

**Solver Services Denmark ApS**  
**C/O Henrik Klindt Wittendorff, Bøgesangervænget 16F**  
**Snestrup, 5210 Odense NV**

**Annual report**

**2025**

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**Company reg. no. 41 78 23 58**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 13 April 2026.

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**Niels Erik Johan Magnusson**  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

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## Management's statement

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Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of Solver Services Denmark ApS for the financial year 2025.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

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

Odense NV, 13 April 2026

**Managing Director**

Niels Erik Johan Magnusson

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholders of Solver Services Denmark ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Solver Services Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, 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 2025, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### 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.

## 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.

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.

Copenhagen, 13 April 2026

### Martinsen

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01

Chris Winther Bjørholm Dyhr

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne34473

## Company information

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### The company

Solver Services Denmark ApS  
C/O Henrik Klindt Wittendorff  
Bøgesangervænget 16F  
Snestrup  
5210 Odense NV

Company reg. no. 41 78 23 58

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December  
5th financial year

### Managing Director

Niels Erik Johan Magnusson

### Auditors

Martinsen  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Øster Allé 42  
2100 København Ø

### Parent company

Solver Europe AB

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Solver Services Denmark 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, writedowns 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.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue 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.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises and loss on receivables.

#### Staff costs

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

## Accounting policies

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### 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, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

### Statement of financial position

#### Property, plant, and equipment

Land and buildings is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Land and buildings is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

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

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other 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.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

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.

## Accounting policies

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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.

### 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.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### 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

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>932.471</b>	<b>917.777</b>
2 Staff costs	<u>-929.683</u>	<u>-898.198</u>
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>2.788</b>	<b>19.579</b>
Other financial income	<u>38</u>	<u>212</u>
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<u><b>2.826</b></u>	<u><b>19.791</b></u>
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<u><b>2.826</b></u>	<u><b>19.791</b></u>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	<u>2.826</u>	<u>19.791</u>
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<u><b>2.826</b></u>	<u><b>19.791</b></u>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Note</u>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Receivables from subsidiaries	105.000	125.000
Other receivables	<u>9.978</u>	<u>7.278</u>
Total receivables	<u>114.978</u>	<u>132.278</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>65.332</u>	<u>39.817</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<u><b>180.310</b></u>	<u><b>172.095</b></u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u><b>180.310</b></u>	<u><b>172.095</b></u>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

**Equity and liabilities**

<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	40.000	40.000
Results brought forward	<u>62.806</u>	<u>59.980</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>102.806</u></b>	<b><u>99.980</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Trade payables	26.074	24.283
Other payables	<u>51.430</u>	<u>47.832</u>
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>77.504</u>	<u>72.115</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>77.504</u></b>	<b><u>72.115</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>180.310</u></b>	<b><u>172.095</u></b>

- 1 The significant activities of the enterprise
- 4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2024	40.000	40.189	80.189
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>19.791</u>	<u>19.791</u>
Equity 1 January 2025	40.000	59.980	99.980
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>2.826</u>	<u>2.826</u>
	<b><u>40.000</u></b>	<b><u>62.806</u></b>	<b><u>102.806</u></b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. The significant activities of the enterprise

The principal activities of the company is to provide software implementation services.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>2. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	925.486	893.862
Other costs for social security	<u>4.197</u>	<u>4.336</u>
	<b><u>929.683</u></b>	<b><u>898.198</u></b>
 Average number of employees	 <u>1</u>	 <u>1</u>

### 3. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

Cost 1 January 2025	<u>0</u>	<u>10.879</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>10.879</u></b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2025	<u>0</u>	<u>-10.879</u>
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>-10.879</u></b>

### 4. Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

The company has no contingent liabilities or collateral on 31 December 2025.