Auditdata A/S

Wildersgade 10, DK-1408 Copenhagen

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 29 52 65 32

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 30/06/2025

Martin Connie Pinborg
Chairman of the general meeting

Contents

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Auditdata A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2024 of the Company and the Group and of the results of the Company and Group operations and of consolidated cash flows for 2024.

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

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

Copenhagen, 30 June 2025

Executive Board

Kurt Groth Bager CEO	Martin Connie Pinborg Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Lars Rahbæk Boilesen Chairman	Claus Bak Petersen	Lars Christian Lunde
Frederik Mosegaard Knudsen		

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Auditdata A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations as well as of the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of Auditdata A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company, as well as consolidated statement of cash flows ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group´s and the Parent 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 Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group´s and the Parent 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 Group´s and the Parent Company´s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group 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.

Hellerup, 30 June 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Søren Ørjan Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33226

Martin Lunden
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32209

Company information

The Company	Auditdata A/S Wildersgade 10 DK-1408 Copenhagen Telephone: +45 40 51 87 85 CVR No: 29 52 65 32 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Lars Rahbæk Boilesen, chairman Claus Bak Petersen Lars Christian Lunde Frederik Mosegaard Knudsen
Executive Board	Kurt Groth Bager Martin Connie Pinborg
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Financial Highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Group is described by the following financial highlights:

	Group				
(TDKK)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Profit/loss of primary operations	-6,449	1,121	489	-1,827	6,612
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	-8,259	-7,622	-1,836	-741	-5,023
Net profit/loss for the year	-15,075	-5,852	-1,033	-2,385	1,378
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	175,126	171,860	127,857	107,253	99,646
Investment in property, plant and equipment	273	307	1,427	2,036	1,083
Equity	-11,624	3,986	8,792	10,864	14,092
Cash flows					
Cash flows from:					
- operating activities	18,147	6,714	9,162	14,313	16,755
- investing activities	-34,379	-43,421	-28,054	-20,053	-17,014
- financing activities	15,311	37,260	18,381	4,693	6,253
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the year	-921	553	-511	-1,047	5,994
Number of employees	156	142	125	116	98
Ratios					
Return on assets	-3.7%	0.7%	0.4%	-1.7%	6.6%
Solvency ratio	-6.6%	2.3%	6.9%	10.1%	14.1%
Return on equity	394.7%	-91.6%	-10.5%	-19.1%	13.2%

Management's review

Key activities

Established in 1992, Auditdata is an independent provider of data-driven audiology solutions helping hearing care providers to improve clinical care, customer satisfaction, and business operations. The Company is specialising in the development and sale of software and software-enabled instruments and serves both private and public sectors on a global scale.

The Company's offering includes Practice Management Systems (PMS) and a number of proprietary software-enabled audiologist instruments, all designed to enhance the overall patient care experience. As of today, more than 20,000 users across more than 50 countries use Auditdata software on a daily basis.

Market overview

Auditdata distributes its products globally through direct and indirect channels

Development in the year

The income statement of the Group for 2024 shows a loss of TDKK 15,075, and at 31 December 2024 the balance sheet of the Group shows a negative equity of TDKK 11,623.

The negative result and equity for the year is due to extraordinary costs incurred by the business. Without taking these into account the Company would have seen an increase in profit of primary operations.
In the past year, Auditdata successfully executed its growth strategy and increased its market share in our core markets.

In the Hospitals segment, this included the continued upgrade of hospitals to the latest version of our software system, Auditbase. In the Retail sector, Auditdata continued its global expansion, focusing on upgrading our enterprise customers to the new version of Manage. Many of these projects will continue into 2025, contributing to a steady increase in recurring and professional service revenue. We continue to experience strong demand for our solutions (in both existing and new markets) from strategic customers and plan to expand existing partnerships and win new ones in the year ahead.

In the North America, we experienced strong success with the launch of our new instrument solution Measure.

The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year

The results for the year were below the guidance given last year. Management finds the result to be satisfactory given costs related to extraordinary activities and refinancing of debt during the year.

Capital resources

The company has debt financing with term facilities that runs to 2029. Moreover, the company extended credit facilities with additional DKK 15m in Q3 of 2024 to finance extraordinary activities, within the year. With the additional financing in place, and a letter of comfort from the owners, the company has the financial resources to execute the growth strategy for 2025 and other planned activities. The capital resources are found to be adequate for the following financial year.

Foreign exchange risks

Foreign exchange risks relating to investments in foreign subsidiaries are not hedged. Main risk are related to income in local currency in end markets, primarily exposed to GBP, SEK and USD. Main risks are to some extent mitigated through having operational expenses in same currencies.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The Company expects continued growth in the sale of our products, particularly to the private retail sector. Management expects a profit before depreciation and amortisation for 2025 to end in the range amount of TDKK 30,000 to TDKK 40,000.

Management's review

Research and development

To support the expected growth, we expect to continue our investments in the development of new products in the years to come.

External environment

Auditdata is inherently committed to integrating ESG responsibility into all its business practices, effectively demonstrating commitment to sustainability. The Company acknowledges that responsible business tactics are crucial to long-term growth. The Company's work with ESG focus around 3 key pillars:

•Impact on climate
•Diversity and inclusion
•Anti-corruption and anti-bribery

As an organization working in healthcare, Auditdata links the health of the planet with the well-being and health of the people. The approach is implemented through a Climate Policy, a Gender Diversity and Inclusion Policy, and a Anti-corruption and Bribery Policy. The Company aims at achieving carbon neutrality by 2030, including priority for sustainable products and services, investment in renewable energy, reducing waste, and tracking progress year by year.

As the Group does not produce hardware but buys it from subcontractors, the direct impact on the external environment limited. Auditdata is working together with its main subcontractors to limit our overall carbon emissions and environmental footprint.

Intellectual capital resources

The Company knowledge resources are crucial to the future earnings, which is why supplementary education and practical training of employees are essential for the Group. Out of our employees, 22 % have a bachelor's degree, 61 % have a master's degree, and 3 % have a PhD. We continuously ensure that employees receive relevant further training and development to maintain an efficient workforce.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There has been no uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement in the Annual Report.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2024 of the Group and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Group for the financial year for 2024 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

(TDKK)	Note	Group 2024	Group 2023	Parent company 2024	Parent company 2023
Gross profit		**93,907**	**88,869**	**68,298**	**73,649**
Staff expenses	2	-75,291	-70,603	-54,350	-56,326
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3,4	-25,065	-17,145	-19,079	-12,138
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**-6,449**	**1,121**	**-5,131**	**5,185**
Income from investments in subsidiaries		0	0	-2,206	-5,014
Financial income	5	1,339	120	1,365	68
Financial expenses	6	-9,598	-7,742	-9,517	-6,967
Profit/loss before tax		**-14,708**	**-6,501**	**-15,489**	**-6,728**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	-367	649	414	876
Net profit/loss for the year	8	**-15,075**	**-5,852**	**-15,075**	**-5,852**

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

(TDKK)	Note	Group 2024	Group 2023	Parent company 2024	Parent company 2023
Completed development projects		84,117	71,377	82,402	68,071
Customer relations		4,140	4,140	0	0
Acquired other similar rights		325	576	325	576
Goodwill		14,255	17,986	0	0
Development projects in progress		2,943	1,387	2,943	1,387
Intangible assets	9	**105,780**	**95,466**	**85,670**	**70,034**
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1,219	2,130	723	1,268
Property, plant and equipment	10	**1,219**	**2,130**	**723**	**1,268**
Investments in subsidiaries	11	0	0	25,356	27,123
Deposits	12	533	511	533	511
Fixed asset investments		**533**	**511**	**25,889**	**27,634**
Fixed assets		**107,532**	**98,107**	**112,282**	**98,936**
Finished goods and goods for resale		6,216	9,766	4,945	8,689
Inventories		**6,216**	**9,766**	**4,945**	**8,689**
Trade receivables		37,185	41,939	18,210	32,048
Receivables from group enterprises		0	0	55,962	6,870
Other receivables		7,391	7,115	6,688	4,513
Corporation tax		3,966	4,541	3,967	4,541
Prepayments	13	5,030	1,665	4,536	1,368
Receivables		**53,572**	**55,260**	**89,363**	**49,340**
Cash at bank and in hand		**7,806**	**8,727**	**3,370**	**3,870**
Current assets		**67,594**	**73,753**	**97,678**	**61,899**
Assets		**175,126**	**171,860**	**209,960**	**160,835**

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

(TDKK)	Note	Group 2024	Group 2023	Parent company 2024	Parent company 2023
Share capital		1,513	1,513	1,513	1,513
Reserve for development costs		0	0	66,571	54,178
Reserve for exchange rate conversion		0	0	22	557
Retained earnings		-13,137	2,473	-79,730	-52,262
Equity		**-11,624**	**3,986**	**-11,624**	**3,986**
Provision for deferred tax	14	14,326	10,774	14,326	10,774
Provisions relating to investments in group enterprises		0	0	12	11
Provisions		**14,326**	**10,774**	**14,338**	**10,785**
Credit institutions		76,556	78,402	76,556	78,402
Other payables		7,256	7,002	7,256	7,002
Long-term debt	15	**83,812**	**85,404**	**83,812**	**85,404**
Credit institutions	15	30,862	13,959	30,835	13,959
Trade payables		11,296	18,135	10,165	16,291
Payables to group enterprises		0	0	61,450	9,413
Corporation tax		907	388	0	0
Other payables	15	9,676	7,996	4,249	5,134
Deferred income	16	35,871	31,218	16,735	15,863
Short-term debt		**88,612**	**71,696**	**123,434**	**60,660**
Debt		**172,424**	**157,100**	**207,246**	**146,064**
Liabilities and equity		**175,126**	**171,860**	**209,960**	**160,835**
Going concern	1				
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	19				
Related parties	20				
Subsequent events	21				
Accounting Policies	22				

Statement of changes in equity

Group

(TDKK)	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January	1,513	2,473	3,986
Exchange adjustments	0	-535	-535
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-15,075	-15,075
Equity at 31 December	**1,513**	**-13,137**	**-11,624**

Parent company

(TDKK)	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Reserve for exchange rate conversion	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January	1,513	54,178	557	-52,262	3,986
Exchange adjustments relating to foreign entities	0	0	-535	0	-535
Development costs for the year	0	26,583	0	-26,583	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	-14,190	0	14,190	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-15,075	-15,075
Equity at 31 December	**1,513**	**66,571**	**22**	**-79,730**	**-11,624**

The Company issues warrants to key employees entitling them to subscribe for B shares in the Company. The total value of issued warrants is DKK TDKK 1,224.

Warrants can only be exercised in connection with a sale of the Company, an IPO, etc. (exit event) and are conditional upon the employees being employed by the Company at that time. In addition, it is a prerequisite that, on exit, an average annual return has been achieved that exceeds a level stipulated in the agreements (hurdle rate). The exercise price is generally a price established at the time of issuance plus 10% p.a. Employees have paid a price for the warrants equal to the estimated fair value at the time of granting.

Cash flow statement 1 January - 31 December

(TDKK)	Note	Group 2024	Group 2023
Result of the year		-15,075	-5,852
Adjustments	17	33,041	24,652
Change in working capital	18	4,161	-7,804
Cash flow from operations before financial items		**22,127**	**10,996**
Financial income		1,339	120
Financial expenses		-9,598	-7,742
Cash flows from ordinary activities		**13,868**	**3,374**
Corporation tax paid		4,279	3,340
Cash flows from operating activities		**18,147**	**6,714**
Purchase of intangible assets		-34,084	-43,090
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-273	-307
Fixed asset investments made etc		-22	-24
Cash flows from investing activities		**-34,379**	**-43,421**
Repayment of loans from credit institutions		0	-29,984
Repayment of other long-term debt		0	-33,000
Raising of loans from credit institutions		15,057	0
Raising of other long-term debt		254	99,684
Other equity entries		0	560
Cash flows from financing activities		**15,311**	**37,260**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**-921**	**553**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		8,727	8,174
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		**7,806**	**8,727**

Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		7,806	8,727
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		**7,806**	**8,727**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Going concern

As of the balance sheet date, the company has negative equity. Based on the budgets and liquidity forecasts prepared for the coming years, management has assessed that the company has sufficient financial resources to continue its operations. It is expected that equity will gradually be restored through future profits. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption.

2. Staff expenses

	Group		Parent company	
(TDKK)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	69,513	64,888	48,572	50,660
Pensions	4,379	4,195	4,379	4,195
Other social security expenses	528	312	528	263
Other staff expenses	871	1,208	871	1,208
	75,291	**70,603**	**54,350**	**56,326**
Including remuneration to the Executive Board and Board of Directors:				
Executive board	4,100	5,929	4,100	5,929
Board of directors	480	720	480	720
	4,580	**6,649**	**4,580**	**6,649**
Average number of employees	**156**	**142**	**112**	**97**

To read about the Company's incentive programme, please see the description under the statement of changes in equity.

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

	Group		Parent company	
(TDKK)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Impairment of intangible assets	23,897	15,724	18,446	11,377
Impairment of tangible assets	1,168	1,421	633	761
	25,065	**17,145**	**19,079**	**12,138**

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Special items

During the financial year, expenses amounting to DKK 13,963,571 were incurred related to the implementation of the company's long-term strategy. The expenses primarily relate to development projects, organizational changes, and investments in future growth initiatives. The item is recognized under other external expenses in the income statement.

5. Financial income

	Group		Parent company	
(TDKK)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Other financial income	30	120	30	68
Exchange adjustments	1,309	0	1,335	0
	1,339	**120**	**1,365**	**68**

6. Financial expenses

	Group		Parent company	
(TDKK)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Other financial expenses	8,824	6,687	8,815	5,912
Exchange adjustments, expenses	774	1,055	702	1,055
	9,598	**7,742**	**9,517**	**6,967**

7. Income tax expense

	Group		Parent company	
(TDKK)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current tax for the year	-3,185	-4,314	-3,966	-4,541
Deferred tax for the year	3,552	3,665	3,552	3,665
	367	**-649**	**-414**	**-876**

8. Profit allocation

	Parent company	
(TDKK)	2024	2023
Retained earnings	-15,075	-5,852
	-15,075	**-5,852**

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Intangible fixed assets

Group

(TDKK)	Completed development projects	Customer relations	Acquired other similar rights	Goodwill	Development projects in progress
Cost at 1 January	165,825	7,380	1,340	51,428	1,387
Exchange adjustment	65	0	0	167	0
Additions for the year	32,525	0	0	0	1,556
Cost at 31 December	198,415	7,380	1,340	51,595	2,943
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	94,447	3,240	764	33,442	0
Exchange adjustment	84	0	0	19	0
Amortisation for the year	19,767	0	251	3,879	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	114,298	3,240	1,015	37,340	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	**84,117**	**4,140**	**325**	**14,255**	**2,943**

The development projects completed by the Company concern the development of various types of software and instruments for hearing tests and office management systems. The developed projects are today part of the Company's product portfolio and sold in the present market to existing customers. The development projects in progress concern the development of new versions of software and hardware within all of our categories. The projects are proceeding as planned and are expected to be completed within 1 to 2 years. The projects are progressing according to plan. The new products are expected to be sold Company's existing customers through migration from older versions, which has end-of-life, as well as to new customers and in new markets.

Parent company

(TDKK)	Completed development projects	Acquired other similar rights	Goodwill	Development projects in progress
Cost at 1 January	153,879	1,340	17,926	1,387
Exchange adjustment	0	0	0	0
Additions for the year	32,525	0	0	1,556
Cost at 31 December	186,404	1,340	17,926	2,943
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	85,808	764	17,926	0
Exchange adjustment	0	0	0	0
Amortisation for the year	18,194	251	0	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	104,002	1,015	17,926	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	**82,402**	**325**	**0**	**2,943**

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Property, plant and equipment

(TDKK)	Group Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Parent company Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January	9,046	6,166
Exchange adjustment	-108	0
Additions for the year	273	87
Cost at 31 December	9,211	6,253
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	6,916	4,898
Exchange adjustment	-92	0
Depreciation for the year	1,168	632
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	7,992	5,530
Carrying amount at 31 December	**1,219**	**723**

11. Investments in subsidiaries

	Parent company	
(TDKK)	2024	2023
Cost at 1 January	40,231	25,809
Additions for the year	0	14,422
Cost at 31 December	40,231	40,231
Value adjustments at 1 January	-38,231	-33,700
Exchange adjustment	-606	484
Net profit/loss for the year	1,105	-2,930
Amortisation of goodwill	-3,311	-2,084
Value adjustments at 31 December	-41,043	-38,230
Equity investments with negative net asset value amortised over receivables	26,156	25,111
Equity investments with negative net asset value transferred to provisions	12	11
Carrying amount at 31 December	**25,356**	**27,123**
Positive differences arising on initial measurement of subsidiaries at net asset value	26,922	26,922
Remaining positive difference included in the above carrying amount at	15,484	18,765

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
Auditdata Ukraine TOV	Ukarine	TUAH 4.721	100%
Auditdata North America Inc.	Pensylvania, USA	TUSD 0	100%
Auditdata Ltd	Middlesex, England	TGBP 25	100%
Auditdata LLC.	Pensylvania, USA	TUSD 1.894	100%
Audidata Inc.	Ontario, Canada	TCAD 21	100%
Auditdata PTY Ltd.	Sydney, Australia		100%
Acousoft Informatisering B.V	Etten-Leur, Netherlands	TEURO 246	100%

12. Other fixed asset investments

	Group	Parent company
(TDKK)	Deposits	Deposits
Cost at 1 January	511	511
Additions for the year	22	22
Cost at 31 December	533	533
Carrying amount at 31 December	**533**	**533**

13. Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums etc.

14. Provision for deferred tax

	Group		Parent company	
(TDKK)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities at 1 January	10,774	7,109	10,774	7,109
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	3,552	3,665	3,552	3,665
Deferred tax liabilities at 31 December	**14,326**	**10,774**	**14,326**	**10,774**

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. Long-term debt

(TDKK)	Group 2024	Group 2023	Parent company 2024	Parent company 2023

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

(TDKK)	Group 2024	Group 2023	Parent company 2024	Parent company 2023
Credit institutions				
After 5 years	73,712	75,219	73,712	75,219
Between 1 and 5 years	2,844	3,183	2,844	3,183
Long-term part	76,556	78,402	76,556	78,402
Other short-term debt to credit institutions	30,862	13,959	30,835	13,959
	107,418	**92,361**	**107,391**	**92,361**
Other payables				
After 5 years	0	0	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	7,256	7,002	7,256	7,002
Long-term part	7,256	7,002	7,256	7,002
Other short-term payables	9,676	7,996	4,249	5,134
	16,932	**14,998**	**11,505**	**12,136**

16. Deferred income

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

17. Cash flow statement - Adjustments

(TDKK)	Group 2024	Group 2023
Financial income	-1,339	-120
Financial expenses	9,598	7,742
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	25,065	17,145
Tax on profit/loss for the year	367	-649
Exchange adjustments	-650	534
	33,041	**24,652**

Notes to the Financial Statements

18. Cash flow statement - Change in working capital

(TDKK)	Group 2024	Group 2023
Change in inventories	3,550	-6,585
Change in receivables	1,116	-9,274
Change in trade payables, etc	-505	8,055
	4,161	**-7,804**

19. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

(TDKK)	Group 2024	Group 2023	Parent company 2024	Parent company 2023
Charges and security				
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:				
A company charge totalling TDKK 55.000 serving as a charge in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, as well as inventories and trade receivables at a total carrying amount of	109,548	112,040	109,548	112,040
Rental and lease obligations				
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:				
Within 1 year	1,282	42	646	42
	1,282	**42**	**646**	**42**

Auditdata A/S has issued a statement of support for Auditdata Inc. and are committed to provide sufficient financial support for the following year.

20. Related parties

Transactions

There have been no transactions with the Supervisory Board, the Executive Board, senior officers, significant shareholders, group enterprises or other related parties, except for intercompany transactions and normal management remuneration.

Notes to the Financial Statements

21. Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

22. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Auditdata A/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements for 2024 are presented in TDKK.

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

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

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

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

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

Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Parent Company, Auditdata A/S, and subsidiaries in which the Parent Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in which the Parent Company, through share ownership or otherwise, exercises control. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the votes and exercises significant influence but not control are classified as associates.

On consolidation, items of a uniform nature are combined. Elimination is made of intercompany income and expenses, shareholdings, dividends and accounts as well as of realised and unrealised profits and losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises.

The Parent Company's investments in the consolidated subsidiaries are set off against the Parent Company's share of the net asset value of subsidiaries stated at the time of consolidation.

Business combinations

Business acquisitions carried through on or after 1 July 2018

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the purchase method under which the identifiable assets and liabilities of the entity acquired are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Acquired contingent liabilities are recognised at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements to the extent that the value can be measured reliably.

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

22. Accounting policies (continued)

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

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

In respect of step acquisitions, any previously held investments in the entity acquired are remeasured at fair value at the time of acquisition. The difference between the carrying amount of the investment previously held and the fair value is recognised in the income statement.

Business acquisitions carried through before 1 July 2018

Subject to some exemptions, acquisitions carried through before 1 July 2018 are accounted for under the same accounting policies as those applying to business combinations carried through on or after 1 July 2018. The most material exemptions are:

- Identifiable assets and liabilities of the entity acquired are recognised only if they are probable.
- Identifiable contingent liabilities of the entity acquired are not recognised in the consolidated balance sheet.
- Where the purchase price allocation is not final, positive and negative differences due to changes to the recognition and measurement of the acquired net assets may be adjusted until the end of the financial year following the year of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including in amortisation already made.
- Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of subsidiaries are included as part of cost.
- After the initial recognition, adjustment of contingent consideration is recognised directly with its counter entry in initial purchase price, thus correcting the value of goodwill or negative goodwill.
- In respect of step acquisitions, the carrying amount of the existing investments is recognised in cost.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, value adjustments are recognized directly in equity.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

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

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as ”Other receivables” and ”Other payables”, respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting.

Notes to the Financial Statements

22. Accounting policies (continued)

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in the fair value reserve under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in independent foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognised directly in equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge, whereas the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

Incentive schemes

The value of share-based payment, including share option and warrant plans that do not involve an outflow of cash and cash equivalents, offered to the Executive Board and a number of senior employees is not recognised in the income statement. The most significant conditions of the share option plans are disclosed in the notes.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Group.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Group. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

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

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

22. Accounting policies (continued)

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item “Income from investments in subsidiaries” in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

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

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

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill

Goodwill are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 - 10 years.

Customer relations are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Customer relations is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 - 10 years.

Development projects

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company’s development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements

22. Accounting policies (continued)

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item 'Reserve for development costs'. The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 3-5 year.

Other intangible fixed assets

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and less any accumulated impairment losses or at a lower value in use.

Patents and licences are amortised over the remaining patent period or a shorter useful life. The amortisation period is 5-10 years.

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

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

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item “Investments in subsidiaries” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method“ under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

22. Accounting policies (continued)

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposit.

Inventories

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

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

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Financial liabilities

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

22. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income

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

Cash Flow Statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Parent Company has not prepared a cash flow statement for the Company itself but has only prepared a cash flow statement for the Group.

The cash flow statement shows the Group's cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Group's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise "Cash at bank and in hand".

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets	Profit/loss of primary operations x 100 / Total assets at year end
Solvency ratio	Equity at year end x 100 / Total assets at year end
Return on equity	Net profit for the year x 100 / Average equity