

FORSBERG+two ApS

Havesvinget 15, 2950 Vedbæk
CVR no. 41 47 55 36

Annual report for 2025

This annual report has been adopted at the annual
general meeting on 04.02.26

Björn Aston Abel Forsberg
Chairman of the meeting

This document contains a Danish version as well as an English version. In the event of any disputes or misunderstandings regarding the interpretation of this document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.

GODKENDT
REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB



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The company

FORSBERG+two ApS
c/o Björn Forsberg
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2950 Vedbæk
Tel.: 53 83 37 79
Website: www.forsbergplustwo.com
Registered office: Vedbæk
CVR no.: 41 47 55 36
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Direktør Björn Aston Abel Forsberg

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25 for FORSBERG+two ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.25 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25.

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

Vedbæk, February 3, 2026

Executive Board

Björn Aston Abel Forsberg
Direktør

To the capital owner of FORSBERG+two ApS**Conclusion**

We have conducted an extended review of the financial statements of FORSBERG+two ApS for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25, 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 31.12.25 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25 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

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.

Roskilde, February 3, 2026

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Mette Elmann Johansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

MNE-no. mne45910

Income statement

	2025	2024
	DKK	DKK
Note		
Gross profit	13,815,803	44,810,583
3 Staff costs	-3,842,782	-3,980,893
Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	9,973,021	40,829,690
Amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets	-278,000	-278,000
Operating profit	9,695,021	40,551,690
Financial income	324,102	2,023,503
Financial expenses	-169,790	-1
Profit before tax	9,849,333	42,575,192
Tax on profit for the year	-2,189,340	-9,367,587
Profit for the year	7,659,993	33,207,605
Proposed appropriation account		
Extraordinary dividend for the financial year	0	4,000,000
Proposed dividend for the financial year	6,500,000	29,000,000
Retained earnings	1,159,993	207,605
Total	7,659,993	33,207,605

ASSETS

Note	31.12.25 DKK	31.12.24 DKK
Goodwill	1,112,000	1,390,000
Total intangible assets	1,112,000	1,390,000
Total non-current assets	1,112,000	1,390,000
Trade receivables	229,875	294,639
Receivables from group enterprises	102,480	91,442
Deferred tax asset	104,844	131,058
Other receivables	10,378	9,213
Total receivables	447,577	526,352
Other investments	7,502,308	0
Total securities and equity investments	7,502,308	0
Cash	4,312,621	31,856,532
Total current assets	12,262,506	32,382,884
Total assets	13,374,506	33,772,884

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

	31.12.25	31.12.24
	DKK	DKK
Note		
Share capital	40,000	40,000
Retained earnings	4,976,884	3,816,891
Proposed dividend for the financial year	6,500,000	29,000,000
Total equity	11,516,884	32,856,891
Payables to other credit institutions	0	1
Trade payables	104,820	169,940
Income taxes	1,748,126	741,376
Other payables	4,676	4,676
Total short-term payables	1,857,622	915,993
Total payables	1,857,622	915,993
Total equity and liabilities	13,374,506	33,772,884

4 Fair value information

5 Contingent liabilities

6 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.25 - 31.12.25				
Balance as at 01.01.25	40,000	3,816,891	29,000,000	32,856,891
Dividend paid	0	0	-29,000,000	-29,000,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1,159,993	6,500,000	7,659,993
Balance as at 31.12.25	40,000	4,976,884	6,500,000	11,516,884

1. Special items

Special items are income and expenses that are special due to their size and nature. The following special items were recorded in the financial year:

	Recognised in the income statement in:	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Special items:			
Gain on the disposal of intangible assets	Other operating income	9,469,896	35,479,725
Total		9,469,896	35,479,725

2. Primary activities

The company's activities comprise development, manufacture and sale of software applications, as well as directly or indirectly to run other business which, at the management's discretion, is related to this.

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK

3. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	3,547,380	3,671,452
Pensions	232,860	238,320
Other social security costs	4,752	4,752
Other staff costs	57,790	66,369
Total	3,842,782	3,980,893
Average number of employees during the year	2	2

4. Fair value information

Figures in DKK	Listed securities and equity investments
Fair value as at 31.12.25	7,502,309
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in the income statement for the year	16,923

5. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

6. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

7. 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.

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.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

Amortisation and impairment losses

The amortisation of intangible assets aim at systematic amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK
Goodwill	10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	0

Goodwill is amortised over 10 years. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise or activity to which the goodwill relates.

The basis of amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies, gains and losses on other securities and equity investments 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.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Goodwill is amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

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 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.

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. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Other investments

Other securities are measured at fair value, equivalent to the market value at the balance sheet date.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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.

7. 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.