

# Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS

Industriparken 44B, st., 2750 Ballerup  
CVR-nr. 28 96 91 20

Annual Report 2024

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the  
Company's Annual General Meeting on 10 July 2025

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Thomas Aas Sæthre

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## Company Details

<b>Company</b>	Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS Industriparken 44B, st. 2750 Ballerup
	CVR No.: 28 96 91 20 Established: 16 August 2005 Municipality: Ballerup Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Executive Board</b>	Thomas Aas Sæthre Lisa Mackie
<b>Auditor</b>	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V

# Management's Statement

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

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

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 10 July 2025

Executive Board

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Thomas Aas Sæthre

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Lisa Mackie

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS

## Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

## Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the section Accounting Policies in the Financial Statements. This states that the company's assets and liabilities are recognized and measured at realizable values, which thus deviates from the Danish Financial Statements Act general provision on going concern. This matter has not led to any modification of 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 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

## Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

## Independent Auditor's Report

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

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

Copenhagen, 10 July 2025

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Iben Larsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne34474

# Management Commentary

## **Principal activities**

The company's primary activity is equity investment.

## **Going concern**

The Company has per 31 December 2024 lost more than 50% of the contributed capital. The Company's management is aware that the provisions of Section 119 of the Danish Companies Act on capital losses must be observed. The Management expects to re-establish the company's equity with a plan of converting debt to equity, and the accounts have therefore been prepared under the assumption of going concern until the solvent liquidation.

The Company has received a statement of support from the Company's legal and ultimate beneficial owner, Vysus Group Holdings Limited, stating that they will provide the financial support needed to meet its obligations towards both external and internal creditors. It is also confirmed that none of the loans already provided to Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS will be recalled as long as the Company cannot meet its other obligations. The letter of support has no expiration date.

Based on the above the Management of the Company has assessed the Company to be going concern until the solvent liquidation. Reference is made to note 5 "Prerequisites for continued operations".

## **Development in activities and financial and economic position**

The company has commenced a process of closing down the company through a solvent liquidation.

## **Significant events after the end of the financial year**

After year end the company has commenced a process of closing down the company through a solvent liquidation.

## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Other external expenses		-117.880	-8.304
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>-117.880</b>	<b>-8.304</b>
<hr/>			
Other financial income	1	61.112	0
Other financial expenses	2	-3.384.609	-4.557.124
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>-3.441.377</b>	<b>-4.565.428</b>
<hr/>			
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>-3.441.377</b>	<b>-4.565.428</b>
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<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			
Retained earnings		-3.441.377	-4.565.428
<b>Total</b>		<b>-3.441.377</b>	<b>-4.565.428</b>
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## Balance Sheet at 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Equity investments in group enterprises		1	1
<b>Financial non-current assets</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<hr/>			
<b>Assets</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### Equity and liabilities

Share capital		130.000	130.000
Retained profit		-60.191.159	-56.749.782
<b>Equity</b>		<b>-60.061.159</b>	<b>-56.619.782</b>
<hr/>			
Payables to group enterprises		59.941.160	56.524.783
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	3	<b>59.941.160</b>	<b>56.524.783</b>
Trade payables		120.000	95.000
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>120.000</b>	<b>95.000</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		<b>60.061.160</b>	<b>56.619.783</b>
<hr/>			
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

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## Equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	130.000	-56.749.782	-56.619.782
Proposed profit allocation		-3.441.377	-3.441.377
<b>Equity at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>130.000</b>	<b>-60.191.159</b>	<b>-60.061.159</b>

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## Notes

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
<b>1   Other financial income</b>		
Other interest income	61.112	0
	<b>61.112</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>2   Other financial expenses</b>		
Group enterprises	3.384.609	3.367.604
Other interest expenses	0	1.189.520
	<b>3.384.609</b>	<b>4.557.124</b>

<b>3   Long-term liabilities</b>	31/12 2024 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2023 total liabilities
DKK				
Payables to group enterprises	59.941.160	0	0	56.524.783
	<b>59.941.160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56.524.783</b>

## 4 | Contingencies etc.

### Joint liabilities

The Danish companies of the group is jointly and severally liable for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.

Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income amounts to DKK ('000) 0 at the Balance Sheet date.

## 5 | Prerequisites for continued operations

The Company has per 31 December 2024 lost more than 50% of the contributed capital. The Company's management is aware that the provisions of Section 119 of the Danish Companies Act on capital losses must be observed. The Management expects to re-establish the company's equity with a plan of converting debt to equity, and the accounts have therefore been prepared under the assumption of going concern until the solvent liquidation.

The Company has received a statement of support from the Company's legal and ultimate beneficial owner, Vysus Group Holdings Limited, stating that they will provide the financial support needed to meet it's obligations towards both external and internal creditors. It is also confirmed that none of the loans already provided to Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS will be recalled as long as the Company cannot meet it's other obligations. The letter of support has no expiration date.

Based on the above the Management of the Company has assessed the Company to be going concern until the solvent liquidation.

# Notes

## 6 | Consolidated Financial Statements

The smallest and the largest group of which the Company is a member for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is that headed by Vysus Group Holdings Limited, a copy of which may be obtained from the Company Secretary at its registered office, at Suite C, 105 Piccadilly, London, United Kingdom, W1J 7NJ.

## 7 | Staff costs

Average number of full time employees	1	1
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## Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The company's assets and liabilities are recorded at realizable values and thus deviate from the Financial Statements Act's general provision on going concern, as a result of the company being liquidated. Recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities are not affected and the accounting policies used are thus unchanged compared to previous years.

The format of the income statement has been adjusted to the Company's activities as a holding Company.

### Income Statement

#### Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from subsidiaries is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared. In connection with transfers, potential profits are recognised when the economic rights related to the sold equity interests are transferred, however, at the earliest when the profit has been realised or is regarded as realisable. Moreover, realised losses other than impairments are included where identified.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of administration etc.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

#### Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

### Balance Sheet

#### Financial non-current assets

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

## Accounting Policies

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

### **Tax payable and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.