

RDT Ingeniører ApS

Voldbjergvej 16B 1, 8240 Risskov
CVR no. 39 51 93 48

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 14.04.25

Benjamin Rosende Moreno
Dirigent

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The company

RDT Ingeniører ApS
Voldbjergvej 16B 1
8240 Risskov
Registered office: Risskov
CVR no.: 39 51 93 48
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Benjamin Rosende Moreno

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 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for RDT Ingeniører 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 31.12.24 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.

Risskov, March 24, 2025

Executive Board

Benjamin Rosende Moreno

To the capital owners of RDT Ingeniører ApS**Conclusion**

We have conducted an extended review of the financial statements of RDT Ingeniører 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.

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, March 24, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Carsten Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne27703

Income statement

Note		2024 DKK	2023 DKK
	Gross profit	12,038,885	15,906,220
2	Staff costs	-10,701,067	-13,671,146
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	1,337,818	2,235,074
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-17,280	-17,280
	Operating profit	1,320,538	2,217,794
	Financial income	53,282	0
3	Financial expenses	-249,722	-529,441
	Profit before tax	1,124,098	1,688,353
	Tax on profit for the year	-264,139	-401,123
	Profit for the year	859,959	1,287,230
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Extraordinary dividend for the financial year	670,350	866,149
	Retained earnings	189,609	421,081
	Total	859,959	1,287,230

ASSETS		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Leasehold improvements	10,309	27,589
	Total property, plant and equipment	10,309	27,589
	Deposits	70,021	84,396
	Total investments	70,021	84,396
	Total non-current assets	80,330	111,985
4	Work in progress for third parties	63,825	225,700
	Trade receivables	6,217,332	5,231,677
	Income tax receivable	22,102	130,906
	Prepayments	0	62,818
	Total receivables	6,303,259	5,651,101
	Cash	1,284,450	1,770,924
	Total current assets	7,587,709	7,422,025
	Total assets	7,668,039	7,534,010

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	50,000	50,000
	Retained earnings	3,929,131	3,739,522
	Total equity	3,979,131	3,789,522
	Provisions for deferred tax	4,116	775
	Total provisions	4,116	775
	Trade payables	984,706	1,157,332
	Payables to group enterprises	742,810	0
	Other payables	1,957,276	2,586,381
	Total short-term payables	3,684,792	3,743,713
	Total payables	3,684,792	3,743,713
	Total equity and liabilities	7,668,039	7,534,010

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	50,000	3,739,522	3,789,522
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	-670,350	-670,350
Net profit/loss for the year	0	859,959	859,959
Balance as at 31.12.24	50,000	3,929,131	3,979,131

1. Primary activities

The company's activities is to provide engineering services and herebyrelated activities.

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK

2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	9,668,901	11,882,062
Pensions	742,031	1,308,898
Other social security costs	132,877	162,612
Other staff costs	157,258	317,574
Total	10,701,067	13,671,146

Average number of employees during the year	16	19
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3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	5,256	18,706
Other interest expenses	244,466	510,735
Total	249,722	529,441

	31.12.24	31.12.23
	DKK	DKK

4. Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties	63,825	225,700
Total work in progress for third parties	63,825	225,700

5. 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.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables 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.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables 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.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value, per cent
Leasehold improvements	3	0

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

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

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

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs 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 depreciation.

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.

5. 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.

Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less on-account invoicing made for each piece of work in progress.

The selling price is measured according to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from each piece of work in progress. The degree of completion for each piece of work in progress is normally calculated as the ratio between the resources spent and the total budgeted resource consumption. For some work in progress where the resource consumption cannot be used as a basis, the ratio between completed subactivities and the combined subactivities for the individual piece of work in progress is used instead.

When the selling price of a piece of work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual piece of work in progress is recognised under receivables or payables in the balance sheet depending on whether the net value of the selling price less prepayments received is positive or negative.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

When it is likely that the total costs of the individual piece of work in progress will exceed total sales income, the total expected loss is recognised as a provision.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

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.

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.