

LanguageWire Danmark A/S

Nitivej 10, 1., DK-2000 Frederiksberg

Annual Report for 2025

CVR No. 32 55 94 41

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the
Annual General Meeting of the company on
13/04/2026

Jens Albert Harsaae
Chair of the general meeting

Contents

Management's statement and Auditor's report

Management's statement	1
Independent Auditor's report	2

Company information

Company information	4
---------------------	---

Financial Statements

Income statement 1 January - 31 December	5
Balance sheet 31 December	6
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of LanguageWire Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2025 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2025.

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

Frederiksberg, 23 March 2026

Executive Board

Søren Bech Justesen
CEO

Board of Directors

Klaus Hosbond Skovrup
Chair

Kristoffer Chamat Hedemand

Søren Bech Justesen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of LanguageWire Danmark A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of LanguageWire Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's report

- 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.

Hellerup, 23 March 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jacob Dannefer

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne47886

Company information

The Company

LanguageWire Danmark A/S
Nitivej 10, 1.
DK-2000 Frederiksberg
CVR No: 32 55 94 41
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 1 November 2009
Financial year: 17th financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Frederiksberg

Board of Directors

Klaus Hosbond Skovrup, chair
Kristoffer Chamat Hedemand
Søren Bech Justesen

Executive Board

Søren Bech Justesen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

(EUR)	Note	2025	2024
Gross profit		1,767,837	2,450,220
Staff expenses	3	-1,441,231	-2,092,465
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	4	-43,746	-42,270
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		282,860	315,485
Financial income	5	498,694	400,347
Financial expenses	6	-933,857	-662,831
Profit/loss before tax		-152,303	53,001
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	-34,036	-524
Net profit/loss for the year		-186,339	52,477

Distribution of profit

(EUR)	2025	2024
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-186,339	52,477
	-186,339	52,477

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

(EUR)	Note	2025	2024
Acquired other similar rights		192,780	234,090
Intangible assets	8	192,780	234,090
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		5,386	0
Leasehold improvements		1,679	2,639
Property, plant and equipment	9	7,065	2,639
Deposits		36,438	36,438
Fixed asset investments		36,438	36,438
Fixed assets		236,283	273,167
Trade receivables		1,356,045	2,145,894
Contract work in progress	10	434,066	392,508
Prepayments		0	2,124
Receivables		1,790,111	2,540,526
Cash at bank and in hand		618,064	0
Current assets		2,408,175	2,540,526
Assets		2,644,458	2,813,693

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

(EUR)	Note	2025	2024
Share capital		53,635	53,635
Retained earnings		-9,178	177,161
Equity		44,457	230,796
Provision for deferred tax		14,365	7,503
Provisions		14,365	7,503
Prepayments received from customers		545,265	357,224
Trade payables		10,419	281,835
Payables to group enterprises		1,706,807	1,641,883
Corporation tax		36,874	9,700
Other payables		286,271	284,752
Short-term debt		2,585,636	2,575,394
Debt		2,585,636	2,575,394
Liabilities and equity		2,644,458	2,813,693
Capital resources	1		
Key activities	2		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	11		
Related parties	12		
Accounting policies	13		

Statement of changes in equity

(EUR)	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January	53,635	177,161	230,796
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-186,339	-186,339
Equity at 31 December	53,635	-9,178	44,457

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Capital resources

The company has lost more than half of its share capital as of December 31, 2025. In accordance with section 119 of the Danish Companies Act, the company's management has decided to restore equity through future earnings.

2. Key activities

The company's primary activity is to deliver language services to B2B-market.

3. Staff expenses

(EUR)	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	1,322,732	1,926,631
Pensions	90,779	137,172
Other social security expenses	26,370	0
Other staff expenses	1,350	28,662
	1,441,231	2,092,465
Average number of employees	18	23

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

(EUR)	2025	2024
Amortisation of intangible assets	41,310	41,310
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,436	960
	43,746	42,270

5. Financial income

(EUR)	2025	2024
Interest from group enterprises	374,009	373,708
Exchange gains	124,685	26,639
	498,694	400,347

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Financial expenses

(EUR)	2025	2024
Interest to group enterprises	864,614	641,382
Other financial expenses	3,072	3,510
Exchange loss	66,171	17,939
	933,857	662,831

7. Income tax expense

(EUR)	2025	2024
Current tax for the year	32,247	9,700
Deferred tax for the year	6,863	7,176
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-5,074	-16,395
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	0	43
	34,036	524

8. Intangible fixed assets

(EUR)	Acquired other similar rights
Cost at 1 January	413,100
Cost at 31 December	413,100
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	179,010
Amortisation for the year	41,310
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	220,320
Carrying amount at 31 December	192,780

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Property, plant and equipment

(EUR)	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January	0	11,332
Additions for the year	6,862	0
Cost at 31 December	6,862	11,332
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	0	8,693
Depreciation for the year	1,476	960
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	1,476	9,653
Carrying amount at 31 December	5,386	1,679

10. Contract work in progress

(EUR)	2025	2024
Contract work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	434,066	392,508
	434,066	392,508

11. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

(EUR)	2025	2024
Other contingent liabilities		
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	60,348	59,354

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which "Holdingselskabet af 6. august ApS", Central Business Registration No 42594881, serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
Holdingselskabet af 6. august ApS (Largest group)	Frederiksberg
LanguageWire A/S (Smallest group)	Frederiksberg

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of LanguageWire Danmark A/S for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

EUR is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement; however, see the section on hedge accounting.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Cost of goods sold

Costs of external translation consultants or all other direct cost consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

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

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, cost of goods sold and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

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

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Acquired other similar rights is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Acquired other similar rights is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 10 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Leasehold improvements	3-5 years
------------------------	-----------

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposit.

Receivables

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

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Prepayments

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

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

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

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Financial liabilities

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