



CONWX ApS

Regnbuepladsen 7, 2.

1550 København V

Central Business Registration No. 31 87 86 67

Annual Report for 2024

The Annual Report was presented and
approved at the Annual General Meeting
of the Company on 01/05 2025

Jesper Ulsted
Chairman

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Company details

The company

CONWX ApS
Regnbuepladsen 7, 2.
1550 København V

CVR no.: 31 87 86 67
Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2024
Domicile: Copenhagen

Board of directors

Jesper Ulsted, chairman
Christian Lanng Nielsen
Rasmus Mandrup

Executive board

Christian Østergaard, CEO

Auditors

Roesgaard
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Sønderbrogade 16
8700 Horsens

Statement by management on the annual report

The Board of directors and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of CONWX ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 1 May 2025

Executive board

Christian Østergaard
CEO

Board of directors

Jesper Ulsted
chairman

Christian Lanng Nielsen

Rasmus Mandrup

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of CONWX ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CONWX ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Independent auditor's report

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Horsens, 1 May 2025

Roesgaard

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 37 54 31 28

Michael Mortensen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne34108

Management's review

Business review

The company's activities comprise developing, implementing and servicing business systems and apps.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 shows a profit of kr. 3,378,561, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 shows equity of kr. 5,259,197.

The result for the year is in line with the strategy and is considered satisfactory.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Anvendt regnskabspraksis

The annual report of CONWX ApS for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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

The annual report for 2024 is presented in DKK.

Changes in accounting policies

In the current year, we have made an adjustment to the sales accruals, which are presented as "deferred income," reducing the trade receivables. This adjustment ensures that only the net amount of the receivables is presented in the financial statements, providing a more accurate reflection of the outstanding amounts. This change is in line with improved accounting practices for revenue recognition and period-end adjustments. The total effect of the reduction in the trade receivables and deferred income is 2,481 thousand DKK in the fiscal year 2023 and 842 thousand DKK in the fiscal year 2024.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

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

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

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Anvendt regnskabspraksis

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

The company uses IFRS 15 as basis for the revenue recognition.

Revenue from the sale of software and services is recognised in the income statement by reference to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed during the year (the percentage of completion method). Revenue is recognised when total income and expenses and the stage of completion of the contract at the balance sheet date can be reliably measured and when it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the company.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Revenue from sale of licenses is accrued over the agreement period.

Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise the year's depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, currency exchange gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

Anvendt regnskabspraksis

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

Developments projects recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually five years.

Tangible assets

Buildings, leasehold improvements, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. A change is accounted for as an accounting estimate, and the impact on amortisation/depreciation is recognised going forward.

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Anvendt regnskabspraksis

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Where there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net present value and the value in use less expected costs to sell. The net present value is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the expected aggregate income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is determined as the share of the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses for the individual work in progress.

Where the selling price of work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables. Net assets comprise the sum of work in progress where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities comprise the sum of work in progress where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Anvendt regnskabspraksis

Equity

Reserve for development costs

An amount corresponding to capitalised development costs is recognised in the reserve. The reserve is reduced as development costs are amortised.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as 'Joint taxation contributions receivable' or 'Joint taxation contributions payable'.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual finance lease commitment.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Foreign currency translation

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

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u> kr.	<u>2023</u> kr.
Gross profit		9,964,628	9,321,550
Staff costs	1	<u>(6,021,833)</u>	<u>(5,767,390)</u>
Profit before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		3,942,795	3,554,160
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>(127,356)</u>	<u>(184,890)</u>
Profit before net financials		3,815,439	3,369,270
Financial income	2	732,958	771,731
Financial costs	3	<u>(182,639)</u>	<u>(83,225)</u>
Profit before tax		4,365,758	4,057,776
Tax on profit for the year	4	<u>(987,197)</u>	<u>(894,241)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>3,378,561</u>	<u>3,163,535</u>
Distribution of profit	5		

Balance sheet at 31 December 2024

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u> kr.	<u>2023</u> kr.
Assets			
Completed development projects		32,246	133,002
Intangible assets	6	32,246	133,002
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	7	74,484	101,084
Tangible assets		74,484	101,084
Total non-current assets		106,730	234,086
Trade receivables		4,719,118	2,078,901
Receivables from group entities		6,902,805	11,545,112
Other receivables		0	197,110
Prepayments		43,406	100,243
Receivables		11,665,329	13,921,366
Cash at bank and in hand		363,218	635,293
Total current assets		12,028,547	14,556,659
Total assets		12,135,277	14,790,745

Balance sheet at 31 December 2024

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u> kr.	<u>2023</u> kr.
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		125,000	125,000
Reserve for development expenditure		25,152	103,742
Retained earnings		1,809,045	1,651,894
Proposed dividend for the year		3,300,000	9,000,000
Equity		5,259,197	10,880,636
Provision for deferred tax		6,244	28,517
Total provisions		6,244	28,517
Other payables		378,978	357,989
Total non-current liabilities	9	378,978	357,989
Trade payables		710,962	232,941
Prepayments received recognised in debt	8	91,603	0
Payables to group entities		138,390	1,125,050
Debt to credit institutions		68,767	28,265
Joint taxation contributions payable		844,687	561,594
Other payables		1,010,107	501,675
Deferred income		3,626,342	1,074,078
Total current liabilities		6,490,858	3,523,603
Total liabilities		6,869,836	3,881,592
Total equity and liabilities		12,135,277	14,790,745
Contingent liabilities	10		
Related parties and ownership structure	11		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for development expenditure	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
Equity	125,000	103,742	1,651,894	9,000,000	10,880,636
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)
Net profit for the year	0	(78,590)	157,151	3,300,000	3,378,561
Equity	125,000	25,152	1,809,045	3,300,000	5,259,197

Notes to the annual report

	2024	2023
	kr.	kr.
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	5,478,779	5,393,045
Pensions	466,647	279,262
Other social security costs	76,407	95,083
	6,021,833	5,767,390
 Number of fulltime employees on average	 8	 10
 2 Financial income		
Interest received from subsidiaries	732,958	771,731
	732,958	771,731
 3 Financial costs		
Other financial costs	182,639	83,225
	182,639	83,225
 4 Tax on profit for the year		
Current tax for the year	1,009,470	927,256
Deferred tax for the year	(22,273)	(33,015)
	987,197	894,241

Notes to the annual report

	2024	2023
	kr.	kr.
5 Distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	3,300,000	9,000,000
Reserve for development expenditure	(78,590)	(127,617)
Retained earnings	<u>157,151</u>	<u>(5,708,848)</u>
	<u>3,378,561</u>	<u>3,163,535</u>

6 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects
Cost	<u>1,906,286</u>
Cost	<u>1,906,286</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation	1,773,284
Amortisation for the year	<u>100,756</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation	<u>1,874,040</u>
Carrying amount	<u>32,246</u>

Special assumptions regarding development projects and tax assets

Development projects consist of development of the company's software systems and algorithms for forecasts for renewable energy and weather forecasts. The projects contribute to CONWX ApS continuing to be among the leading providers of these services, and thus the future revenue and customer intake.

Notes to the annual report

7 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost	143,629
Cost	143,629
Impairment losses and depreciation	42,545
Depreciation for the year	26,600
Impairment losses and depreciation	69,145
Carrying amount	74,484

8 Contract work in progress

	2024 kr.	2023 kr.
Work in progress, selling price	1,994,363	0
Work in progress, payments received on account	(2,085,964)	0
	(91,601)	0
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress under assets	0	0
Prepayments received under liabilities	(91,603)	0
	(91,603)	0

Notes to the annual report

9 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January 2024	Debt at 31 December 2024	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Other payables	357,989	378,978	0	0
	357,989	378,978	0	0

10 Contingent liabilities

The company has issued warranties of DKK 30 thousand.

The company is jointly taxed with TSS Denmark ApS (management company), and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed entities for Danish income taxes for income year 2022 onwards as well as for payment of withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties.

11 Related parties and ownership structure

Consolidated financial statements

The company is part of the group reporting for Constellation Software Inc., Canada, which is the smallest group in which the company is included as a subsidiary.