
LanguageWire Danmark A/S

Nitivej 10, 1., DK-2000 Frederiksberg

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 32 55 94 41

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 30/6 2025

Søren Bech Justesen
Chair of the general
meeting



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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 2024.

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 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

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

Frederiksberg, 30 June 2025

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 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of LanguageWire Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, 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, 30 June 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Thomas Baunkjær Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35483

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: 16th 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

	Note	2024	2023
		EUR	EUR
Gross profit		2,450,220	2,605,584
Staff expenses	2	-2,092,465	-2,237,710
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	-42,270	-42,298
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		315,485	325,576
Financial income	4	400,347	10,675
Financial expenses	5	-662,831	-35,674
Profit/loss before tax		53,001	300,577
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	-524	-82,842
Net profit/loss for the year		52,477	217,735
 Distribution of profit			
		2024	2023
		EUR	EUR
Proposed distribution of profit			
Proposed dividend for the year		0	939,232
Retained earnings		52,477	-721,497
		52,477	217,735

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		EUR	EUR
Acquired other similar rights		234,090	275,581
Intangible assets	7	234,090	275,581
Leasehold improvements		2,639	3,601
Property, plant and equipment	8	2,639	3,601
Deposits		36,438	36,279
Fixed asset investments		36,438	36,279
Fixed assets		273,167	315,461
Trade receivables		2,145,894	1,870,842
Contract work in progress	9	392,508	346,965
Prepayments		2,124	0
Receivables		2,540,526	2,217,807
Current assets		2,540,526	2,217,807
Assets		2,813,693	2,533,268

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		EUR	EUR
Share capital		53,635	53,635
Retained earnings		177,161	124,793
Proposed dividend for the year		0	939,232
Equity		230,796	1,117,660
Provision for deferred tax		7,503	283
Provisions		7,503	283
Prepayments received from customers		357,224	524,732
Trade payables		281,835	3,206
Payables to group enterprises		1,641,883	299,011
Corporation tax		9,700	82,929
Other payables		284,752	505,447
Short-term debt		2,575,394	1,415,325
Debt		2,575,394	1,415,325
Liabilities and equity		2,813,693	2,533,268
Key activities	1		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Equity at 1 January	53,635	124,758	939,232	1,117,625
Net effect from change of accounting policy	0	35	0	35
Adjusted equity at 1 January	53,635	124,793	939,232	1,117,660
Exchange adjustments	0	-109	0	-109
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-939,232	-939,232
Net profit/loss for the year	0	52,477	0	52,477
Equity at 31 December	53,635	177,161	0	230,796

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

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

2. Staff expenses

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Wages and salaries	1,926,631	2,063,197
Pensions	137,172	139,574
Other social security expenses	0	28,343
Other staff expenses	28,662	6,596
	<u>2,092,465</u>	<u>2,237,710</u>
Average number of employees	<u>23</u>	<u>27</u>

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

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Amortisation of intangible assets	41,310	41,337
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	960	961
	<u>42,270</u>	<u>42,298</u>

4. Financial income

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Interest from group enterprises	373,708	0
Exchange gains	26,639	10,675
	<u>400,347</u>	<u>10,675</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
5. Financial expenses		
Interest to group enterprises	641,382	0
Other financial expenses	3,510	5,996
Exchange loss	17,939	29,678
	662,831	35,674

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
6. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	9,700	82,898
Deferred tax for the year	7,176	-3
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-16,395	0
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	43	-53
	524	82,842

7. Intangible fixed assets

	Acquired other similar rights
	EUR
Cost at 1 January	413,372
Exchange adjustment	-272
Cost at 31 December	413,100
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	137,609
Exchange adjustment	91
Amortisation for the year	41,310
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	179,010
Carrying amount at 31 December	234,090

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improve- ments
	EUR
Cost at 1 January	11,339
Exchange adjustment	-7
Cost at 31 December	<u>11,332</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	7,738
Exchange adjustment	-5
Depreciation for the year	960
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>8,693</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>2,639</u>

9. Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet as follows:

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	392,508	346,965
	<u>392,508</u>	<u>346,965</u>

10. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	59,354	107,278

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

11. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. There have been no such transactions in the financial year.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of LanguageWire Danmark A/S for 2024 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 Financial Statements for 2024 are presented in Euro (EUR)

Changes in accounting policies

Effective from 1 January 2024, the company has changed its reporting currency from Danish Kroner (DKK) to Euro (EUR). The change has been applied retrospectively, all comparative figures for prior periods have restated in EUR in the financial statements and notes. The exchange rates used for the conversion is:

Balance Sheet Items as of 31 December 2023: DKK to EUR 7.45

Income Statement Items: Average exchange rate for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023: DKK to EUR 7.45 for 2023

The change is disclosed as a change in accounting policy in the equity statement.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Income statement

Revenue

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

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).

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

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
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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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Equity

Dividend

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

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.