LOWENCO A/S

Bavnevej 10, 6580 Vamdrup

CVR no. 34 58 24 24

Annual report 2024

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 25 April 2025

Chair of the meeting:

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Mikael Hoier

Penneo dokumentnøgle: IL77E-ZP3DG-P3E2V-8P0BM-QE3Q5-Z5QOJ

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of LOWENCO A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards).

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards – IFRS® as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 their operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters, the results for the year and the Company's financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the general meeting.

Vamdrup, 25 April 2025

Executive Board:

Mikael Hoier
CEO

Board of Directors:

Carl John Michael Berg Chair	Mikael Hoier	Jesper Vestergaard Henriksen

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Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of LOWENCO A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LOWENCO A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, cashflow statement, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS®) as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act, and the parent Company financial statements are 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 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 IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion

Independence

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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under IFRS Accounting Standards.

Based on our procedures, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of 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.

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Independent auditor's report (continued)

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 as to 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 if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the 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.
- 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 dibclosures 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 note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Copenhagen, 25 April 2025
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Ole Becker
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33732

Christian Carlsbæk
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne50651

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Management's review

Company details

Name	LOWENCO A/S
Address, postal code, city	Bavnevej 10, 6580 Vamdrup
CVR no.	34 58 24 24
Established	23 May 2012
Financial year	1 January – 31 December
Board of Directors	Carl John Michael Berg, Chair Mikael Hoier Jesper Vestergaard Henriksen
Executive Board	Mikael Hoier, CEO
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

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Financial highlights

EUR'000	2024	2023	2022*	2021*	2020*
Key figures					
Gross profit	14,844	1,448	6,277	15,272	11,558
Profit before interest and tax (EBIT)	8,068	-3,810	783	10,812	8,473
Net financials	-650	-633	-178	-93	-43
Profit for the year	5,785	-3,495	457	8,360	6,575
Balance sheet					
Total assets	22,203	16,938	12,400	14,229	17,487
Investments in property, plant and equipment	920	21	39	172	291
Equity	9,513	-1,956	3,738	7,256	7,920
Financial ratios					
Current ratio	146%	104%	160%	240%	225%
Equity ratio	43%	-12%	30%	51%	45%
Return on equity	61%	179%	8%	110%	83%
Average number of full-time employees	60	44	43	34	22

**The financial results for the year ended 2020 to 2022, are presented under the Danish Financial Statements Act (Danish GAAP), while subsequent periods reflect the adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS®) as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.*

The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Current ratio	Current assets x 100 / Current liabilities
Equity ratio	Total equity x 100 / Total assets
Return on equity	Profit/loss x 100 / Total equity.

Operating review

Business review

The principal activities of the Company are development, production, and sale of Large Scale ultra-low temperature storage solutions, for storage of sensitive products at special temperatures, as well as service agreements and selling related spare parts. The products are produced in Denmark and sold worldwide.

Financial review

The Company has adopted IFRS Accounting Standards for the first time in 2024. The comparative figures in 2023 were adjusted accordingly. The main impact of adopting IFRS Accounting Standards relate to revenue recognition accounting now applying IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" and lease accounting now applying IFRS 16 "Leases". Please refer to Note 2.2 for the details of the impact.

The income statement for 2024 shows a profit of EUR 5,785 thousand against a loss of EUR 3,495 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 shows equity of EUR 9,513 thousand.

In 2024, the Company's cash increased by EUR 1,819 thousand, from EUR 21 thousand to EUR 1,840 thousand.

The result is in line with previous expectations. Management considers the net profit for the year as satisfactory.

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Knowledge resources

It is essential for the Company's continued growth to attract and retain skilled labour expertise in, among other things, technical know-how, which helps to develop new products adapted to customer needs. To ensure development, the Company invests in the necessary resources just as the employees are offered to improve their skills in relevant course programs.

Health & Safety Management and Environmental Management

The Company continues having full focus on sustainability and obtained certification for ISO 45001 - Health & Safety Management, as well for ISO 14001 (Environmental Management) during the year. At the time of the publication of this annual report, the group has secured ISO 27001 (information security management).

Research and development activities

The Company continuously uses resources to develop their products, with constantly focus on sustainability to keep the market leading profile.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events of material significance to the Company's financial position have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Outlook

After a lower overall market activity in 2023 and partly 2024 in the new builds in the industries using the Company’s products, higher activity level in terms of planning and building expansion is expected going forward. The world-wide market within commercial and clinical drug substance manufacturing is estimated to be spending in the size of EUR 300 to 350 million alone within the Lowenco freezer storage solutions. The Company is positive about the outlook in 2025.The Company expects a positive development with an operating profit before depreciation and amortisation in the range of EUR 15 million to EUR 20 million.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue over time using the percentage-of-completion method (cost-to-cost), which relies on estimates of total project costs, progress, and timing. These estimates are subject to inherent uncertainties, including changes in labour, materials, subcontractor costs, supply chain disruptions, and client-directed modifications. Significant revisions to total estimated costs or project scope could result in material adjustments to revenue and gross profit in current or future periods. Unforeseen delays, inflationary pressures, or disputes may further impact the timing and amount of revenue recognized. Management regularly reviews project assumptions and updates estimates as required; however, actual results could differ materially from initial projections, potentially affecting reported financial performance.

Financial risks and governance

The Company is governed according to best practice and have all relevant management and control measures in place. The management of the Company continuously monitor and implement improvements to the governance model.

The Company's daily operations are managed by an Executive management team, lead by the CEO, who reports to the board of directors. The Board of Directors meet not less than 6 times per year with a fixed rotating agenda.

Interest rates risks

The Company has an exposure against fluctuations in the development in market rates for interest. On the flexible part of the interest rates agreed on the Company's long-term funding is hedged through an interest swap agreement.

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Currency risks

The Company is mainly exposed towards operational business risk from entering into agreements with customers and vendors. Most of the Company's trade is done in DKK and EUR, and there is thus no risk of currency losses. The Company is dedicated to expanding its operations in markets trading in other currencies, mainly USD, and have policies in place to ensure that proper and sufficient management of risks arising from this is reduced.

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Financial statements

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2024
(In EUR'000)

	Notes	2024	2023
Revenue	4	32,780	6,201
Construction and services costs	5	-17,936	-4,753
Gross profit		**14,844**	**1,448**
Administrative expenses	6	-4,382	-3,171
Other operating expenses		-2,394	-2,087
Operating profit (loss)		**8,068**	**-3,810**
Finance income	7	4	12
Finance cost	8	-654	-645
Profit (loss) before tax		7,418	-4,443
Income tax expense	9	-1,633	948
Profit (loss) for the year		**5,785**	**-3,495**
Exchange differences from translation of foreign operations		1	2
Other comprehensive income		**1**	**2**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**5,786**	**-3,493**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Statement of financial position
As of 31 December
(In EUR'000)

	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets	13	1,312	1,578	1,473
Property and equipment	12	942	112	167
Deferred tax assets	9	1,460	1,064	-
Right-of-use assets	14	836	559	636
Other assets		52	52	61
Total non-current assets		**4,602**	**3,365**	**2,337**
Current assets				
Inventories	10	5,917	10,176	6,981
Trade receivables	11	2,434	3,228	1,349
Contract assets	11	3,974	-	21
Other current assets		3,436	148	480
Cash		1,840	21	73
Total current assets		**17,601**	**13,573**	**8,904**
Total assets		**22,203**	**16,938**	**11,241**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities, non-current portion	14	537	429	486
Deferred tax liabilities	9	-	-	701
Other provisions		97	159	627
Other non-current liabilities	17	-	5,201	-
Total non-current liabilities		**634**	**5,789**	**1,814**
Current liabilities				
Loans and borrowings, current portion	17	343	3,248	1,929
Trade payables	15	3,812	1,396	3,484
Lease liabilities, current portion	14	328	151	150
Contract liabilities	11	4,131	6,104	1,488
Joint taxation contribution payable	9	2,692	664	377
Deferred income from grants	16	170	501	271
Other current liabilities	15	580	1,041	191
Total current liabilities		**12,056**	**13,105**	**7,890**
Total liabilities		**12,690**	**18,894**	**9,704**
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital	18	67	67	67
Reserves	18	4,653	-965	-1,052
Retained earnings		4,793	-1,058	2,522
Total shareholders' equity		**9,513**	**-1,956**	**1,537**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**22,203**	**16,938**	**11,241**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024
(In EUR'000)

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	First-time adoption reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other reserves	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**67**	1,149	-2,201	-	-	**-1,052**	**2,522**	**1,537**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3,495	-3,495
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
Total comprehensive income	**-**	-	-	2	-	**2**	**-3,495**	**-3,493**
Transfers and appropriation	**-**	85	-	-	-	**85**	**-85**	**-**
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**67**	1,234	-2,201	2	-	**-965**	**-1,058**	**-1,956**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,785	5,785
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Total comprehensive income	**-**	-	-	1	-	**1**	**5,785**	**5,786**
Contribution to capital reserves	-	-	-	-	5,683	**5,683**		5,683
Transfers and appropriation	**-**	-66	-	-	-	**-66**	**66**	**-**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**67**	1,168	-2,201	3	5,683	**4,653**	**4,793**	**9,513**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024
(In EUR'000)

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the period		5,785	-3,495
Non-cash adjustments			
Depreciation and impairment of property and equipment and right-of-use assets	12,14	436	271
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	13	264	146
Other adjustments of non-cash operating items		-	-55
Changes in working capital			
Changes in inventories	10	4,259	-3,195
Change in trade receivables	11	794	-1,879
Change in trade payables	15	2,416	-2,088
Change in other assets and liabilities		-7,801	4,826
Cash generated from operation before financial items and tax		6,153	-5,469
Interest paid		-654	-645
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		**5,499**	**-6,114**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	12	-920	-21
Purchase of intangible assets	13	-	-254
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		-	-
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities		**-920**	**-275**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	17	-	6,524
Repayment of borrowings	17	-2,419	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	14	-340	-187
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		**-2,759**	**6,337**
Net increase (decrease) in cash		**1,820**	**-52**
Effect of foreign exchange movements on cash		-1	-
Cash at the beginning of the period		21	73
Cash at ending balance		**1,840**	**21**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024
(In EUR'000)

Notes to the financial statements

1. General information

The annual financial statements of the Company Lowenco A/S (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 25 April 2025.

The Company's principal activities are development, production and sale of large scale ultra-low temperature storage solutions, for storage of sensitive products at special temperatures, as well re-selling of related spare parts and service agreements. The Company is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in Denmark. The Company's registered office is located at Bavnevej 10, 6580 Vamdrup.

The Company's ultimate parent is ULT Holding ApS domiciled in Bavnevej 10, 6580 Vamdrup.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared and are being presented in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS® ("IFRS Accounting Standards"), and additional disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act applicable to class C (medium) entities. The Company has adopted all new, amended, or revised accounting standards and interpretations as endorsed by the EU effective as of 31 December 2024.

For periods up to and including the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Danish GAAP. These financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, are the first the Company prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Refer to Note "2.2 First-time adoption of IFRS" for information on how the Company adopted IFRS Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are presented in Euro ("EUR"), due to the Company's international relations and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (EUR'000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

Translation of foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is the Danish krone (DKK).

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are foreign currency transactions. On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognized in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

The assets and the liabilities of the Company are translated into EUR, the presentation currency, at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income statements and statement of cash flows of the Company are translated into EUR at average exchange rates for the period, unless such average exchange rates are unrepresentative of the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates, in which case the transaction date exchange rates are applied. The exchange rate arising on translation is recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.2 First-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2024, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Danish GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Danish GAAP financial

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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024
(In EUR'000)

statements, including the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2023 (the transition date) and the financial statements as of, and for, the year ended 31 December 2023.

Statement of cash flows

In previous period, in reference with Danish GAAP, no statement of cashflows was prepared and the Company's cash flows were reflected in the consolidated statement of cashflows of its parent Company, ULT Denmark ApS. The Company has prepared statement of cash flows for the current period in accordance with requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.

Exemptions applied

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under IFRS Accounting Standards.

- **Leases accounting.** The Company assessed all contracts existing at 1 January 2023 to determine whether a contract contains a lease based upon the conditions in place as at 1 January 2023. Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2023. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before 1 January 2023. The lease payments associated with leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value have been recognised as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

- **Embedded derivatives.** The Company did not reassess whether an embedded derivative is required to be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative at the date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards. Instead, the Company will apply the requirements of IAS 39, 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement,' and IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments,' to embedded derivatives from the date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards going forward. The Company applied this exemption to contracts that were entered into before the date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards and have not been modified significantly after that date. For contracts entered into or modified significantly after the date of transition, the Company will assess whether an embedded derivative is required to be separated from the host contract in accordance with IFRS 9.

- **Estimates.** The Company will not revaluate nor recalculate its accounting estimates as of the date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards. Instead, the Company will carry forward all estimates from Danish GAAP to its opening IFRS statement of financial position, unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. The Company will make all estimates under IFRS Accounting Standards consistent with the estimates made for the same date under Danish GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

- **Fair value measurement on initial recognition of financial assets.** The Company has not re-evaluated the fair values of its financial assets (e.g., security deposits) at transition date to determine recognition of "day one" gains or losses. The Company has applied the requirements of IFRS 9 and IFRS 13 prospectively to transactions entered after the transition date to IFRS Accounting Standards.

2.2.1 Reconciliation of Danish GAAP to IFRS Accounting Standards

IFRS 1 require adopters to reconcile equity and other comprehensive income for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliation from Danish GAAP to IFRS Accounting Standards for the respective periods noted for equity, earnings and comprehensive income.

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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024
(In EUR'000)

Reconciliation of statement of financial position as at January 1, 2023

(In EUR'000)	Notes	Danish GAAP	Reclassifi-cations and remeasure-ments	IFRS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets		1,473	-	1,473
Property and equipment	(a)	247	-80	167
Deferred tax assets		-	-	-
Right-of-use assets	(a)	-	636	636
Other assets		61	-	61
Total non-current assets	**-**	**1,781**	**556**	**2,337**
Current assets				
Inventories		6,981	-	6,981
Trade receivables		1,349	-	1,349
Contract assets	(b)	1,734	-1,713	21
Other current assets		480	-	480
Cash		73	-	73
Total current assets		**10,617**	**-1,713**	**8,904**
Total assets		**12,398**	**-1,157**	**11,241**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities, non-current portion	(a)	58	428	486
Deferred tax liabilities	(a)(b)	1,322	-621	701
Other provisions		627	-	627
Other liabilities, - non-current portion		-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**2,007**	**-193**	**1,814**
Current liabilities				
Bank debts, current portion		1,929	-	1,929
Trade payables		3,484	-	3,484
Lease liabilities, current portion	(a)	22	128	150
Contract liabilities	(b)	379	1,109	1,488
Joint taxation contribution payable		377	-	377
Deferred income from grants		271	-	271
Other current liabilities		191	-	191
Total current liabilities		**6,653**	**1,237**	**7,890**
Total liabilities		**8,660**	**1,044**	**9,704**
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital		67	-	67
Reserve for development costs		1,149	-	1,149
First-time adoption reserve	(a)	-	-2,201	-2,201
Retained earnings		2,522	-	2,522
Total shareholders' equity		**3,738**	**-2,201**	**1,537**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**12,398**	**-1,157**	**11,241**

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Reconciliation of statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023

(In EUR'000)	Notes	Danish GAAP	Reclassifi-cations and remeasu-rements	IFRS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets		1,578	-	1,578
Property and equipment	(a)	181	-69	112
Deferred tax assets	(a)(b)		1,064	1,064
Right-of-use assets	(a)	-	559	559
Other assets		52	-	52
Total non-current assets		**1,811**	**1,554**	**3,365**
Current assets				
Inventories		10,176	-	10,176
Trade receivables		3,228	-	3,228
Contract assets	(b)	2,543	-2,543	-
Other current assets		148	-	148
Cash		21	-	21
Total current assets		**16,116**	**-2,543**	**13,573**
Total assets		**17,927**	**-989**	**16,938**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities, non-current portion	(a)	36	393	429
Deferred tax liabilities	(a)(b)	632	-632	-
Other provisions		159	-	159
Other liabilities, non-current portion		5,201	-	5,201
Total non-current liabilities		**6,028**	**-239**	**5,789**
Current liabilities				
Bank debts - current portion		3,248	-	3,248
Trade payables		1,396	-	1,396
Lease liabilities - current portion	(a)	21	130	151
Contract liabilities	(b)	971	5,133	6,104
Joint taxation contribution payable		664	-	664
Deferred income from grants		501	-	501
Other current liabilities		1,041	-	1,041
Total current liabilities		**7,842**	**5,263**	**13,105**
Total liabilities		**13,870**	**5,024**	**18,894**
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital		67	-	67
Reserve for development costs		1,231	-	1,231
First-time adoption reserve	(a)	3	-2,199	-2,196
Retained earnings	(a)(b)	2,756	-3,814	-1,058
Total shareholders' equity		**4,057**	**-6,013**	**-1,956**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**17,927**	**-989**	**16,938**

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Reconciliation of statement comprehensive income for the year-ended December 31, 2023

(In EUR'000)	Notes	Danish GAAP	Reclassifications and remeasurements	IFRS
Revenue	(b)	16,252	-10,051	6,201
Costs of sales	(b)	-10,026	5,273	-4,753
Gross Profit		**6,226**	**-4,778**	**1,448**
Administrative expenses	(a)	-3,090	-81	-3,171
Other operating expenses		-2,087	-	-2,087
Operating profit		**1,049**	**-4,859**	**-3,810**
Finance income		12	-	12
Finance cost	(a)	-607	-38	-645
Profit before tax		**454**	**-4,897**	**-4,443**
Income tax expense	(a) (b)	-129	1,077	948
Profit for the year		**325**	**-3,820**	**-3,495**

Reconciliation of income / (loss) for the year-ended December 31, 2023

(In EUR'000)	Notes	2023
Profit for the year in accordance with Danish GAAP		**325**
Lease	(a)	-25
Revenue	(b)	-3,795
Profit for the year in accordance with IFRS		**-3,495**

Reconciliation of equity as of January 1, 2023 and as of December 31, 2023

(In EUR'000)	Notes	January 1, 2023	December 31, 2023
Equity in accordance with Danish GAAP		3,738	4,057
Lease	(a)	-	-26
Revenue	(b)	-2,201	-5,987
Equity in accordance with IFRS		**1,537**	**-1,956**

2.2.2 Notes to the reconciliation of Danish GAAP to IFRS Accounting Standards

a) Leases

Under Local GAAP, a lease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under IFRS 16 "Leases", as explained in Note 2.3.6, a lessee applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets and recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. At the date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards, the Company applied the transitional provisions and measured lease liabilities at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition to IFRS. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

At the date of transition, EUR 80 thousand have been reclassified from property and equipment to remeasured right-of-use assets. As of and for the year-ended December 31, 2023, the decrease in Equity amounts to EUR 26 thousand.

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b) Revenue and cost of sales

Under Local GAAP, the Company accounts for its revenue applying "production method" of accounting under the principle of transfer of substantial risks and rewards model. Under IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers", the Company has now applied transfer of control model using input-based measure (cost-to-cost method) of accounting for the progress of its large scale storage unit (LSSU) projects. Below summarizes the impact of transitioning to IFRS 15:

- As of the Transition date, decrease in Equity amounts to EUR 2,201 thousand
- As of December 31, 2023, the decrease in Equity amounts to EUR 5,987 thousand; and
- For the year-ended December 31, 2023, the decrease in gross profit amounted to EUR 4,778 thousand

c) Deferred tax

The various transitional adjustments resulted in various temporary differences. According to the accounting policies in Note 2.3.8, the Company has to recognise the tax effects of such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

2.3 Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements.

2.3.1 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

2.3.1.1 Financial assets

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in accounting policy for revenue.

Financial assets of the Company mainly include trade receivables and loan to a director included under other non-current financial assets, measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

2.3.1.2 Financial liabilities

Recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowing.

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Financial liabilities of the Company mainly include trade payables, borrowings and lease liabilities, measured at amortized cost. For further information on the lease liabilities, refer to note 2.3.6 Leases.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

2.3.2 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost on weighted average basis;
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of raw materials, consumable, direct wages, indirect production cost and excluding borrowing costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The Company considers negotiability, obsolescence and development of expected market prices when determining its net realisable value.

2.3.3 Property and equipment

2.3.3.1 Recognition and measurement

Property and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of Property and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

2.3.3.2 Subsequent expenditure

When significant parts of Property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

2.3.3.3 Depreciation

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Property and equipment	Useful lives
Plant and machinery	5 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years
Furniture, fittings and other assets	3-5 years

The Company reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of assets at least annually.

2.3.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets acquired in business combination are measured on initial recognition at fair value. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. No asset with indefinite useful life has been recognized.

Amortisation periods are as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful lives
Completed development projects	10 years
Development projects in progress	-

The intangible assets of the Company mainly refer to capitalised development costs. Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit, which has been estimated in 10 years. Amortisation is recorded in Administrative expenses.

2.3.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of three years or the lease term. For periods greater than three years, a long-term growth rate is calculated based on management estimates and applied to projected future cash flows after the third year. The growth rate is based on historical results.

2.3.6 Leases

Leases in which the Company is a lessee:

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company determines this using the definition of a lease per IFRS 16, and applies this to all contracts entered into, or changed, during the period.

i) Right-of-use-assets

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

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The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liability.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:
- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at commencement date; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

ii) Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if the rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company's incremental borrowing rate has been determined by the Company, with reference to external benchmark interest rates and credit margin of the Company based on its current financing sources.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

2.3.6.1 Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line bases over the lease term.

2.3.7 Revenue recognition

The principal activities of the Company are development, production and sale of Large Scale ultra-low temperature storage solutions, for storage of sensitive products at special temperatures (LSSU), as well as reselling of related spare parts and service agreements. Revenue is recognised in the income statement when it satisfies a performance obligation before the end of the year by transferring a good or service to a customer, either at a point in time or over time. Recognition of revenue is at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account contractually defined terms, exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

2.3.7.1 Performance obligations

Large scale storage unit facilities and similar products

The performance obligation is to deliver a complete solution installed at the client's location (usually including a large temperature-controlled anteroom, cooled corridors, and individual LSSU storage freezers along with other necessary parts). The Company recognises revenue over time because it does not create an asset with an alternative use for the Company and the Company has enforceable right to payment for performance obligation completed to date. Revenue is recognized based on percentage of completion determined using cost-to-cost method. The percentage of completion is adjusted for any cost elements not depicting progress or satisfaction of performance obligation such as but not limited to uninstalled materials and significant inefficiencies. When adjusted, the revenue from uninstalled materials are recognized at cost.

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Parts

Revenue from the sale of spare parts is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment at the customer's location.

Inspection Services

Revenue from inspection services is recognised when the services are delivered. The service includes operating and maintaining LSSU facilities or similar products sold over the contract period.

2.3.7.2 Construction costs

Construction costs include the cost of inventories used in the construction of client solution, other direct materials, direct labor and allocated portion of indirect production overhead.

2.3.7.3 Contract assets and liabilities

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from sale of LSSU or similar products because the receipt of consideration is conditional on the successful completion of the installation. The Company may receive payments in advance of recognizing revenue (contract liabilities). The Company may recognize revenue in advance of being able to contractually invoice the customer (contract assets). Contract assets are transferred to trade receivables, when the right to payment becomes unconditional. Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported as a net position, on a contract-by-contract basis, at the end of each reporting period.

2.3.8 Taxes

2.3.8.1 Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

The Company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises. The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss."

2.3.8.2 Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are measured using the balance sheet liability method and comprises all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

When the computation of the tax base may be performed according to different tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

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2.4 IFRS standards adopted in EU

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, adopted in EU and effective in 2024 and in future periods are as follows:

Effective as of 1 January 2024 – for which there are no known material impact upon adoption

- IFRS 7 and IAS 7 – Amendments related to "Supplier finance arrangements";
- IFRS 16 – Amendments related to "Lease liability in a sale and leaseback";
- IAS 1 – Amendments related to "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current".

Effective in future periods beginning of 1 January 2025 – for which there are no known material impact upon adoption

- IAS 21 – Amendments related to "Lack of exchangeability".

There are new and amended standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) for which effective date is known but has not been adopted yet in EU. The Company will assess those changes as they are adopted in EU disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

3. Key accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

Capital management	Note 18
Financial risk management	Note 19

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, estimates and assumptions, which have the effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

3.1 Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

3.2 Capitalization of development costs

The Company capitalises costs for product development projects. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the

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expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. At 31 December 2024, the carrying amount of capitalised development costs was EUR 1,312 (2023: EUR 1,578).

This amount includes significant investment in the development of an innovative low emission refrigeration system. Prior to being marketed, it will need to obtain a safety certificate issued by the relevant regulatory authorities. The innovative nature of the product gives rise to some uncertainty as to whether the certificate will be obtained.

3.3 Estimating the incremental borrowing rate - Company as a lessee

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

3.4 Revenue recognition - cost to cost model

Revenue for LSSU is recognized based on percentage of completion determined using cost-to-cost method. A shortcoming of input methods is that there is not a direct relationship between the Company's inputs and the transfer of control of goods or services to a customer. Therefore, the management adjusts the percentage of completion for any cost elements not depicting progress or satisfaction of performance obligation such as but not limited to uninstalled materials and significant inefficiencies. Identifying the necessary adjustments requires judgment and material estimates.

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4. Revenue

4.1 Disaggregation of revenue

Type of goods or services	2024	2023
Sale of LSSU facilities and similar products	31,813	3,429
Other revenue	967	2,772
	32,780	**6,201**

The Company generates revenue primarily from the sale of its products and services in following geographies:

Geographic region	2024	2023
Asia	-	98
Europe	30,927	5,436
Americas	1,853	667

Contract balances	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Trade receivables (Note 11)	2,434	3,228
Contract assets (Note 11)	3,974	-
Contract liabilities (Note 11)	4,131	6,104

Timing of revenue recognition	2024	2023
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	967	2,772
Goods and services transferred over time	31,813	3,429

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 December are as follows:

	2024
Within one year	21,602
More than one year	7,313

The remaining performance obligations expected to be recognised in more than one year relate to the delivery of LSSU or similar products that is to be satisfied and inspection services within 4-year contracts. All the other remaining performance obligations are expected to be recognised within one year.

5. Construction and services costs

	2024	2023
Construction and services costs		
Material costs	12,397	1,749
Staff costs	3,581	1,679
Other	1,958	1,325
	17,936	**4,753**

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6. Administrative expenses

	2024	2023
Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	3,659	1,413
Pension costs	599	430
Social security costs	102	35
Other staff costs	24	10
Other costs	(2)	1,283
	4,382	**3,171**
Average number of employees	60	44

By reference to section 98b(3), (ii), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to Executive Board and Board of Directors are not disclosed.

7. Financial income

	2024	2023
Foreign exchange gains, net	4	12
	4	**12**

8. Finance expense

	2024	2023
Interest expense from debts	284	364
Interest expense from lease liabilities	370	281
	654	**645**

9. Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are:

Current income tax:	2024	2023
Current income tax charge	-2,029	-665
Deferred income tax charge	396	1,765
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-152
	-1,633	**948**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory tax rate of 22% are as follows:

Accounting profit before income tax	2024	2023
Profit before income tax	7,418	-4,443
Theoretical income taxes at the Company tax rate of 22%	-1,632	977
Adjustments in respect of current tax for prior years	-	-152
Permanent and other differences	-1	123
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**-1,633**	**948**
Effective tax rate	**22%**	**21%**

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Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Intangible assets	-282	-1,513	-861
Plant and equipment	-220	-360	-361
Inventories, work-in-progress	1,721	2,929	521
Other	241	8	-
Deferred tax, net	**1,460**	**1,064**	**-701**

Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Deferred tax assets	1,962	2,937	521
Deferred tax liabilities	-502	-1,873	-1,222

10. Inventories

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Raw materials	5,620	5,426	2,933
Work in progress	297	4,750	4,048
	5,917	**10,176**	**6,981**

11. Trade receivables and contract balances

Trade receivables and contract balances

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Trade receivables	2,434	3,228	1,349
	2,434	**3,228**	**1,349**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 - 60 days. No allowance for expected credit losses has been recognised as of January 1, 2023, respectively, as well as no amounts recognized as expenses for the year-ended 2024 and 2023.

Fair values of trade receivables

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

Contract balances

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Contract assets at the end of the year	**3,974**	**-**	**21**
Contract liabilities at the end of the year	**4,131**	**6,104**	**1,488**

Contract assets relate to revenue earned from ongoing construction of LSSU solutions for the customers. The balances of this account vary and depend on the number of ongoing installation services at the end of the year. In 2023 and 2024, no provision for expected credit losses on contract assets were recognized.

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Contract liabilities include advances received or billings issued to customers to render installation and construction of LSSU solutions as well as prepayments from services agreements.

The significant increase in contract assets in 2024 was mainly due to ongoing construction (revenue recognition) from contracts entered in 2022 to 2023.

Contract assets relate to revenue earned from ongoing construction of LSSU solutions for the Company's customers. The balances of this account vary and depend on the number of ongoing installation services at the end of the year. In 2023 and 2024, no provision for expected credit losses on contract assets were recognized.

Contract liabilities include advances received or billings issued to customers to render installation and construction of LSSU solutions as well as prepayments from services agreements.

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12. Property and equipment

	Plant and equipment	Other assets	Total
Cost			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	**557**	**105**	**662**
Additions	21	-	21
Disposals	-169	-	-169
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**409**	**105**	**514**
Additions	914	6	920
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**1,323**	**111**	**1,434**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	**-454**	**-41**	**-495**
Depreciation charged for the year	-48	-16	-64
Disposals	157	-	157
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**-345**	**-57**	**-402**
Depreciation charged for the year	-73	-17	-90
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**-417**	**-74**	**-491**
Carrying amounts			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	**103**	**64**	**167**
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**64**	**48**	**112**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**905**	**37**	**942**

Other assets include furniture, fixtures and other leasehold improvements. The fixed assets of the Company are marked as security for the loan its ultimate parent Company, ULT Holdings.

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13. Intangible assets

	Completed development projects	Development projects in progress	Total
Cost			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	**2,202**	**665**	**2,867**
Additions	-	254	254
Transfers	12	-12	-
Foreign currency translation	-5	-1	-6
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**2,209**	**906**	**3,115**
Transfers	731	-731	-
Foreign currency translation	-2	-1	-3
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**2,938**	**174**	**3,112**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	**-1,394**	**-**	**-1,394**
Amortisation	-146	-	-146
Foreign currency translation	3	-	3
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**-1,537**	**-**	**-1,537**
Amortisation	-264	-	-264
Foreign currency translation	1	-	1
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**-1,800**	**-**	**-1,800**
Carrying amounts			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	**808**	**665**	**1,473**
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**672**	**906**	**1,578**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**1,138**	**174**	**1,312**

The Company uses resources for development projects, that include the development of the products. The development projects are depreciated over 10 years.

The development costs used relate to the development of a new version of the Company's freezers for use by universities and hospitals as well as the development of mobile freezing units with energy efficient power supply.

Management has assessed that there are no indications of impairment in relation to the development projects. Grants received are calculated under prepayments and accrued income under liabilities in relation to the capitalized development costs. Refer to Note 16.

14. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company leases land and buildings for its office spaces, Company cars and machinery for its operations. The leases of office space typically run for an average period of up to four years, Company cars and machinery for three years. The Company also has leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below:

a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets related to lease properties are presented separately in the statement of financial position.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning	**559**	**636**
Additions to right-of-use assets	625	131
Depreciation charge for the year	-348	-208
Balance at the end	**836**	**559**

b) Lease liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning	**580**	**636**
Additions to lease liabilities	625	131
Accretion of Interest	52	42
Payments	-392	-229
Balance at the end	**865**	**580**

Portion of lease liabilities which is included in the statement of financial position	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**	**1 January 2023**
Current	328	151	150
Non-current	537	429	486
Total	**865**	**580**	**636**

c) Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss

	2024	2023
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	346	207
Interest on lease liabilities	52	42
Expenses relating to short term leases and leases of low value assets	24	10
Total	**422**	**259**

d) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

The total cash outflow relating to lease liabilities in December 31, 2024 totalled EUR 340 (December 31, 2023: EUR 187).

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15. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Trade payables	3,812	1,396	3,484
Other payables	580	1,041	191
Total	**4,392**	**2,437**	**3,675**

Trade payables are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

16. Deferred income

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Grants for development projects	170	501	271
Total	**170**	**501**	**271**

Grants for development projects relate to previously received grants, where the costs are capitalized in the balance sheet. Grants are recognized as the development projects are depreciated.

17. Loans and borrowings

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Current loans			
Secured bank loan	343	3,248	1,929
Non-current loans			
Loan from shareholders	-	5,201	-
Total	**343**	**8,449**	**1,929**

Secured bank loan

The Company entered into revolving credit facility in form of overdraft facility with a commitment of DKK 25,000. The carrying value as disclosed above are the portion utilized from the credit facility. The overdraft facility charges variable interest based on CIBOR.

18. Capital management

In EUR'000	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Ordinary shares	67	67	67
Total	**67**	**67**	**67**

Ordinary shares issued and fully paid

The Company has only one class of shares (ordinary shares). Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholder meetings. In the event of the winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after creditors and share in any proceeds on winding up in proportion to the number of shares held.

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Debt settlement and equity contribution

The parent company, ULT Danmark ApS, settled the outstanding debt owed by the Company amounting to EUR 5,683 as of May 2024 by contributing the amount as additional equity. This non-cash transaction resulted in the derecognition of the loan from shareholder (see Note 17) and recognition of a corresponding increase in equity through retained earnings. No gain or loss was recorded through profit or loss.

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs. This reserve cannot be used to distribute dividend or cover losses. The reserve will be reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or are no longer part of the Company's operations by transfer directly to the distributable reserves under equity.

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is 'net debt' divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Trade payables	3,812	1,396	3,484
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	343	3,248	1,929
Less: cash and short-term deposits	1,840	21	73
Net debt	**2,315**	**4,623**	**5,340**
Equity	9,513	-1,956	1,537
Total capital	**11,828**	**2,667**	**6,877**
Gearing ratio	**0,24**	**-2,36**	**3,47**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches of the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

19. Financial risk management

The main purpose of the Company's financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations.

The Company is exposed to financial risk, consisting of liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk that affect its earnings. Company Management oversees the management of these risks, including overseeing that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by the policies and procedures outlined by Management and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks.

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Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between funding continuity and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans. The Management assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. Access to sources of funding is sufficiently available.

	Maturity	
	Up to 1 year	**From 1 to 5 years**
Financial liabilities as of 31 December 2024		
Trade payables	3,812	-
Lease liabilities	328	537
Secured bank loan	343	-
Total financial liabilities	**4,483**	**537**
Financial liabilities as of 31 December 2023		
Trade payables	1,396	-
Lease liabilities	151	429
Secured bank loan	3,248	-
Total financial liabilities	**4,795**	**429**
Financial liabilities as of 1 January 2023		
Trade payables	3,484	-
Lease liabilities	150	486
Secured bank loan	1,929	-
Total financial liabilities	**5,563**	**486**

Interest rate risk

The Company does not bear any significant interest rate risk as the management of financing is concentrated within the parent Company. However, the Company is exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuations in connection with its leases, which are subject to renegotiation upon termination.

Credit risk and expected credit loss

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, Management also considers the default risk associated with the industry and country in which the customer operates. The Company considers its credit risks as rather low.

20. Related Parties

The ultimate parent of the Company

The ultimate parent and legal owner of the Company is Impilo No 11 AB domiciled in Stockholm, Sweden.

Compensation of key management personnel and Board of Directors

The total compensation of key management personnel is as follows:

	31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**
Short–term employee benefits	951	695
Post–employment benefits	76	56
Total compensation	**1,027**	**751**

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Reference is made to note 6 in this annual report, where compensation paid to Executive Board and Board of Directors are not disclosed.

Following transactions has been paid to related parties:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Management fee, paid	1,435	913
Intercompany interest	145	339
Joint taxation payable	2,692	664
Loans from shareholders	-	5,201

Further, refer to the details of debt settlement and equity contribution from the shareholders in Note 18.

21. Commitments and contingencies

Contingent liabilities

As security for its liabilities and commitments, the Company has pledged property and equipment with a carrying value of EUR 942 as of 31 December 2024 (2023: EUR 112).

Joint taxation

Impilo ApS, Company reg. no 40122796 being the administration Company, the Company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and it is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The Company is proportionally liable for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

The liabilities amount to a maximum corresponding to that share of the Company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent Company.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total, known net liability to the Danish tax authorities appears from the annual accounts of the administration Company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the Company's liabilities.

22. Events after reporting date

The Board of Directors of Lowenco A/S has approved the issuance of these financial statements on 25 April 2025. As of this date, no material events after the reporting date have occurred.

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Jesper Vestergaard Henriksen
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IP: 212.10.xxx.xxx
2025-04-25 15:06:05 UTC
MitID

Mikael Hoier
På vegne af: Lowenco A/S
Serienummer: 7d7c5468-6642-4b43-ace0-c3171943871f
IP: 152.115.xxx.xxx
2025-04-25 15:10:20 UTC
MitID

CARL JOHN MICHAEL BERG
Chair
På vegne af: Lowenco A/S
Serienummer: 76549c7223189c[…]eea341b37ccba
IP: 104.28.xxx.xxx
2025-04-26 08:53:11 UTC
BankID

Christian Carlsbæk Møller
Statsaut. revisor
På vegne af: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Serienummer: b61a18be-ed13-451a-9042-c91cf6f8ae49
IP: 147.161.xxx.xxx
2025-04-26 08:56:59 UTC
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Ole Rønne Becker
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 30700228
Statsaut. revisor
På vegne af: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Serienummer: b638b38f-65a8-478b-8792-c2fdac5de640
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