

SafeLynx Technologies ApS

Kålundsvej 18, 3520 Farum
CVR no. 42 94 15 14

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 15.07.25

Jesper Visbech Frantzen
Dirigent

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The company

SafeLynx Technologies ApS
c/o Jesper Frantzen
Kålungsvej 18
3520 Farum
Tel.: 40 31 02 25
Registered office: Farum
CVR no.: 42 94 15 14
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Jesper Visbech Frantzen

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Parent company

Capitalium Limited, Middlesex, England

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for SafeLynx Technologies ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Farum, July 15, 2025

Executive Board

Jesper Visbech Frantzen

To the capital owner of SafeLynx Technologies ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of SafeLynx Technologies ApS for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. 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 company's financial position at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

Statement on the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility 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 by law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management's review.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Soeborg, Copenhagen, July 15, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Anders Flymer-Dindler

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne35423

Primary activities

The Company is providing services as a Virtual Asset Service Provider and is registered with the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (FSA) under FTID 17514

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 shows a profit/loss of EUR 180,460 against EUR 205,934 for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23. The balance sheet shows equity of EUR 402,505.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2024	2023
		EUR	EUR
	Gross profit	231,691	264,033
	Financial income	4	0
	Financial expenses	-9	-19
	Profit before tax	231,686	264,014
	Tax on profit for the year	-51,226	-58,080
	Profit for the year	180,460	205,934
Proposed appropriation account			
	Retained earnings	180,460	205,934
	Total	180,460	205,934

Balance sheet

Note	ASSETS	
	31.12.24 EUR	31.12.23 EUR
Receivables from group enterprises	331,463	0
Other receivables	3,841	0
Prepayments	5,979	1,150
Total receivables	341,283	1,150
Cash	228,350	388,733
Total current assets	569,633	389,883
Total assets	569,633	389,883

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note	31.12.24 EUR	31.12.23 EUR
Share capital	5,376	5,376
Retained earnings	397,129	216,669
Total equity	402,505	222,045
Provisions for deferred tax	1,315	0
Total provisions	1,315	0
Payables to other credit institutions	13,477	0
Trade payables	41,318	30,937
Payables to group enterprises	61,107	75,792
Income taxes	49,911	61,109
Total short-term payables	165,813	167,838
Total payables	165,813	167,838
Total equity and liabilities	569,633	389,883

1 Contingent liabilities

2 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in EUR	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24			
Balance as at 01.01.24	5,376	216,669	222,045
Net profit/loss for the year	0	180,460	180,460
Balance as at 31.12.24	5,376	397,129	402,505

1. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and is liable for income taxes on a pro rata basis for the jointly taxed companies. The maximum liability totals an amount corresponding to the share of the capital in the company which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent. The total tax liability for the jointly taxed companies at the balance sheet date has not yet been determined. For further information, please see the financial statements of the management company .

2. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Capitalium Limited, Middlesex, England.

3. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Euro (EUR).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement.

3. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

3. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax

3. Accounting policies - continued -

is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.