



## Apex (Denmark) ApS

Hørmarken 2  
3520 Farum  
CVR No. 35482733

## Annual report 2024

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 05.08.2025

DocuSigned by:

*Qasir Bashir*

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**Qasir Bashir**

Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

Apex (Denmark) ApS

Hørmarken 2

3520 Farum

Business Registration No.: 35482733

Date of foundation: 27.09.2013

Registered office: Furesø

Financial year: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

## Board of Directors

Qasir Bashir

David Rhydderch

Anne-Sofie Strandberg

## Executive Board

Qasir Bashir, Director

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

# Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Apex (Denmark) ApS for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Farum, 05.08.2025

## Executive Board

Signed by:  
  
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**Qasir Bashir**  
Director

## Board of Directors

Signed by:  
  
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**Qasir Bashir**

DocuSigned by:  
  
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**David Rhydderch**

Signed by:  
  
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**Anne-Sofie Strandberg**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Apex (Denmark) ApS

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Apex (Denmark) ApS for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for opinion

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

#### Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark,

we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### **Statement on the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

#### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements and other reporting responsibilities

##### Violation of accounting legislation

The company has submitted the annual report for the period 1 January - 31 December 2024 late in relation to the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act §138, whereby the management may incur liability.

Copenhagen, 05.08.2025

#### Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Signed by:

  
Jens Ringbæk

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State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne27735

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

The objects of the company is to operate on business as a depository under the Act on Managers of Alternative Investment Funds etc. as well as pursuing related business.

## Description of material changes in activities and finances

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 shows a profit of kr. 4,568,109 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 shows equity of kr. 12,518,044.

The result for the year is considered satisfactory.

## Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

# Income statement for 2024

|                                                  | Notes | 2024<br>DKK       | 2023<br>DKK       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Gross profit/loss</b>                         |       | <b>12,482,667</b> | <b>13,329,420</b> |
| Staff costs                                      | 1     | (6,325,913)       | (7,437,369)       |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses |       | (529)             | 0                 |
| <b>Operating profit/loss</b>                     |       | <b>6,156,225</b>  | <b>5,892,051</b>  |
| Other financial income                           |       | 22,088            | 0                 |
| Other financial expenses                         |       | (40,005)          | (49,987)          |
| <b>Profit/loss before tax</b>                    |       | <b>6,138,308</b>  | <b>5,842,064</b>  |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year                  | 2     | (1,570,199)       | (1,297,328)       |
| <b>Profit/loss for the year</b>                  |       | <b>4,568,109</b>  | <b>4,544,736</b>  |
| <b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>  |       |                   |                   |
| Retained earnings                                |       | 4,568,109         | 4,544,736         |
| <b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>  |       | <b>4,568,109</b>  | <b>4,544,736</b>  |

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2024

Assets

|                                                  | Notes | 2024<br>DKK       | 2023<br>DKK       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment |       | 7,321             | 0                 |
| <b>Property, plant and equipment</b>             |       | <b>7,321</b>      | <b>0</b>          |
| <b>Fixed assets</b>                              |       | <b>7,321</b>      | <b>0</b>          |
| Trade receivables                                |       | 1,363,480         | 2,135,534         |
| Contract work in progress                        |       | 0                 | 2,422             |
| Receivables from group enterprises               |       | 14,843,220        | 7,656,128         |
| Prepayments                                      |       | 73,584            | 0                 |
| <b>Receivables</b>                               |       | <b>16,280,284</b> | <b>9,794,084</b>  |
| <b>Cash</b>                                      |       | <b>3,489,587</b>  | <b>2,165,550</b>  |
| <b>Current assets</b>                            |       | <b>19,769,871</b> | <b>11,959,634</b> |
| <b>Assets</b>                                    |       | <b>19,777,192</b> | <b>11,959,634</b> |

| Equity and liabilities                    |       |             |             |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
|                                           | Notes | 2024<br>DKK | 2023<br>DKK |
| Contributed capital                       |       | 80,000      | 80,000      |
| Retained earnings                         |       | 12,438,044  | 7,869,935   |
| Equity                                    |       | 12,518,044  | 7,949,935   |
|                                           |       |             |             |
| Trade payables                            |       | 416,035     | 162,503     |
| Payables to group enterprises             |       | 4,148,355   | 1,104,949   |
| Joint taxation contribution payable       |       | 1,884,242   | 1,285,254   |
| Other payables                            |       | 810,516     | 1,187,348   |
| Deferred income                           |       | 0           | 269,645     |
| Current liabilities other than provisions |       | 7,259,148   | 4,009,699   |
|                                           |       |             |             |
| Liabilities other than provisions         |       | 7,259,148   | 4,009,699   |
|                                           |       |             |             |
| Equity and liabilities                    |       | 19,777,192  | 11,959,634  |
|                                           |       |             |             |
| Contingent liabilities                    | 3     |             |             |
| Assets charged and collateral             | 4     |             |             |

# Statement of changes in equity for 2024

|                          | Contributed<br>capital<br>DKK | Retained<br>earnings<br>DKK | Total<br>DKK |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Equity beginning of year | 80,000                        | 7,869,935                   | 7,949,935    |
| Profit/loss for the year | 0                             | 4,568,109                   | 4,568,109    |
| Equity end of year       | 80,000                        | 12,438,044                  | 12,518,044   |

# Notes

## 1 Staff costs

|                                       | 2024             | 2023             |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                       | DKK              | DKK              |
| Wages and salaries                    | 5,708,788        | 6,827,283        |
| Pension costs                         | 551,232          | 496,763          |
| Other social security costs           | 65,893           | 113,323          |
|                                       | <b>6,325,913</b> | <b>7,437,369</b> |
| Average number of full-time employees | <b>9</b>         | <b>10</b>        |

## 2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

|                        | 2024             | 2023             |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                        | DKK              | DKK              |
| Current tax            | 1,570,199        | 1,285,254        |
| Change in deferred tax | 0                | 12,074           |
|                        | <b>1,570,199</b> | <b>1,297,328</b> |

## 3 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Apex Group (Denmark) Holdings ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

## 4 Assets charged and collateral

The company has no mortgages and collateral at 31 December 2024.

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

## Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue. Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue less other external expenses.

### Revenue

Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on the stage of completion so that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed in the financial year (the percentage-of-completion method).

### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc. for entity staff.

**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year.

**Other financial income**

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, and transactions in foreign currencies.

**Other financial expenses**

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, and transactions in foreign currencies.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

**Balance sheet**

**Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. For self-constructed assets, cost comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, subsuppliers and labour costs.

Indirect production costs in the form of indirectly attributable staff costs and amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment used in the development process are recognised in cost based on time spent on each asset.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

|                                                  | Useful life |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 3-10 years  |

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

**Contract work in progress**

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

The selling price is measured based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources.

If the selling price of a project in progress cannot be made up reliably, it is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

Each contract in progress is recognised in the balance sheet in receivables or liabilities other than provisions, depending on whether the net value, calculated as the selling price less prepayments received, is positive or negative.

Costs of sales work and of securing contracts, and finance costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

**Cash**

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

**Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable**

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

**Deferred income**

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.