

LABFLEX A/S

Hjortevej 3, 7800 Skive
CVR no. 55 22 02 12

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 22.07.25

Stig Blicher Rasmussen
Dirigent

This document contains a Danish version as well as an English version. In the event of any disputes or misunderstandings regarding the interpretation of this document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.

GODKENDT

REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB



Vi er et uafhængigt medlem af
det globale rådgivnings- og revisionsnetværk

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The company

LABFLEX A/S
Hjortevej 3
7800 Skive

Registered office: Skive
CVR no.: 55 22 02 12
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Stig Blicher Rasmussen

Board of Directors

Christian Herskind Jørgensen
Marek Krsek
Jan Izak

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for LABFLEX A/S.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the parent's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the group's and parent's activities and of the group's cash flows for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

We 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.

Skive, July 22, 2025

Executive Board

Stig Blicher Rasmussen

Board of Directors

Christian Herskind Jørgensen
Chairman

Marek Krsek

Jan Izak

To the shareholder of LABFLEX A/S**Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and financial statements of LABFLEX A/S 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 for the group as well as for the parent company as well as the consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements and financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the company's financial position at 31.12.24 and of the results of the group's and the company's operations and consolidated cash flows 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 consolidated financial statements and financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the group and 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 consolidated financial statements and 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 consolidated financial statements and 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 consolidated financial statements or parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and 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 consolidated financial statements and financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and 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 consolidated financial statements and financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the group's and 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 consolidated financial statements and financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the group and the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and 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 consolidated financial statements and 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 consolidated financial statements and 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 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 consolidated financial statements and 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 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 consolidated financial statements and 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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and 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 expressing an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, July 22, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Torben Skov
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne19689

Morten Staghøj
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne47303

GROUPS FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key figures

Figures in DKK '000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<i>Profit/loss</i>					
Gross profit	17,009	30,003	25,886	19,764	17,692
Operating profit/loss	-10,100	3,537	2,086	-654	-1,152
Total net financials	-1,467	-1,407	-1,674	792	-3,504
Profit/loss for the year	-11,567	2,130	412	200	-4,656
EBITDA	-6,402	6,569	5,609	2,373	2,413
<i>Balance</i>					
Total assets	66,629	89,324	93,084	93,843	83,459
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1,999	1,246	1,222	1,351	1,829
Equity	23,065	20,438	18,428	17,600	17,921
<i>Cashflow</i>					
Net cash flow:					
Operating activities	14,969	1,505	992	-5,915	5,702
Investing activities	-4,634	-2,250	-2,335	-2,239	-3,326
Financing activities	-13,166	-2,765	-1,083	-849	-815
Cash flows for the year	-2,831	-3,510	-2,426	-9,003	1,561

Ratios

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<i>Profitability</i>					
Return on equity	-53%	10%	2%	1%	-23%
<i>Equity ratio</i>					
Solvency ratio	35%	23%	20%	19%	21%

Ratios definitions

Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Solvency ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, end of year} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Primary activities

Labflex A/S is a turnkey provider of interior solutions and products to laboratories and hospitals. Core activities are design, engineering, installation, and after-sales supported by sales, marketing, project management, and supply chain operations.

A key milestone in 2024 was the full acquisition of Labflex A/S by the Köttermann Group, part of Czech private equity company BHM Group. The acquisition strengthens the Group's position as a global leader in scientific infrastructure, particularly in the pharmaceutical, life sciences, education, and healthcare sectors.

Labflex A/S continues to operate under its current name as an independent entity within the Köttermann Group. This integration, alongside Köttermann GmbH and Lab-Concept GmbH, positions the Group as Europe's second-largest and the world's third-largest provider of laboratory interior solutions. The strategic consolidation aims to unlock synergies and drive growth, particularly in Central Europe and global markets.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 shows an EBITDA of DKK -6,402,039 and a net profit/loss of DKK -11,567,316 against DKK 2,129,637 for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23. The balance sheet shows an equity of DKK 23,065,383, corresponding to a solvency ratio of 34.6%.

The earnings expectations for 2024 were a profit before tax at the same level as 2023. The EBITDA was budgeted to mDKK 6.5 - 8.0.

The 2024 performance was negatively impacted by:

- The bankruptcy of ISG Ltd., a major UK construction contractor,
- Transaction costs related to the acquisition,
- Lower-than-expected activity from fellow group companies, particularly Lab-Concept GmbH.

Labflex A/S had pursued strategic expansion beyond Scandinavia, with a focus on the UK, Germany, and Switzerland. However, ISG Ltd.'s insolvency significantly disrupted the UK market, adversely affecting revenue and profitability. Labflex UK Ltd. mitigated direct losses by suspending deliveries and installations in time, though the resulting revenue shortfall could not be recovered in H2.

The expected synergies within the Köttermann Group, especially with Lab-Concept GmbH, did not materialize as quickly as anticipated, and export markets underperformed in 2024. In contrast, the Scandinavian market met budget targets, contributing positively through both direct and OEM projects.

Following the acquisition, Labflex A/S improved its financial structure, reducing the balance sheet total by DKK 22.7 million through internal settlements. Equity increased by approximately DKK 3 million, raising the solvency ratio from 23% to 34.6%. Nevertheless, overall financial results for 2024 are considered unsatisfactory.

Information on going concern

As stated above the company recorded an EBITDA loss in 2024 of t.DKK -6,402 and a net loss of t.DKK -11,567. Equity amounted to t.DKK 23,065 as of 31 December 2024. EBITDA for 2025 is budgeted in the range of mDKK 1.9 - 2.4. A profit is budgeted for the second half of 2025 with a loss before tax for the full year 2025, expected to be in the range of m.DKK -2.0 to -2.5.

The company's shareholder, KTT Service a.s., has converted DKK 4.5 million of debt into equity on 8 July 2025 to further strengthen the equity base. To support the going concern assumption, the parent company KTT Service a.s. has also issued a letter of support stating that it is prepared to support Labflex A/S and wants to contribute to ensuring that Labflex A/S is in a position to meet its obligations as they fall due. The support letter is valid until 30 June 2026.

The company's bank has confirmed that the credit facilities will be maintained for the coming year. Based on the current operating- and liquidity budgets, management assesses that the credit facilities are, all else being equal, sufficient to carry out the planned operating activities in 2025.

It is the Board of Directors' overall assessment that the Labflex Group will be able to continue to finance and meet its current obligations as they fall due. Management continues to optimize sales efforts and the cost base to ensure improved earnings and the group cash flow. The annual report has therefore been prepared under the assumption of going concern.

Outlook

The start of 2025 has been sluggish due to geopolitical instability and global economic uncertainty, delaying projects across markets. In Denmark, several major industrial and pharmaceutical clients have postponed or revised planned investments.

Operating costs have been adjusted accordingly, and Q1 financial results were on budget. Activity picked up during Q2 and is expected to accelerate further in H2. The order backlog is improving across all market segments.

The UK market is showing renewed momentum, with numerous large projects in the pipeline. Similarly, Germany and Switzerland are seeing increased project inquiries, indicating promising growth potential.

Confidence remains high among both ownership and operating entities. Labflex A/S continues to play a key role in enhancing the Group's product portfolio, enabling a broader and more integrated offering that differentiates it from European competitors. Strategic priorities include strengthening individual companies and realizing group synergies in product development, procurement, sales, marketing, and order management.

Operational improvements at Labflex A/S include the implementation of a new ERP system and an upgrade of production machinery to enhance efficiency and flexibility. The ERP investment was recently approved, while a warehouse management system implemented in early 2025 is already operational.

The outlook for 2026–2027 is positive, with several major projects identified or under tender, particularly in the UK, Germany, and Switzerland. Although the Q2 2025 pipeline shows strong growth, geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties could still lead to delays or cancellations.

Approximately 70% of the 2025 revenue target is currently secured, and full-year forecasts project an improvement in both operational results and net profit relative to 2024.

Based on the above a profit is budgeted as stated in the section above about information on going concern.

Financial risks

Labflex A/S is exposed to standard industry-related risks, which are actively managed by the leadership team through cost optimization and liquidity control, including ongoing credit assessments. The company does not engage in speculative business and applies rigorous evaluation of tenders to minimize the risk of loss-making contracts.

Key financial risks include market risks (e.g., currency and interest rate exposure), credit risk, and liquidity risk. These are continuously monitored and mitigated through prudent contract terms, hedging instruments, and strict cash flow management.

Research and development activities

Labflex A/S continuously maintains and develops new product designs. Costs associated with development are capitalized or expensed based on an assessment of their nature and scope.

Last year the management invested in strengthening its ESG reporting, expanding the focus beyond environmental impact to include social and governance aspects, as reflected in the latest published ESG report.

Subsequent events

The company's shareholder KKT Service a.s. has on July 8 2025 converted mDKK 4.5 of debt into equity to further strengthen the equity base.

Income statement

Note	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
	17,009,261	30,003,174	13,123,462	23,386,964
Gross profit				
Distribution costs	-5,288,157	-7,718,379	-5,288,157	-7,718,379
Administration costs	-21,821,562	-18,734,177	-14,102,546	-14,121,419
Other operating expenses	0	-13,879	-400	-13,879
Operating profit/loss	-10,100,458	3,536,739	-6,267,641	1,533,287
3 Income from equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	-3,964,039	1,867,325
4 Financial income	831,643	1,454,630	908,548	1,730,272
5 Financial expenses	-2,298,501	-2,861,732	-2,244,187	-3,001,247
Profit/loss for the year	-11,567,316	2,129,637	-11,567,319	2,129,637
6 Proposed appropriation account				

Note	ASSETS	Group		Parent	
		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK	31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
	Acquired rights	4,612,903	3,266,198	4,612,903	3,266,198
7	Total intangible assets	4,612,903	3,266,198	4,612,903	3,266,198
	Leasehold improvements	1,489,825	1,372,943	1,459,706	1,313,442
	Plant and machinery	2,344,278	3,071,527	2,344,278	3,071,527
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	888,321	689,385	888,321	689,385
8	Total property, plant and equipment	4,722,424	5,133,855	4,692,305	5,074,354
9	Equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	2,375,389	6,045,176
10	Deposits	841,949	795,659	841,949	795,659
	Total investments	841,949	795,659	3,217,338	6,840,835
	Total non-current assets	10,177,276	9,195,712	12,522,546	15,181,387
	Raw materials and consumables	1,769,764	3,477,200	1,769,764	3,076,559
	Work in progress	1,915,357	1,035,171	1,915,357	1,035,171
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	2,397,169	589,763	1,086,930	589,763
	Total inventories	6,082,290	5,102,134	4,772,051	4,701,493
11	Work in progress for third parties	14,535,297	18,154,066	1,791,478	4,800,815
	Trade receivables	26,446,970	22,781,882	21,761,942	16,514,179
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	0	14,673,950	10,648,087
	Other receivables	513,755	22,563,150	271,761	22,255,366
12	Prepayments	645,394	468,606	499,122	468,606
13	Total receivables	42,141,416	63,967,704	38,998,253	54,687,053
14	Cash	8,227,730	11,058,308	7,688,229	10,900,162
	Total current assets	56,451,436	80,128,146	51,458,533	70,288,708
	Total assets	66,628,712	89,323,858	63,981,079	85,470,095

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		Group		Parent	
		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK	31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
15	Contributed capital	7,550,000	7,326,193	7,550,000	7,326,193
	Share premium	13,676,198	0	13,676,198	0
	Foreign currency translation reserve	492,921	198,669	492,921	198,669
	Retained earnings	1,346,264	12,913,580	1,346,261	12,913,580
	Total equity	23,065,383	20,438,442	23,065,380	20,438,442
16	Subordinate loan capital	0	12,746,483	0	12,746,483
16	Lease commitments	10,501	60,292	10,501	60,292
16	Other payables	3,274,545	3,268,332	3,274,545	3,268,332
	Total long-term payables	3,285,046	16,075,107	3,285,046	16,075,107
16	Short-term part of long-term payables	120,250	217,561	120,250	217,561
	Payables to other credit institutions	12,698,391	26,876,548	12,698,391	26,876,548
11	Prepayments received from work in progress for third parties	1,687,884	390,267	1,687,884	390,267
	Trade payables	9,208,839	18,134,975	6,411,006	14,013,467
	Payables to group enterprises	11,106,402	0	11,106,402	0
	Other payables	5,456,517	7,190,958	5,606,720	7,458,703
	Total short-term payables	40,278,283	52,810,309	37,630,653	48,956,546
	Total payables	43,563,329	68,885,416	40,915,699	65,031,653
	Total equity and liabilities	66,628,712	89,323,858	63,981,079	85,470,095
17	Contingent assets				
18	Contingent liabilities				
19	Charges and security				
20	Related parties				

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Contributed capital	Share premium	Reserve for development costs	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Group:						
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23						
Balance as at 01.01.23	7,326,193	0	2,098,196	318,007	8,685,747	18,428,143
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	0	0	-119,338	0	-119,338
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	0	-2,098,196	0	2,098,196	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	0	2,129,637	2,129,637
Balance as at 31.12.23	7,326,193	0	0	198,669	12,913,580	20,438,442
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24						
Balance as at 01.01.24	7,326,193	0	0	198,669	12,913,580	20,438,442
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	0	0	249,861	0	249,861
Debt conversion	223,807	13,676,198	0	0	0	13,900,005
Other changes in equity	0	0	0	44,391	0	44,391
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	0	-11,567,316	-11,567,316
Balance as at 31.12.24	7,550,000	13,676,198	0	492,921	1,346,264	23,065,383

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Contributed capital	Share premium	Reserve for development costs	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Parent:						
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23						
Balance as at 01.01.23	7,326,193	0	2,098,196	318,007	8,685,747	18,428,143
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	0	0	-119,338	0	-119,338
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	0	-2,098,196	0	2,098,196	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	0	2,129,637	2,129,637
Balance as at 31.12.23	7,326,193	0	0	198,669	12,913,580	20,438,442
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24						
Balance as at 01.01.24	7,326,193	0	0	198,669	12,913,580	20,438,442
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	0	0	249,861	0	249,861
Capital increase	223,807	13,676,198	0	0	0	13,900,005
Other changes in equity	0	0	0	44,391	0	44,391
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	0	-11,567,319	-11,567,319
Balance as at 31.12.24	7,550,000	13,676,198	0	492,921	1,346,261	23,065,380

Consolidated cash flow statement

Note	Group	
	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
	Profit/loss for the year	-11,567,316 2,129,637
21	Adjustments	5,459,727 4,358,696
	Change in working capital:	
	Inventories	-980,156 64,509
	Receivables	21,780,000 -635,896
	Trade payables	-8,926,136 -242,191
	Other payables relating to operating activities	10,669,578 -2,623,310
	Other provisions	0 -139,558
	Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	16,435,697 2,911,887
	Interest income and similar income received	831,643 1,386,366
	Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-2,298,501 -2,793,468
	Cash flows from operating activities	14,968,839 1,504,785
	Purchase of intangible assets	-2,636,250 -1,003,947
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-1,999,243 -1,245,861
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	1,600 -3
	Cash flows from investing activities	-4,633,893 -2,249,811
	Repayment of payables to credit institutions	-14,178,157 -2,722,422
	Repayment of lease commitments	-150,448 -698,016
	Repayment of other long-term payables	1,163,081 655,268
	Cash flows from financing activities	-13,165,524 -2,765,170
	Total cash flows for the year	-2,830,578 -3,510,196
	Cash, beginning of year	11,058,308 14,568,504
	Cash, end of year	8,227,730 11,058,308
	Cash, end of year, comprises:	
	Cash	8,227,730 11,058,308
	Total	8,227,730 11,058,308

1. Information as regards going concern

The company recorded an EBITDA loss in 2024 of t.DKK -6,402 and a net loss of t.DKK -11,567. Equity amounted to t.DKK 23,065 as of 31 December 2024. EBITDA for 2025 is budgeted in the range of mDKK 1.9 - 2.4. A profit is budgeted for the second half of 2025 with a loss before tax for the full year 2025, expected to be in the range of m.DKK -2.0 to -2.5.

The company's shareholder, KTT Service a.s., has converted DKK 4.5 million of debt into equity on 8 July 2025 to further strengthen the equity base. To support the going concern assumption, the parent company KTT Service a.s. has also issued a letter of support stating that it is prepared to support Labflex A/S and wants to contribute to ensuring that Labflex A/S is in a position to meet its obligations as they fall due. The support letter is valid until 30 June 2026.

The company's bank has confirmed that the credit facilities will be maintained for the coming year. Based on the current operating- and liquidity budgets, management assesses that the credit facilities are, all else being equal, sufficient to carry out the planned operating activities in 2025.

It is the Board of Directors' overall assessment that the Labflex Group will be able to continue to finance and meet its current obligations as they fall due. Management continues to optimize sales efforts and the cost base to ensure improved earnings and the group cash flow. The annual report has therefore been prepared under the assumption of going concern.

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK

2. Employee aspects

Wages and salaries	38,985,600	35,944,327	36,016,846	33,240,446
Pensions	3,758,360	3,017,924	3,357,081	2,711,460
Other social security costs	168,564	159,182	168,564	159,182
Other staff costs	527,397	229,687	527,397	229,687
Total	43,439,921	39,351,120	40,069,888	36,340,775

Average number of employees during the year	76	75	71	70
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Remuneration for the management:

Remuneration for the Executive Board and Board of Directors	2,879,460	3,025,485	2,879,460	3,025,485
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With reference to section 98b(3) no. 1 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration for the Executive Board and Board of Directors are summarized for 2024 and 2023, as information would otherwise lead to amounts being shown for a single member of management.

3. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	0	0	-3,964,039	1,867,325
Total	0	0	-3,964,039	1,867,325

4. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	0	0	76,905	301,605
Other financial income	831,643	1,454,630	831,643	1,428,667
Total	831,643	1,454,630	908,548	1,730,272

	Group		Parent	
	2024 DKK	2023 DKK	2024 DKK	2023 DKK

5. Financial expenses

Other financial expenses	2,298,501	2,861,732	2,244,187	3,001,247
Total	2,298,501	2,861,732	2,244,187	3,001,247

6. Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	-11,567,316	2,129,637	-11,567,319	2,129,637
Total	-11,567,316	2,129,637	-11,567,319	2,129,637

7. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK

Acquired rights

Group:

Cost as at 01.01.24	7,200,566
Additions during the year	2,636,250
Cost as at 31.12.24	9,836,816
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-3,934,368
Amortisation during the year	-1,289,545
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-5,223,913
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	4,612,903

Parent:

Cost as at 01.01.24	7,200,566
Additions during the year	2,636,250
Cost as at 31.12.24	9,836,816
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-3,934,368
Amortisation during the year	-1,289,545
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-5,223,913
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	4,612,903

8. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Group:			
Cost as at 01.01.24	5,934,132	16,079,135	1,654,378
Additions during the year	809,495	708,852	480,896
Disposals during the year	0	0	-5,404
Cost as at 31.12.24	6,743,627	16,787,987	2,129,870
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-4,561,189	-13,007,608	-964,993
Depreciation during the year	-692,613	-1,436,101	-279,960
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	0	0	3,404
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-5,253,802	-14,443,709	-1,241,549
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	1,489,825	2,344,278	888,321
Parent:			
Cost as at 01.01.24	5,772,674	16,079,135	1,654,378
Additions during the year	801,658	708,852	480,896
Disposals during the year	0	0	-5,404
Cost as at 31.12.24	6,574,332	16,787,987	2,129,870
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-4,459,232	-13,007,608	-964,993
Depreciation during the year	-655,394	-1,436,101	-279,960
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	0	0	3,404
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-5,114,626	-14,443,709	-1,241,549
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	1,459,706	2,344,278	888,321
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.24	0	0	0

9. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity investments in group enterprises
Parent:	
Cost as at 01.01.24	44,794,816
Cost as at 31.12.24	44,794,816
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-38,749,640
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	294,252
Net profit/loss from equity investments	-3,964,039
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-42,419,427
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	2,375,389
Subsidiaries:	
Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Labflex Ltd., Rotherham, UK	100%

10. Other non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK

Deposits

Group:

Cost as at 01.01.24	1,800,782
Additions during the year	106,291
Disposals during the year	-60,001
Cost as at 31.12.24	1,847,072
Impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-1,005,123
Impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-1,005,123
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	841,949

Parent:

Cost as at 01.01.24	1,800,782
Additions during the year	106,291
Disposals during the year	-60,001
Cost as at 31.12.24	1,847,072
Impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-1,005,123
Impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-1,005,123
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	841,949

	Group		Parent	
	31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK	31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK

11. Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties	131,672,240	118,734,413	118,928,421	105,381,162
On-account invoicing	-118,824,827	-100,970,613	-118,824,827	-100,970,613
Total work in progress for third parties	12,847,413	17,763,800	103,594	4,410,549
Work in progress for third parties	14,535,297	18,154,066	1,791,478	4,800,815
Prepayments received from work in progress for third parties, short-term payables	-1,687,884	-390,267	-1,687,884	-390,267
Total	12,847,413	17,763,799	103,594	4,410,548

12. Prepayments

Other prepayments	645,394	468,606	499,122	468,606
Total	645,394	468,606	499,122	468,606

Prepayments comprise of prepaid costs, primarily insurance and contingents, which relate to the following financial year.

13. Receivables

Receivables which fall due for payment more than 1 year after the end of the financial year	0	19,299,589	0	19,299,589
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As part of the overall sale of Labflex A/S as per closing 29. february 2024, the intercompany balances has been paid in full.

14. Cash

Cash includes a guarantee cover account amounting to t.DKK 7.525 which is pledged as security for debt to the Group's bank and Guarantee company.

15. Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Quantity	Total nominal value DKK
Share capital	7,550,000	7,550,000
Capital increase during the financial year	0	223,807

16. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.24	Total payables at 31.12.23
Group:				
Subordinate loan capital	0	0	0	12,746,483
Lease commitments	25,145	0	35,646	186,094
Other payables	95,105	2,925,355	3,369,650	3,360,091
Total	120,250	2,925,355	3,405,296	16,292,668

Parent:

Subordinate loan capital	0	0	0	12,746,483
Lease commitments	25,145	0	35,646	186,094
Other payables	95,105	2,925,355	3,369,650	3,360,091
Total	120,250	2,925,355	3,405,296	16,292,668

As part of the overall sale of Labflex A/S as per closing 29. february 2024, the subordinate loan capital has been paid in full.

Other payables consists of frozen holiday pay.

17. Contingent assets

Parent:

The company has a deferred tax asset of t.DKK 31,842, which has not been recognised in the balance sheet. The tax asset can primarily be attributed to tax losses carried forward which are not expected to be utilised within the next 3-5 years. The tax asset can be carried forward indefinitely.

18. Contingent liabilities

Group:

Lease commitments

The group The company has entered into rental- and lease agreements with yearly rental- and lease payments of t.DKK 4,680. The total obligation amounts to t.DKK 6,834 until termination date.

Guarantee commitments

The group has provided ordinary payment guarantees of t.DKK 7,471 to contractors in regards to its work in progress for third parties.

Parent:

Lease commitments

The company has entered into rental- and lease agreements with yearly rental- and lease payments of t.DKK 4,680. The total obligation amounts to t.DKK 6,834 until termination date.

Guarantee commitments

The company has provided ordinary payment guarantees of t.DKK 7,471 to contractors in regards to its work in progress for third parties.

19. Charges and security

Group:

The group has provided a company charge of t.DKK 25,000 (2023: t.DKK 25,000) as security for debt to banks. As at 31.12.24, the company charge comprises the following assets with the following carrying amounts:

- Inventories, t.DKK 4,772
- Trade receivables, t.DKK 21,762

Parent:

The company has provided a company charge of t.DKK 25,000 (2023: t.DKK 25,000) as security for debt to banks. As at 31.12.24, the company charge comprises the following assets with the following carrying amounts:

- Inventories, t.DKK 4,772
- Trade receivables, t.DKK 21,762

20. Related parties

Controlling influence	Basis of influence
KTT Service a.s., The Czech Republic Tomas Krsek, Cermákova 2484/52, Plzen, 301 00, The Czech Republic	100% foreign ownership Beneficial owner

Related party transactions are not disclosed, as all transactions are entered into in the ordinary course of business at arms' length.

Remuneration for the management is specified in note 2. Employee aspects.

	Group	
	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK

21. Adjustments for the cash flow statement

Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3,692,618	3,057,775
Other operating expenses	400	13,883
Financial income	-831,643	-1,386,366
Financial expenses	2,298,501	2,793,468
Other adjustments	299,851	-120,064
Total	5,459,727	4,358,696

22. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for medium-sized groups and enterprises in reporting class C 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.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent and its subsidiaries in which the parent directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting rights or by way of agreements exercises control.

All financial statements used for consolidation are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies of the group.

The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries by adding together items of a uniform nature, eliminating intercompany income and expenditure, equity investments, intercompany balances and dividends as well as gains and losses resulting from transactions between the consolidated enterprises to the extent that the underlying assets and liabilities are not realised.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

22. Accounting policies - continued -

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. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

On recognition of independent foreign entities, the income statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity under the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in respect of investments measured according to the equity method, and otherwise under the foreign currency translation reserve.

Translation adjustments of intercompany balances with independent foreign entities, measured using the equity method and where the balance is considered to be part of the overall investment, are recognised directly in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. On the divestment of foreign entities, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

LEASES

Leases relating to assets where the company has substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet. On initial recognition, assets held under finance leases and related lease commitments are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future lease payments. Subsequently, assets held under finance leases are treated like other similar assets.

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as payables. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost according to which the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

Gross profit comprises revenue and production costs as well as other operating income.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Income from construction contracts involving the delivery of highly customised assets are recognised in the income statement as revenue according to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (percentage of completion method).

Production costs

Costs incurred, directly or indirectly, to generate the revenue for the year, including raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries and lease of and depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on the fixed assets used in the production process, are recognised under production costs.

Distribution costs

Costs for the distribution of goods sold during the year and sales campaigns etc., including wages and salaries for sales staff, advertising and exhibition costs etc. and lease of and depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on the fixed assets used in the distribution and sales activity, are recognised under distribution costs.

Administrative expenses

Expenses incurred during the year for management and administration, including wages and salaries for administrative staff and management as well as office premise expenses, office expenses, bad debts etc. and lease of and depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on the fixed assets used for administration, are recognised under administrative expenses.

22. Accounting policies - continued -**Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK
Completed development projects	5-10	
Acquired rights	5-10	0
Leasehold improvements	2-15	0
Plant and machinery	1-10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1-10	0

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise costs of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including costs relating to rental activities and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from equity investments in group enterprises

For equity investments in subsidiaries that in the parent are measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

22. Accounting policies - continued -

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments, 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.

BALANCE SHEET**Intangible assets***Completed development projects*

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Acquired rights

Acquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

22. Accounting policies - continued -

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements, plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method in the balance sheet of the parent. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments. However, transaction costs on the acquisition of subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement in the consolidated financial statements at the date incurred.

22. Accounting policies - continued -

On subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Equity investments with a negative carrying amount are measured at DKK 0. Receivables that are considered part of the combined investment in the enterprises in question are impaired by any remaining negative equity value. Other receivables from such enterprises are impaired to the extent that such receivables are considered uncollectible. Provisions to cover the remaining negative equity value are recognised to the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the enterprise in question.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

22. Accounting policies - continued -**Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress is determined as the value of direct and indirect material and labour costs. Production overheads include indirect material and labour costs as well as maintenance and depreciation of machinery, buildings and equipment used in the production process as well as the costs of factory administration and management. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

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.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less on-account invoicing made for each piece of work in progress.

The selling price is measured according to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from each piece of work in progress. The degree of completion for each piece of work in progress is normally calculated as the ratio between the resources spent and the total budgeted resource consumption. For some work in progress where the resource consumption cannot be used as a basis, the ratio between completed subactivities and the combined subactivities for the individual piece of work in progress is used instead.

22. Accounting policies - continued -

When the selling price of a piece of work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual piece of work in progress is recognised under receivables or payables in the balance sheet depending on whether the net value of the selling price less prepayments received is positive or negative.

When it is likely that the total costs of the individual piece of work in progress will exceed total sales income, the total expected loss is recognised as a provision.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the financial statements of the parent in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

Unrealised foreign currency gains and losses from the translation of the net investment in independent foreign entities are recognised in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. The reserve is dissolved when the independent foreign entities are disposed of.

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.

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.

22. Accounting policies - continued -

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

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates in the respective countries which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

With subordinate loan capital, the creditor has subordinated its claim to those of all other creditors of the company.

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

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.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method, showing cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities comprise the net profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, income tax paid and changes in working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and divestment of companies and financial assets as well as the purchase, development, improvement and sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the parent's share capital and associated costs and financing from and dividends paid to shareholders as well as the arrangement and repayment of long-term payables. Cash flows from financing activities also comprise finance lease payments.

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year comprise cash.

22. Accounting policies - continued -

Referring to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act a cash flow statement has not been prepared for the parent as the parent is included in the consolidated cash flow statement.