

Inbold A/S

Dronningens Tværgade 7B, st.
1302 København K

CVR No. 26310083

Annual report 2024

1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 7
April 2025

Martin Moos
Chairman

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Company details

Company

Inbold A/S

Dronningens Tværgade 7B, st.

1302 København K

CVR No.: 26310083

Executive board

Martin Moos

Board of Directors

Alexander Stefan Ociecek

Charlotte Orland

Christina Schärfe Lambach

Martin Moos

Auditors

inforevision

statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

Buddingevej 312

2860 Søborg

CVR No. 19263096

Simon Høgenhav, state authorised public accountant

Management's Review

Primary activities

The company's principal activities are conducting business in trade and industry.

Development in activities and finances

The results of the company's activities in the financial year amounted to a profit/loss of DKK 436.325 against DKK -1.340.799 in last financial year. The equity at the balance sheet date amounted to DKK 1.801.066.

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and The Executive Board have today considered and adopted the annual report for 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024 for Inbold A/S.

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 the company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024.

We believe that the Management's review contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend that the annual report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

København K, 7 April 2025

Executive board

Martin Moos
Executive director

Board of Directors

Alexander Stefan Ocieczek
Board member

Charlotte Orland
Board member

Christina Schärfe Lambach
Board member

Martin Moos
Board member

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder's in Inbold A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Inbold A/S for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 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 as at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 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 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 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, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent auditor's report, continued

- 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

Søborg, 7 April 2025

inforevision
Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR No. 19263096

Simon Høgenhav
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33745

Accounting policies

Information on reporting class

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with Danish financial statement legislation as well as generally accepted accounting principles.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing Reporting class B.

Some provisions from reporting class C has been adopted.

The accounting policies have not been changed from last year.

Omission of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated financial statements has not been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act section 110.

Generally regarding recognition and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost.

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

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

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

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

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the annual report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

The functional currency is Danish Kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currencies.

Accounting policies, continued

Foreign currency translation

During the year, transactions in foreign currencies have been translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. If currency positions are considered hedge of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables and debt denominated in foreign currencies have been recognised at the exchange rate of the balance sheet date.

Realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses have been recognised in the income statement under other financial income and expenses.

Income statement

The income statement has been classified by nature.

Gross profit

Gross profit/loss includes "Revenue", "Cost of sales", "Other operating income" and "External expenses".

Revenue

As income recognition criterion, the production criterion is applied so that revenue comprises the invoiced revenue for the year reduced by prepayments and with addition for work in progress measured at market value. Revenue is measured at fair value excl. VAT and less granted discounts.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise expenses incurred to earn revenue for the year.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the company's primary activities, including payments received from public authorities as well as profit on sale of fixed assets.

External expenses

External expenses comprises Selling costs, Cost of premises and Administrative expenses.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including holiday pay and pensions and other social security costs etc. to the company's employees.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprises expenses of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the company's primary activities, including losses on sale of fixed assets.

Financial income

Financial income is recognised with amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income comprise interest and realised and unrealised exchange gains.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses is recognised with amounts concerning the the financial year. Financial expenses comprise interest and realised and unrealised exchange losses.

Accounting policies, continued

Tax on profit or loss for the year

Tax on profit or loss for the year represents 22% of the book profit or loss adjusted for non-taxable and non-deductible items.

Tax on profit or loss for the year consists of the anticipated tax portion of the taxable income for the year adjusted for the changes for the year in deferred tax. Changes in deferred taxes due to adjustments of tax rates is recognised in the income statement.

Tax on profit or loss for the year is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit or loss for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme. Interest reimbursement and interest surcharge have been recognised in financial income and expenses.

Balance sheet

The balance sheet has been presented in account form.

Assets

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulate amortisation.

Cost comprises the acquisition price as well as costs directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be put into operation.

Assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives:

Category	Period
Acquired trademarks, patents and licences	7 years
Goodwill	10 years

Determine the amortisation period for goodwill is based on an assessment of the acquired enterprises' or business' market position, earnings as well as expected customer loyalty, which to the highest possible extent is based on historical recorded data.

As the intangible assets are not being traded in an active and effective market, no residual values after end of use are included when determining the amortisation period.

Profit/loss on sale has been included in the income statement under gross profit.

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed annually for indication of impairment for losses, apart from what is expressed by usual amortisation. If this applies, impairment for loss is made of each asset or group of assets, respectively, to lower recoverable amount. As recoverable amount, the higher of expected net selling price and net present value is applied. The net present value is calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Impairment for loss for the year is recognised in the income statement as amortisation, depreciation and impairment for loss of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Accounting policies, continued

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulate depreciation. The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life.

Cost comprises the acquisition price as well as costs directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be put into operation.

The cost price for an asset is divided into separate components, that are depreciated separately, if the useful life of the individual components is significantly different.

Depreciation is initiated when the assets are ready to be taken into operation. Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives with following residual values:

Category	Period	Residual value
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	3 - 5 years	0%

Minor purchases with useful lives below one year have been recognised as an expense in the income statement in external expenses.

Profit/loss on sale or retirement has been included in the income statement under other operating income and other operating expenses.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for indication of impairment for losses, apart from what is expressed by usual depreciation. If this applies, impairment for loss is made of each asset or group of assets, respectively, to lower recoverable amount. As recoverable amount, the higher of expected net selling price and net present value is applied. The net present value is calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Impairment for loss for the year is recognised in the income statement as amortisation, depreciation and impairment for loss of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises have been measured at cost.

In the event, the cost exceeds the recoverable amount, a writedown is made to this lower value. Indications of impairment exists for example when dividends exceed the accumulated earnings since the acquisition or when the cost exceeds the net asset value of the investments in group enterprises.

Recoverable amount used is the highest value of the expected net sales price and capital value. Capital value is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow from the possession of the individual investments.

Impairment for losses for the year are recognised in the income statement as income from impairment of financial assets.

Other receivables classified as fixed assets

Deposits recognised as fixed assets are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal amount.

Accounting policies, continued

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Equity and liabilities

Equity

Increases of the the share capital is recognised directly into equity less related transaction cost.

Deferred tax and corporation tax

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method. Provision has been made for deferred tax by 22% on all temporary differences between carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is also measures with respect of the planned use of the asset and the settlement of the liability.

The tax value of the tax losses to be carried forward are included in the calculation of deferred taxes if it is probable that the losses can be used. Deferred tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

The company is Management company in a joint taxation with other Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated among the group enterprises in ratio to their taxable income according to the rules on full allocation with a refund for tax losses of the Danish Corporation Tax Act.

Corporation tax relating to the financial year which has not been settled at the balance sheet date is to be classified as corporation tax in receivables or liabilities other than provisions.

Joint tax contributions between the jointly taxed companies which have not been settled at the balance sheet date are classified as joint tax contributions in receivables or liabilities other than provisions.

Financial debts

Short-term debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Received prepayments from customers comprises prepayments according to an agreement whereas the company has an obligation to deliver services in the subsequent years.

Income statement

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit		5.042.757	2.528.315
Staff costs	1	-4.292.361	-4.040.869
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		750.396	-1.512.554
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2	-17.279	-18.970
Other operating expenses		0	-27.687
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		733.117	-1.559.211
Finance income		16.546	51.552
Finance expenses		-147.819	-153.023
Profit/loss before tax		601.844	-1.660.682
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-165.519	319.883
Profit/loss for the year		436.325	-1.340.799

Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit and loss for the year :		
Transferred to retained earnings	436.325	-1.340.799
Profit/loss for the year	436.325	-1.340.799

Assets

	Note	31/12-2024 DKK	31/12-2023 DKK
Acquired trademarks, patents and licences		684.024	0
Intangible assets	4	684.024	0
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		38.879	56.158
Property, plant and equipment	5, 7	38.879	56.158
Investments in group enterprises		806.415	306.415
Receivables from group enterprises		729.193	0
Deposits		0	216.000
Investments	6	1.535.608	522.415
Fixed assets		2.258.511	578.573
Trade receivables		3.907.596	2.302.420
Receivables from group enterprises		0	61.333
Other receivables		151.267	1.024
Deferred tax assets	3	724.121	889.640
Prepayments		14.080	1.773
Receivables		4.797.064	3.256.190
Cash at bank and in hand		355.779	659.161
Current assets		5.152.843	3.915.351
Total assets		7.411.354	4.493.924

Equity and liabilities

	Note	31/12-2024	31/12-2023
		DKK	DKK
Contributed capital		1.000.000	500.000
Retained earnings		801.066	364.741
Equity		1.801.066	864.741
Debt to other credit institutions		410.830	731.336
Prepayments received from customers		34.069	0
Trade payables		862.194	23.902
Payables to group enterprises		2.238.022	1.256.018
Payables to participating interest		306.415	0
Payables to shareholders and management		0	101.084
Other payables		1.758.758	1.516.843
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		5.610.288	3.629.183
Liabilities other than provisions		5.610.288	3.629.183
Total equity and liabilities		7.411.354	4.493.924
Assets charged and collateral	7		
Contingent liabilities	8		
Unrecognised contractual commitments	9		

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January 2023	500.000	1.705.540	2.205.540
Distributed profit/loss for the year		-1.340.799	-1.340.799
Equity at 1 January 2024	500.000	364.741	864.741
Capital increase	500.000	0	500.000
Distributed profit/loss for the year		436.325	436.325
Equity at 31 December 2024	1.000.000	801.066	1.801.066

Notes

1. Staff costs

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	3.835.165	3.531.000
Pensions	317.633	394.587
Other social security costs	76.355	115.282
Other staff cost	63.208	0
Total	<u>4.292.361</u>	<u>4.040.869</u>
 Average number of full-time employees	 <u>7</u>	 <u>7</u>

2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17.279	18.970
Total	<u>17.279</u>	<u>18.970</u>

Notes, continued

3. Tax expense

	Deferred tax	Tax on profit/loss for the year	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Payables at 1 January 2024	-889.640		
Tax on profit/loss for the year	165.519	165.519	-363.727
Payables at 31 December 2024	-724.121		
Tax on profit/loss for the year recognised in the income statement		165.519	-363.727
<i>Recognition in balance sheet:</i>			
Short-term receivables (current asset)	-724.121		
Total	-724.121		

Deferred tax assets are measured at net realisable value and is based on management's best accounting estimate of the use within a period of 3-5 years. Performing the accounting estimate management has specially taken into consideration the accomplished cost reductions in the production, which had a positive effect on the company's performance. On basis of budgets for the coming years, management assesses, the use of the deferred tax assets is realistic.

4. Intangible assets

	Acquired trademarks, patents and licences	Goodwill	Total	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2024	0	1.083.000	1.083.000	1.083.000
Additions for the year	684.024	0	684.024	0
Disposals for the year	0	-1.083.000	-1.083.000	0
Cost at 31 December 2024	684.024	0	684.024	1.083.000
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	0	-1.083.000	-1.083.000	-1.083.000
Reversal regarding disposals for the year	0	1.083.000	1.083.000	0
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	0	0	0	-1.083.000
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	684.024	0	684.024	0

Notes, continued

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Fixtures, fit- tings, tools and equipment	Total	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2024	1.917.943	1.917.943	1.848.825
Additions for the year	0	0	69.118
Cost at 31 December 2024	1.917.943	1.917.943	1.917.943
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	-1.861.785	-1.861.785	-1.842.815
Depreciation for the year	-17.279	-17.279	-18.970
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	-1.879.064	-1.879.064	-1.861.785
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	38.879	38.879	56.158

6. Investments

	Invest- ments in group enterprises	Receivables from group enterprises	Deposits	Total	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2024	306.415	0	216.000	522.415	392.736
Additions for the year	500.000	729.193	0	1.229.193	216.000
Disposals for the year	0	0	-216.000	-216.000	-86.321
Cost at 31 December 2024	806.415	729.193	0	1.535.608	522.415
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	806.415	729.193	0	1.535.608	522.415

7. Assets charged and collateral

	2024	
	Nominal value of the col- lateral/debt	Booked value of assets deposited as security
	DKK	DKK
Floating charge registered to the mortgagor in trade receivables, including other claims, has been deposited as security for engagement with the credit institution.	1.300.000	3.907.596

Notes, continued

8. Contingent liabilities

Inbold A/S are jointly taxed with other group companies and are severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of tax on interest, dividend tax and tax on royalty payments. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the the company's liability.

9. Unrecognised contractual commitments

	2024 DKK
The company has entered into an IT commitment regarding the rental of software. The contract is terminable with twelve months' written notice. The total commitment amounts to	277.260
Total rental and lease obligations	277.260

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Martin Moos

Direktør

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Martin Moos

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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IP: 152.115.xxx.xxx

2025-04-07 09:09:32 UTC



Charlotte Orland

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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Alexander Stefan Ocieczek

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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Christina Schärfe Lambach

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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Simon Høgenhav

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Martin Moos

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