

# Teleconsult Danmark ApS

Kildebakken 2, 8680 Ry  
CVR no. 43 33 87 06

## Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 30.06.25

Rasmus Møller Jakobsen  
Dirigent

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**The company**

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Teleconsult Danmark ApS  
Kildebakken 2  
8680 Ry  
Registered office: Skanderborg  
CVR no.: 43 33 87 06  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Rasmus Møller Jakobsen

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**Board of Directors**

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Rasmus Møller Jakobsen  
Hendrikus Frederikus de Grijs

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

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

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We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for Teleconsult Danmark ApS.

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 as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Ry, June 30, 2025

### **Executive Board**

Rasmus Møller Jakobsen

### **Board of Directors**

Rasmus Møller Jakobsen

Hendrikus Frederikus de Grijs

## Independent auditor's report on extended review

### To the capital owner of Teleconsult Danmark ApS

#### Conclusion

We have conducted an extended review of the financial statements of Teleconsult Danmark ApS for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our basis for conclusion.

#### Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the 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 on extended review

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### **Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements**

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of inquiries to management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures, the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Aarhus, June 30, 2025

### **Beierholm**

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Peter Vinstrup Henriksen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne33244

## Income statement

Note		2024 DKK	2023 DKK
	<b>Gross result</b>	<b>538,736</b>	<b>-303,783</b>
3	Staff costs	-387,558	-147,992
	<b>Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses</b>	<b>151,178</b>	<b>-451,775</b>
	Financial income	111	0
	Financial expenses	-1,529	-703
	<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>149,760</b>	<b>-452,478</b>
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-32,947	97,393
	<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>116,813</b>	<b>-355,085</b>
	<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
	Retained earnings	116,813	-355,085
	<b>Total</b>	<b>116,813</b>	<b>-355,085</b>

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Deposits	11,578	0
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>11,578</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>11,578</b>	<b>0</b>
	Trade receivables	228,830	435,570
	Deferred tax asset	77,444	110,391
	Other receivables	255	0
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>306,529</b>	<b>545,961</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>409,358</b>	<b>25,176</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>715,887</b>	<b>571,137</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>727,465</b>	<b>571,137</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
	Share capital	100,000	100,000
	Retained earnings	-343,119	-459,931
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>-243,119</b>	<b>-359,931</b>
	Trade payables	148,752	492,044
	Payables to group enterprises	741,291	148,525
	Other payables	80,541	290,499
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>970,584</b>	<b>931,068</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>970,584</b>	<b>931,068</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>727,465</b>	<b>571,137</b>

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24			
Balance as at 01.01.24	100,000	-344,633	-244,633
Net effect of correction of material errors	0	-115,299	-115,299
Adjusted balance as at 01.01.24	100,000	-459,932	-359,932
Net profit/loss for the year	0	116,813	116,813
Balance as at 31.12.24	100,000	-343,119	-243,119

### 1. Information as regards going concern

The company realized a surplus of t.DKK 117 in 2024 and had a negative equity of t.DKK 243 as of December 31, 2024. As of April 30, 2025, the company has realized higher revenue than budgeted and expects that future operations will re-establish equity. Therefore, the annual accounts have been submitted on the assumption of going concern.

### 2. Primary activities

The company's activities comprise of providing telemedicine services to the Danish market and thus naturally related businesses at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
<b>3. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	335,988	147,992
Pensions	21,649	0
Other social security costs	3,564	0
Other staff costs	26,357	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>387,558</b>	<b>147,992</b>
Average number of employees during the year	1	1

## 4. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

### Material error

The company has identified a material error in the financial statements for 2023.

Material error in administrative expenses.

A material error has been identified in the previous year's financial statements. There has been a correction to intercompany salaries of t.DKK 148.

As of 31.12.23, equity investments are negatively impacted by the error by t.DKK 115. This correction has a negative impact on the net loss for 2023. As of 31.12.23, equity is reduced by t. DKK 115, and the material error has not impacted the balance sheet.

Comparative figures for 2023 have been restated in the income statement, balance sheet and notes. The accumulated effect of material errors has been recognised directly in equity at the beginning of the comparative year.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

**4. Accounting policies** - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross result**

Gross result comprises revenue and cost of sales and other external expenses.

**Revenue**

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

#### 4. Accounting policies - continued -

##### **Cost of sales**

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

##### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

##### **Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

##### **Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

##### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

#### **BALANCE SHEET**

##### **Impairment losses on fixed assets**

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

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

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

#### 4. Accounting policies - continued -

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

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

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

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

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

#### Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

#### Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

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

**4. Accounting policies** - continued -

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

**Payables**

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.