

Area9 C604 ApS

Galionsvej 37

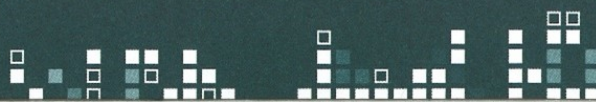
1437 København K

CVR No. 35804064

Annual Report 2024

The Annual Report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company on 30 June 2025

Jakob Juul Christensen
Chairman



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Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Area9 C604 ApS for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

The conditions for not conducting an audit of the Financial Statement have been met.

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

Copenhagen, 5 June 2025

Executive Board

Asger Kunuk Alstrup Palm
Manager

Board of Directors

Ulrik Juul Christensen
Chairman

Tommy Olesen

Asger Kunuk Alstrup Palm

Area9 C604 ApS

Auditors' Report on Compilation of Financial Statements

To the Management of Area9 C604 ApS

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of Area9 C604 ApS for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024 based on the information you have provided.

These financial statements comprise a summary of significant accounting Policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of change in equity and notes.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act. We have complied with relevant requirements under the Danish Act on Approved auditors and Audit Firms and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The Financial Statement and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Accounts Act.

Ringsted, 5 June 2025

Sønderup I/S

Statsautoriserede Revisor

CVR-no. 31824559

Tom Sønderup

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne10489

Area9 C604 ApS

Company details

Company	Area9 C604 ApS Galionsvej 37 1437 København K
Telephone	33110090
E-mail	accounting@area9.dk
CVR No.	35804064
Date of formation	17 March 2014
Financial year	1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024

Board of Directors	Ulrik Juul Christensen Tommy Olesen Asger Kunuk Alstrup Palm, Manager
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Executive Board	Asger Kunuk Alstrup Palm
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Auditors	Sønderup I/S Statsautoriserede Revisorer Jyllandsgade 9 4100 Ringsted CVR-no.: 31824559
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Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in operation of transport business and other related businesses.

Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024 shows a result of DKK -2.373.241 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2024 a balance sheet total of DKK 31.644.505 and an equity of DKK -15.714.057.

Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

Income Statement

	Note	2024 kr.	2023 kr.
Gross profit		-346.311	-396.883
Depreciation of operating assets		-758.987	-758.987
Profit from ordinary operating activities		-1.105.298	-1.155.871
Other finance income		330	1.964
Finance expenses arising from group enterprises		-1.268.097	-1.223.945
Other finance expenses		-176	-1.873
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		-2.373.241	-2.379.724
Profit		-2.373.241	-2.379.724
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		-2.373.241	-2.379.724
Distribution of profit		-2.373.241	-2.379.724

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2024 kr.	2023 kr.
Assets			
Planes		30.446.835	31.205.822
Operating assets		30.446.835	31.205.822
Fixed assets		30.446.835	31.205.822
Deferred tax		1.192.196	1.479.307
Other receivables		3.125	299
Receivables		1.195.321	1.479.606
Cash and cash equivalents		2.349	5.573
Current assets		1.197.670	1.485.179
Assets		31.644.505	32.691.001

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2024 kr.	2023 kr.
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		-15.764.057	-13.390.816
Equity		-15.714.057	-13.340.816
Trade payables		9.000	9.000
Payables to group enterprises		47.349.563	46.022.817
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		47.358.563	46.031.817
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		47.358.563	46.031.817
Liabilities and equity		31.644.505	32.691.001
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Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2024	-50.000	13.390.816	13.340.816
Profit (loss)	0	2.373.241	2.373.241
Equity 31 December 2024	-50.000	15.764.057	15.714.057

The share capital has remained unchanged for the last 5 years.

Notes

	2024	2023
1. Finance expenses		
Finance expenses arising from group enterprises	1.268.097	1.223.945
Other finance expenses	176	1.873
	1.268.273	1.225.818

2. Uncertainties relating to going concern

The company's continued operation is subject to the retention of the credit available from suppliers and main shareholder, under the current conditions, and that fresh capital is contributed if needed. There is nothing that indicates that the credits would not be available and that there should not be given additional credit for at least 12 months from the balance sheet date. There is delivered letter of intent about necessary credit from main shareholder until 31 December 2025. The annual report is prepared in accordance with the principle of continuous operation.

3. Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

After the end of the financial year, the company was contacted by The Danish Tax Agency with an inquiry regarding the company's activities. As the case is not yet in the decision phase, the outcome of the case is still unknown and therefore a potential liability is not recognized in the financial statements.

4. Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the other enterprises in the group and are jointly and severally liable for the taxes that concern the joint taxation.

The total amount appears from the annual report of Area9 Invest ApS which is the administration company in the joint taxation.

5. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.

6. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The company has tax assets of T.DKK 4.994 , which has not been included in the annual report.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The annual report of Area9 C604 ApS for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

General information

Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost principle.

Income is recognised in the income statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and all discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for administration etc.

Accounting Policies

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortization and impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortized on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life	Residual value
Planes	60-65 years	0-20%

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment of tax scheme.

Dividends from other investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual component differ.

The carrying amounts of property plant and equipment are tested annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than what is expressed by amortization and depreciation. If so, the assets are tested for impairment to determine whether the recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying amounts and the relevant assets are written down to such lower recoverable amounts. An impairment test is carried out annually of ongoing development projects, whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of the net sales price and the value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the individual assets cannot be determined, the assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that can be estimated to determine an aggregate reliable recoverable amount for those units.

Accounting Policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortized cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.