of a share in group companies	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**
Opening balance accumulated impairments	184.1	184.1
Impairments for the year	213.1	0.0
Closing balance accumulated impairments	**397.2**	**184.1**
Closing balance	**3,518.8**	**3,612.1**

Company	Corporate identity number	Location	Equity 2024-12-31	Net profit/loss 2024	Share %	Number of shares	Reported value 2024-12-31	Reported value 2023-12-31
Toadman Interactive AB	559230-6483	Stockholm, Sweden	4.3	-72.2	100%	100,000	0.1	62.4
Artplant AS	NO983807747	Oslo, Norway	0.0	-0.2				
Toadman Interactive GmbH	DE314775478	Berlin, Germany	4.1	1.6				
Toadman Interactive SAS	953 801 743	Montpellier, France	0.2	0.1				
Sympa Games DOO	21801593	Novi Sad, Serbia	6.6	2.6				
Anti-matter Games Ltd	8543466	Cornwall, UK	0.0	-4.7				-1,7
Petrol Advertising Inc	EIN: 84-2171339	North Varney, US	29.2	-17.4	100%	100	63.3	63.3
Sold-out Marketing & Distribution Ltd	Reg nr. 06989121	London, UK	206.6	14.2	100%	2	288.6	288.6
Dream Acquisition Co.	85-4392549	San Diego, US	3,209.5	16.5	100%	10	2,866.0	2,797.0
Daybreak Game Company LLC	20-4347762	San Diego, US	-28.8	88.1				
Standing Stone Games LLC	81-43419251	San Diego, US	551.2	68.3				
Online Game Services	32-0508908	San Diego, US						
Singularity 6 Co.	82-4857362	Los Angeles, USA	42.5	-1.2				
Singularity 6 Canada Inc	769207143	Montreal, Kanada	2.8	-0.2				
Big Blue Bubble Inc.	OCN 5037200	London, Canada	305.4	242.9	100%	100	182.6	182.6
Piranha Games Inc.	865634174RC0002	Vancouver, Canada	114.9	-315.6	100%	100	118.2	216.5
							3,518.8	**3,612.1**

NOTE 11 Financial instruments

Financial assets / liabilities valued at accrued acquisition value.

Financial assets	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Receivables from group companies	49.9	36.8
Accounts receivable	0.0	0.0
Cash and cash equivalents	17.6	99.6
Total	**67.5**	**136.4**

Financial liabilities		
Bond debt	0.0	0.0
Liabilities to credit institutions	0.0	0.0
Accounts payable	0.5	2.7
Liabilities to group companies	40.8	41.4
Contingent consideration	0.0	0.0
Other liabilities	0.0	40.4
Total	**41.3**	**84.5**

Liabilities to credit institutions bear variable interest rates. For other financial instruments in the parent company, the reported value is considered to be a good approximation of the fair value.
The assets' maximum credit risk consists of the reported values. The parent company has not received any pledged collateral for the financial assets.

NOTE 12 Prepaid expenses and accrued income

	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Prepaid rental expenses	0.4	0.4
Intra-group prepaid expenses	0.0	0.0
Other prepaid expenses	0.8	0.7
Reported value	**1.2**	**1.1**

NOTE 13 Equity

Fund for capitalized development	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Opening balance	0.0	0.0
Increase through capitalized development expenses		
Sales intangible assets		
Decrease in line with amortization and write downs of intangible assets		
Closing balance	**0.0**	**0.0**

For other information on equity, see Group Note 20 Equity.

NOTE 14 Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

2024-12-31	<6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Accounts payable	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.5**
Liabilities to group companies	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	**40.8**
Other liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**

2023-12-31	<6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Accounts payable	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2.7**
Liabilities to group companies	0.0	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	**41.4**
Other liabilities	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**40.4**

NOTE 15 Accrued expenses and prepaid income

	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Accrued salaries, holiday pay and employer's contributions	10.8	6.3
Auditing expenses	2.6	2.9
Other accrued expenses and prepaid income	0.6	3.7
Reported value	**14.0**	**12.9**

NOTE 16 Cash flow information

Adjustments for non-cash flow items	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Adjustments in operating profit		
Depreciation and amortization	0.0	0.0
Impairments	0.0	0.0
Provisions	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**

Change in liabilities attributable to financing activities.

	2024-01-01	Cash flow changes	Non-cash flow changes	2024-12-31
Bond debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities to credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total liabilities attributable to financing activities	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

	2023-01-01	Cash flow changes	Non-cash flow changes	2023-12-31
Bond debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities to credit institutions	99.5	-100.0	0.5	0.0
Total liabilities attributable to financing activities	**99.5**	**-100.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**

NOTE 17 Pledged collateral and contingent liabilities

Pledged collateral for own liabilities to credit institutions	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Pledged shares in subsidiaries	0.0	3,577.9
Blocked bank balance, rent deposit	0.0	2.6
Total	**0.0**	**3,580.5**

NOTE 18 Transactions with related parties

Group companies	2024-01-01 –2024-12-31	2023-01-01 –2023-12-31
Sales of goods / services	9.4	2.1
Purchase of goods / services	-1.6	-31.6
Internal interest rate	-0.2	-1.0
Receivable on the balance sheet date	49.9	36.8
Liability on the balance sheet date	40.8	41.4

NOTE 19 Events after the balance sheet date

On February 21, 2025, EG7 successfully placed a SEK 350 million senior unsecured floating rate bonds within in a bond framework of a maximum of SEK 1,000,000,000. The Bonds will have a tenor of three years and carry a floating rate coupon of 3m STIBOR plus 6.25 % per annum, reset quarterly. The net proceeds from the Bonds is intended to be used to finance permitted acquisitions and investments in game development.

NOTE 20 Proposed allocation of profit and loss

(SEKm) At the Annual General Meeting's disposal stands:	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Accumulated profit/loss	-917.1	-1,116.7
Share premium reserve	4,609.0	4,609.0
Profit/loss of the year	-160.2	199.6
	3,531.7	**3,691.8**
The Board proposes that the following is carried forward		
Carried forward	3,531.7	3,691.8
	3,531.7	**3,691.8**

DEFINITIONS

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Guidelines regarding alternative performance measures for companies with securities listed on a regulated market within the EU have been issued by ESMA (The European Securities and Markets Authority). The interim report refers to a number of undefined measures in accordance with IFRS that are used to help both investors and management to analyse the company's operations. Because not all companies calculate financial measures in the same way, these are not always comparable with measures used by other companies. These financial measures should therefore not be regarded as compensation for measures defined in accordance with IFRS. Below we describe the various measures not defined in accordance with IFRS that have been used as a complement to the financial information reported in accordance with IFRS and how these measures are used.

The reason why we use the alternative KPIs listed under Definitions is because they visualize operational performance in such a way that a reasonable investor potentially would consider some or all of them in a decision to trade shares in Enad Global 7 AB.

Average number of employees: The average number of employees during the period.

Cash conversion: Operational cashflow divided by proforma EBITDA over the last twelve months.

EBITDA: Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible non-current assets.

Adjusted EBITDA: EBITDA adjusted for items considered to be non-recurring and one-time in nature for comparability between periods. Referring to Note 3 Segments for a detailed view of non recurring items.

EBITDA margin (%): EBITDA as a percentage of Net Revenue.

EBITA: Operating profit before depreciation of intangible assets.

EBITA margin (%): EBITA as a percentage of Net Revenue.

Adjusted EBIT: EBIT adjusted for items considered to be non-recurring and one-time in nature for comparability between periods. Referring to Note 3 Segments for a detailed view of non recurring items.

EBIT margin (%): Operating profit as a percentage of Net Revenue.

Life to Date (LTD): Accumulated number since right from start.

Net cash: Interest-bearing assets and cash and cash equivalents less interest-bearing liabilities.

Net debt: Interest-bearing liabilities less interest-bearing assets and cash and cash equivalents.

Net Revenue growth: Increase in Net Revenue from the same period the previous year as a percentage.

Organic growth: Net Revenue increase from comparable period last year divided by the Net Revenue for the comparable period last year. Including all newly acquired businesses contributing with Revenue last year but excluding newly acquired businesses contributing with Revenues this year.

Organic growth in local currency: Organic growth excluding the translation impact of changed currency exchange rates. The comparison period is recalculated with the average exchange rate for the current period.

Total Leverage: Cash debt (including remaining purchase consideration in cash and for the avoidance of doubt excluding any remaining purchase considerations to be settled in company shares) divided by proforma EBITDA.

OTHER DEFINITIONS

Earnings per share: Net profit for the period divided by the total number of shares outstanding.

Operating profit (EBIT): Earnings before financial items and tax.

Equity ratio: Equity as a percentage of total assets.

Net profit/loss: Profit/loss after tax for the period.

Net Revenue: Revenue from sales less discounts and after elimination of any related party transactions.

Number of shares: Total number of shares outstanding.

Stockholm, 24 April 2025

Ji Ham CEO / Board Member	Jason Epstein Chairman of the Board
Ben Braun Board Member	Marie-Louise Gefwert Board Member
Ron Moravek Board Member	Gunnar Lind Board Member
	Ebba Ljungerud Board Member

Our audit report has been submitted on

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Niklas Renström
Authorized auditor

AUDITORS REPORT

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Enad Global 7 AB (publ), corporate identity number 556923-2387

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have performed an audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Enad Global 7 AB (publ) for year 2024. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included on pages 35-91 in this document.
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 the parent company as of 31 December 2024 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 2024 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act. 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 adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and 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 audit committee in accordance with the Audit Regulation (537/2014/EU) 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/EU) 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

Focus and scope of the audit

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where the Board of Directors and the Managing Director 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 the Board of Directors and the Managing Director 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.

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 matter

Valuation of goodwill

We refer to Note 1 for a description of significant accounting principles and to Note 12 intangible assets for a description of this year's impairment testing. Goodwill amounts to SEK 3,112 million as of December 31, 2024, and represents 63 percent of the total assets. The main risk is the need for an impairment of the value related to these assets. The company annually prepares a test to assess the value of goodwill and whether there is a need for impairment. The test is complex and depends on management's expectations regarding critical parameters such as future sales development, margins, and the discount rate (WACC). The company has an established process to test the valuation, based on identified cash-generating units (CGUs) as described in Note 12.

Valuation of internally generated intangible assets and IP rights
We refer to Note 1 for a description of significant accounting principles and to Note 12 intangible assets. Note 12 states that as of December 31, 2024, capitalized expenditures for proprietary game development amount to SEK 182 million and investments in game rights amount to SEK 349 million. The main risk is the need for an impairment of the value related to these assets. To assess the value of the assets and whether there is a need for impairment, the company has prepared a valuation based on a budget of future cash flows for each game. Due to the size of the amounts and the fact that the valuation includes management's assessments, this is a particularly significant area in the audit.

How our audit considered the key audit matter
We have reviewed management's assessment of whether there is any need for goodwill impairment.

We have evaluated management's determination of the smallest cash-generating units.

We have assessed the mathematical accuracy of the model used and evaluated key assumptions and the reasonableness of the company's forecasts.

We have verified a selection of management's impairment tests.

We have evaluated management's method for determining discount rates.

We have compared historical sales assumptions with actual outcomes in 2023 and 2024 for the cash-generating units in relation to forecasts.

We have also assessed the sensitivity of the calculations.

We have assessed whether the disclosures provided in the notes to the annual report are in accordance with IFRS.

We have reviewed the company's specification of internally generated intangible assets, which consist of various games and an ongoing development project for a game conducted through the affiliated company Cold Iron.

We have sampled the projects and tested the accuracy of capitalizing the expenses based on the criteria in IAS 38, including evaluating the procedures to ensure that costs are allocated to the correct project and, on a sample basis, reviewed underlying expenses against supporting documentation.

We have followed up on management's assessment of future cash flows, and for games already available on the market, we have assessed the reasonableness of future cash flows against actual outcomes during 2024.

For games not yet released, we have, among other things, challenged the company's budget assumptions.
We have also evaluated and monitored the board's work on following up on investments in games, including the activities of the Contract Review Committee.

We have verified a selection of management's impairment tests for games that have not yet been released. We have assessed whether the disclosures provided in the notes to the annual report comply with IFRS.

Other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and is found on pages 1-33. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information.
Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors 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 Accounting Standards, as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act. 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 and 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 intends to liquidate the company, cease operations or has no realistic alternative to doing any of this.

The Audit Committee shall, without prejudice to the Board of Director’s responsibilities and tasks in general, among other things oversee the company’s financial reporting process.

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 the Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors' website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The auditor's examination of the administration of the company and the proposed appropriations of the company's 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 Directors and the Managing Director of Enad Global 7 AB (publ) for year 2024 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors 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 Directors 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 and group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the management of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company and 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 the Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors' website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

The auditor's examination of the Esef report
Opinion
In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also examined that the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have prepared the annual accounts and consolidated accounts in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting (the Esef report) pursuant to Chapter 16, Section 4(a) of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528) for Enad Global 7 AB (publ) (publ) for the year 2024.

Our examination and our opinion relate only to the statutory requirements.

In our opinion, the Esef report has been prepared in a format that, in all material respects, enables uniform electronic reporting.

Basis for Opinion

We have performed the examination in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 18 Examination of the Esef report. Our responsibility under this recommendation is described in more detail in the Auditors' responsibility section. We are independent of Enad Global 7 AB (publ) (publ) 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the Esef report in accordance with the Chapter 16, Section 4(a) of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528), and for such internal control that the Board of Directors and the Managing Director determine is necessary to prepare the Esef report without material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Esef report is in all material respects prepared in a format that meets the requirements of Chapter 16, Section 4(a) of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528), based on the procedures performed.

RevR 18 requires us to plan and execute procedures to achieve reasonable assurance that the Esef report is prepared in a format that meets these requirements. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an engagement carried out according to RevR 18 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Esef report.

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The examination involves obtaining evidence, through various procedures, that the Esef report has been prepared in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting of the annual accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement in the report, whether due to fraud or error. In carrying out this risk assessment, and in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, the auditor considers those elements of internal control that are relevant to the preparation of the Esef report by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of those internal controls. The examination also includes an evaluation of the appropriateness and reasonableness of assumptions made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.

The procedures mainly include a validation that the Esef report has been prepared in a valid XHTML format and a reconciliation of the Esef report with the audited annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

Furthermore, the procedures also include an assessment of whether the consolidated statement of financial performance, financial position, changes in equity, cash flow and disclosures in the Esef report have been marked with iXBRL in accordance with what follows from the Esef regulation.

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, 113 97 Stockholm, was appointed as Enad Global 7 AB (publ)'s auditor by the general meeting of shareholders on 19 juni 2024 and has been the company's auditor since 21 juni 2022.

Stockholm 24 April 2025

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoppers AB

Niklas Renström
Authorized Public Accountant

This is a translation of the Swedish language original. In the event of any differences between this translation and the Swedish language original, the latter shall prevail.

Auditor’s report on the Corporate Governance Statement

To the general meeting of the shareholders in Enad Global 7 AB (publ), corporate identity number 556923-2387

Engagement and responsibility
It is the board of directors who is responsible for the corporate governance statement for the year 2024 (the financial year) on pages 23-33 and that it has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

The scope of the audit
Our examination has been conducted in accordance with FAR’s standard Rev 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.

Opinion
A corporate governance statement has been prepared. Disclosures in accordance with chapter 6 section 6 the second paragraph points 2-6 the Annual Accounts Act and chapter 7 section 31 the second paragraph the same law are consistent with the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts and are in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Stockholm 24 April 2025

A statutory sustainability report has been prepared.

Niklas Renström
Authorized Public Accountant

This is a translation of the Swedish language original. In the event of any differences between this translation and the Swedish language original, the latter shall prevail.

Auditor’s report on the statutory sustainability report

To the general meeting of the shareholders in Enad Global 7 AB (publ), corporate identity number 556923-2387

Engagement and responsibility

It is the board of directors who is responsible for the statutory sustainability report for the year 2024 (the financial year) on pages 9-22 and that it has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act according to the prior wording that was in effect before 1 July 2024.

The scope of the audit

Our examination has been conducted in accordance with FAR’s standard RevR 12 The auditor´s opinion regarding the statutory sustainability report. This means that our examination of the statutory sustainability report is substantially different and 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 opinion.

Opinion

A Statutory Sustainability Report has been prepared.

Stockholm 24 April 2025

A statutory sustainability report has been prepared.

Niklas Renström
Authorized Public Accountant

This is a translation of the Swedish language original. In the event of any differences between this translation and the Swedish language original, the latter shall prevail.


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