
Onitio Danmark A/S

Telegrafvej 4, 2, DK-2750 Ballerup

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 20 24 78 00

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 23/6 2025

Malin Christine Yrwing
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Onitio Danmark A/S 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 financial position at 31 December 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Ballerup, 23 June 2025

Executive Board

Pete Olavi Brusi
Director

Board of Directors

Malin Christine Yrwing
Chairman

Wiggo Johansen

Pete Olavi Brusi

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Onitio Danmark A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Onitio Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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

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.

Independent Auditor's report

- 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.

Hellerup, 23 June 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Morten Jørgensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne32806

Brian Rønne Nielsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne33726

Company information

The Company	Onitio Danmark A/S Telegrafvej 4, 2 DK-2750 Ballerup Telephone: 70124400 Website: www.onitio.com CVR No: 20 24 78 00 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 1 July 1997 Financial year: 27th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Ballerup
Board of Directors	Malin Christine Yrwing, chairman Wiggo Johansen Pete Olavi Brusi
Executive Board	Pete Olavi Brusi
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup
Bankers	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB Danske Bank A/S

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		53,619,500	57,556,901
Staff expenses	2	-52,823,936	-52,509,195
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	-2,125,964	-2,250,290
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-1,330,400	2,797,416
Financial income		95,845	299,616
Financial expenses		-271,253	-856,313
Profit/loss before tax		-1,505,808	2,240,719
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-1,020,000	-1,250,000
Net profit/loss for the year		-2,525,808	990,719

Distribution of profit

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-2,525,808	990,719
	-2,525,808	990,719

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Goodwill		12,551,374	14,470,499
Intangible assets	5	12,551,374	14,470,499
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		281,621	484,854
Leasehold improvements		4,206	7,810
Property, plant and equipment	6	285,827	492,664
Investments in associates		0	1
Deposits	7	674,617	668,349
Fixed asset investments		674,617	668,350
Fixed assets		13,511,818	15,631,513
Finished goods and goods for resale		1,377,079	1,197,209
Inventories		1,377,079	1,197,209
Trade receivables		17,328,209	23,057,954
Receivables from group enterprises		820,879	0
Deferred tax asset		3,871,000	4,891,000
Prepayments		529,083	401,829
Receivables		22,549,171	28,350,783
Cash at bank and in hand		0	2,381,717
Current assets		23,926,250	31,929,709
Assets		37,438,068	47,561,222

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		2,506,000	2,506,000
Retained earnings		24,819,311	27,345,119
Equity		27,325,311	29,851,119
Other provisions		162,744	247,643
Provisions		162,744	247,643
Credit institutions		2,325,533	7,986,356
Trade payables		3,149,811	3,431,274
Payables to group enterprises		0	18,453
Other payables		4,474,669	5,806,760
Deferred income		0	219,617
Short-term debt		9,950,013	17,462,460
Debt		9,950,013	17,462,460
Liabilities and equity		37,438,068	47,561,222

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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	2,506,000	27,345,119	29,851,119
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-2,525,808	-2,525,808
Equity at 31 December	2,506,000	24,819,311	27,325,311

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The Company is part of the Onitio Group, which originates from Norway and is represented in the Nordics.

The core service provided by Onitio Danmark A/S continues to be technical IT services for private and public businesses throughout Denmark. The Company's service offering covers areas within technical service on hardware and basic software, installation, logistics handling and staffing.

The Company's activities consist of on-site service in Ballerup and Århus.

2. Staff expenses

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Wages and salaries	47,259,424	46,856,687
Pensions	3,879,238	3,494,617
Other social security expenses	774,564	784,283
Other staff expenses	910,710	1,373,608
	52,823,936	52,509,195
 Average number of employees	 105	 109

3. Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,919,126	1,919,126
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	206,838	331,164
	2,125,964	2,250,290

4. Income tax expense

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Deferred tax for the year	1,020,000	1,250,000
	1,020,000	1,250,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	19,191,256
Cost at 31 December	19,191,256
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	4,720,757
Amortisation for the year	1,919,125
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	6,639,882
Carrying amount at 31 December	12,551,374
Amortised over	10 years

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	5,322,059	1,446,445
Cost at 31 December	5,322,059	1,446,445
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	4,837,205	1,438,635
Depreciation for the year	203,233	3,604
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	5,040,438	1,442,239
Carrying amount at 31 December	281,621	4,206
Amortised over	3-7 years	5 years

7. Other fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	668,349
Additions for the year	6,268
Cost at 31 December	674,617
Carrying amount at 31 December	674,617

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:		
Trade receivables	12,449,387	15,589,516
Inventories	1,377,079	1,197,209
Contingent assets		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	3,320,908	2,740,369
Between 1 and 5 years	6,765,558	4,987,310
	<u>10,086,466</u>	<u>7,727,679</u>

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. Hyre ApS is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

The company's shares have been pledged with Danske Bank, Norwegian branch in connection with a share pledge agreement on 27 November 2023.

9. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
Onitio Holding AS	Skibåsen 33h, Sørlandsparken, NO-4636 Kristiansand Norway

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Onitio Danmark A/S 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 selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The Financial Statements for 2024 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are 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.

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.

Business combinations

Business acquisitions carried through on or after 1 July 2018

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the purchase method under which the identifiable assets and liabilities of the entity acquired are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition.

The time of acquisition is the time when the Group obtains control of the entity acquired.

The cost of the entity acquired is the fair value of the consideration agreed, including consideration contingent on future events. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Positive differences between the cost of the entity acquired and identifiable assets and liabilities are recognised as goodwill in intangible assets in the balance sheet and are amortised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Where the differences are negative, they are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where the purchase price allocation is not final, positive and negative differences from acquired subsidiaries due to changes to the recognition and measurement of identifiable net assets may be adjusted for up to 12 months after the time of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including in amortisation already made.

Where cost includes contingent consideration, this is measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Contingent consideration is subsequently measured at fair value. Any value adjustments are recognised in the income statement.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when the sale is considered effected based on the following criteria:

- delivery has been made before year end;
- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- the sales price has been determined; and
- payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

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.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of realised and unrealised exchange adjustments as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Hyre ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 10 years, determined on the basis of Management's experience with the individual business areas.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-7 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Goodwill, head office buildings and other assets for which a separate value in use cannot be determined as the asset does not on an individual basis generate future cash flows are reviewed for impairment together with the group of assets to which they are attributable.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of long term receivables which are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning subsequent financial years.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Financial liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.