

**Compleo Health Group ApS**  
Tagholm 21, 9400 Nørresundby

Company reg. no. 43 35 66 74

**Annual report**

**2024**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 14 April 2025.

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**Anders Fage Jensen**  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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## Management's statement

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Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Compleo Health Group ApS for the financial year 2024.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and 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.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Nørresundby, 14 April 2025

### Managing Director

Nicolai Astrup Mandrup

### Board of directors

Anders Fage Jensen

Jonas Spott

Carsten Nyborg

Nicolai Astrup Mandrup

Mohammed Imran Ellam

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholders of Compleo Health Group ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Compleo Health Group ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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.

#### Basis for conclusion

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.

## Independent auditor's report

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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.
- Plan and perform the audit of the financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. 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.

### Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

## Independent auditor's report

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Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, 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's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Ikast, 14 April 2025

### **Partner Revision**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 15 80 77 76

Jesper Majkjær Ramlov  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne50559

## Company information

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<b>The company</b>	Compleo Health Group ApS Tagholm 21 9400 Nørresundby  Company reg. no. 43 35 66 74 Established: 16 June 2022 Domicile: Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Board of directors</b>	Anders Fage Jensen Jonas Spott Carsten Nyborg Nicolai Astrup Mandrup Mohammed Imran Ellam
<b>Managing Director</b>	Nicolai Astrup Mandrup
<b>Auditors</b>	Partner Revision statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Thrigesvej 3 7430 Ikast
<b>Bankers</b>	Nordea Bank A/S, Frederiks Plads 40, 8000 Aarhus C
<b>Parent company</b>	Unity Group ApS
<b>Subsidiaries</b>	Cutiro ApS, Nørresundby Compleo Health Ltd., Manchester, England Compleo DK ApS, Nørresundby
<b>Participating interest</b>	Advanced Visualisation Technologies Ltd, London, England

## Management's review

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### Description of key activities of the company

The activity is to own shares in other companies and other ancillary business.

### Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

There have been no significant changes in activities and financial matters.

The gross profit for the year totals TDKK 3.657 against TDKK 1.721 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals TDKK 12.371 against TDKK 9.016 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

### Events occurring after the end of the financial year

After the end of the financial year the company has sold the investment in the participating interest.

In addition to the above, no further events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Compleo Health Group ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

## Accounting policies

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Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve in the Consolidated Financial Statement. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, cost of sales and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for sales, advertising, premises and administration.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation comprise depreciation on tangible assets

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to transactions in foreign currency as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

## Accounting policies

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### Results from investments in group enterprises and participating interest

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the entities' post-tax profit or loss.

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised of consolidated goodwill, the investment in the participating interest is recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the participating interests' post-tax profit or loss.

### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

## Statement of financial position

### Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years

## Accounting policies

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Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

### Investments

#### Investments in group enterprises and participating interest

Investments in group enterprises and participating interest are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in group enterprises and participating interest are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 10 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises and participating interest transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises and participating interest.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied.

#### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises og participating interest are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

## Accounting policies

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If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

### Equity

#### Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

### Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

## Accounting policies

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### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, Compleo Health Group ApS is proportionally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>3.657.465</b>	<b>1.720.626</b>
1 Staff costs	-1.883.154	-1.897.131
Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment	-9.526	-9.500
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1.764.785</b>	<b>-186.005</b>
Income from investments in group enterprises	10.107.159	8.440.175
Income from investment in participating interest	-129.146	589.984
Other financial income from group enterprises	532.275	354.299
Other financial income	1.276.571	14.911
2 Other financial expenses	-505.834	-196.940
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>13.045.810</b>	<b>9.016.424</b>
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-674.900	-114
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>12.370.910</b>	<b>9.016.310</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	9.597.848	9.030.159
Transferred to retained earnings	2.773.062	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-13.849
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>12.370.910</b>	<b>9.016.310</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
4 Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	24.492	34.018
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>24.492</u>	<u>34.018</u>
5 Investments in group enterprises	34.980.399	24.129.444
6 Investment in participating interest	3.055.488	3.451.253
Total investments	<u>38.035.887</u>	<u>27.580.697</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>38.060.379</u></b>	<b><u>27.614.715</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	7.015	0
Receivables from group enterprises	29.168.711	25.215.261
Deferred tax assets	0	49.100
Other receivables	3.724.194	52.655
Prepayments	11.642	3.749
Total receivables	<u>32.911.562</u>	<u>25.320.765</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>621.943</u>	<u>404.317</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>33.533.505</u></b>	<b><u>25.725.082</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>71.593.884</u></b>	<b><u>53.339.797</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	84.000	84.000
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	25.605.008	14.952.481
Retained earnings	<u>38.091.602</u>	<u>35.059.726</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>63.780.610</u></b>	<b><u>50.096.207</u></b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	<u>5.400</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b><u>5.400</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Trade payables	679.659	109.724
Payables to group enterprises	6.503.062	2.945.810
Income tax payable	620.400	0
Other payables	<u>4.753</u>	<u>188.056</u>
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>7.807.874</u>	<u>3.243.590</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>7.807.874</u></b>	<b><u>3.243.590</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>71.593.884</u></b>	<b><u>53.339.797</u></b>

**7 Charges and security**

**8 Contingencies**

## Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revalua-tion according to the eq-uity method	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	60.000	5.532.539	17.760.575	23.353.114
Cash capital increase	24.000	0	17.313.000	17.337.000
Share of profit or loss	0	9.030.159	-13.849	9.016.310
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	389.783	0	389.783
Equity 1 January 2024	84.000	14.952.481	35.059.726	50.096.207
Share of profit or loss	0	9.597.848	2.773.062	12.370.910
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	1.313.493	0	1.313.493
Distributed dividend	0	-258.814	258.814	0
	<b>84.000</b>	<b>25.605.008</b>	<b>38.091.602</b>	<b>63.780.610</b>

## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	2024	2023
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	1.750.509	1.763.206
Pension costs	104.747	112.176
Other costs for social security	27.898	21.749
	<b>1.883.154</b>	<b>1.897.131</b>
Average number of employees	4	3
<b>2. Other financial expenses</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	505.786	104.406
Other financial costs	48	92.534
	<b>505.834</b>	<b>196.940</b>
<b>3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year</b>		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	620.400	0
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	54.500	5.600
Adjustment of tax for previous years	0	-5.486
	<b>674.900</b>	<b>114</b>
	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
<b>4. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost 1 January	47.500	47.500
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>47.500</b>	<b>47.500</b>
Depreciation 1 January	-13.482	-3.982
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-9.526	-9.500
<b>Depreciation 31 December</b>	<b>-23.008</b>	<b>-13.482</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b>24.492</b>	<b>34.018</b>

## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
<b>5. Investments in group enterprises</b>		
Cost 1 January	9.804.181	9.348.548
Additions during the year	0	455.633
Disposals during the year	-197.337	0
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b><u>9.606.844</u></b>	<b><u>9.804.181</u></b>
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January	14.325.263	5.532.539
Translation at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date	1.321.299	352.549
Net profit or loss for the year before amortisation of goodwill	10.039.235	8.538.366
Reversals for the year concerning disposals	-312.242	-98.191
<b>Revaluations 31 December</b>	<b><u>25.373.555</u></b>	<b><u>14.325.263</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b><u>34.980.399</u></b>	<b><u>24.129.444</u></b>
<b>Group enterprises:</b>		
	<b>Domicile</b>	<b>Equity interest</b>
Cutiro ApS	Nørresundby	90 %
Compleo Health Ltd.	Manchester, England	97 %
Compleo DK ApS	Nørresundby	100 %

## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
<b>6. Investment in participating interest</b>		
Cost 1 January	2.824.035	0
Additions during the year	0	2.824.035
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>2.824.035</b>	<b>2.824.035</b>
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January	817.954	0
Translation at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date	-7.805	37.234
Net profit or loss for the year before amortisation of goodwill	153.229	780.720
Dividend	-258.814	0
<b>Revaluations 31 December</b>	<b>704.564</b>	<b>817.954</b>
Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 January	-190.736	0
Amortisation of goodwill for the year	-282.375	-190.736
<b>Depreciation on goodwill 31 December</b>	<b>-473.111</b>	<b>-190.736</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b>3.055.488</b>	<b>3.451.253</b>
The item includes goodwill with an amount of	2.350.636	2.633.011
Goodwill is recognised under the item "Additions during the year" with an amount of	0	2.823.747
<b>Participating interest:</b>		<b>Equity interest</b>
	<b>Domicile</b>	
Advanced Visualisation Technologies Ltd	London, England	33,33 %

## 7. Charges and security

None.

## 8. Contingencies

### Contingent assets

None.

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 8. Contingencies (continued)

#### Contingent liabilities

The company has guaranteed the bank loans of the group enterprises. On 31 December 2024, the guaranteed amount is maximized to TDKK 143.854. The bank loans of the group enterprises is totalled TDKK 106.967 per 31 December 2024.

#### Joint taxation

With Unity Group ApS, company reg. no 41042338 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The company is proportionally liable for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

The liabilities amount to a maximum amount corresponding to the share of the company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent company.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Dette dokument er underskrevet af nedenstående parter, der med deres underskrift har bekræftet dokumentets indhold samt alle datoer i dokumentet.

### Nicolai Astrup Mandrup

Navn returneret af MitId: Nicolai Astrup Mandrup  
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### Anders Fage Jensen

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