

StøtteCompagniet ApS

Sydmarken 32G, 2860 Søborg

Company reg. no. 31 94 01 09

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 June 2025.

Claus Ole Forum
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2024	
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	13

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 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of StøtteCompagniet ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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.

Søborg, 27 June 2025

Managing Director

Claus Ole Forum

Board of directors

Claus Ole Forum
Chairman

Saila Skördemo

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of StøtteCompagniet ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of StøtteCompagniet ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, 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 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

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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

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.

Copenhagen, 27 June 2025

Grant Thornton

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Michael Beuchert

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32794

Company information

The company

StøtteCompagniet ApS
Sydmarken 32G
2860 Søborg

Company reg. no. 31 94 01 09
Established: 19 December 2008
Domicile:
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Claus Ole Forum, Chairman
Saila Skördemo

Managing Director

Claus Ole Forum

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Lautrupsgade 11
2100 København Ø

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The Company's principal activity is to provide social consultancy services and support in a broad sense. The Company provides solutions to complex social issues to local authorities, institutions, etc.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 12.801.905 against DKK 12.564.443 last year. Loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -566.609 against DKK -633.165 last year. Management considers the loss for the year unsatisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date that have affected the company's activity or financial position significantly.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Gross profit	12.801.905	12.564.443
1 Staff costs	-13.178.545	-12.746.067
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-38.388	-41.551
Operating profit	-415.028	-223.175
Other financial income	9.666	18.839
2 Other financial expenses	-33.418	-50.656
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-438.780	-254.992
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	-378.173
Net profit or loss for the year	-438.780	-633.165
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-438.780	-633.165
Total allocations and transfers	-438.780	-633.165

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Non-current assets		
4 Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	23.990	42.329
5 Leasehold improvements	49.807	69.855
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>73.797</u>	<u>112.184</u>
6 Deposits	272.520	267.189
Total investments	<u>272.520</u>	<u>267.189</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>346.317</u>	<u>379.373</u>
Current assets		
Trade receivables	86.060	373.160
Receivables from group enterprises	0	24.000
Other receivables	0	57.290
Prepayments	66.003	25.755
Total receivables	<u>152.063</u>	<u>480.205</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	587.025	881.491
Total current assets	<u>739.088</u>	<u>1.361.696</u>
Total assets	<u>1.085.405</u>	<u>1.741.069</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	127.001	126.000
Share premium	1.919.385	0
Retained earnings	-1.547.664	-1.108.884
Total equity	<u>498.722</u>	<u>-982.884</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	135	0
Trade payables	271.227	219.522
Payables to group enterprises	0	1.932.118
Other payables	315.321	572.313
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>586.683</u>	<u>2.723.953</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>586.683</u>	<u>2.723.953</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>1.085.405</u>	<u>1.741.069</u>

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.**8 Related parties**

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2023	126.000	0	-475.719	-349.719
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-633.165</u>	<u>-633.165</u>
Equity 1 January 2024	126.000	0	-1.108.884	-982.884
Cash capital increase	1.001	1.919.385	0	1.920.386
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-438.780</u>	<u>-438.780</u>
	<u>127.001</u>	<u>1.919.385</u>	<u>-1.547.664</u>	<u>498.722</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	12.489.410	12.058.556
Pension costs	411.023	425.923
Other costs for social security	278.112	261.588
	<u>13.178.545</u>	<u>12.746.067</u>
Average number of employees	<u>27</u>	<u>26</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	32.269	48.271
Other financial costs	1.149	2.385
	<u>33.418</u>	<u>50.656</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	0	378.173
	<u>0</u>	<u>378.173</u>
4. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2024	403.880	403.880
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>403.880</u>	<u>403.880</u>
Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2024	-361.551	-340.048
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-18.339	-21.503
Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2024	<u>-379.890</u>	<u>-361.551</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>23.990</u>	<u>42.329</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
5. Leasehold improvements		
Cost 1 January 2024	258.507	251.209
Additions during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>7.298</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>258.507</u>	<u>258.507</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2024	-188.652	-168.603
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-20.048</u>	<u>-20.049</u>
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2024	<u>-208.700</u>	<u>-188.652</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>49.807</u>	<u>69.855</u>
6. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2024	267.189	244.086
Additions during the year	<u>5.331</u>	<u>23.103</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>272.520</u>	<u>267.189</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>272.520</u>	<u>267.189</u>
7. Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.		
Joint taxation		
<p>The company has withdrawn from the joint taxation with Humana Danmark ApS as of 31 August 2024 and is liable for any tax claims against the other jointly taxed companies until the time of withdrawal from the joint taxation.</p>		
8. Related parties		
Controlling interest		
NPF-Specialisterna Öppenvård i Norden AB, Sweden		Majority shareholder
Consolidated financial statements		
<p>None of the company's parent companies present consolidated financial statements.</p>		

Accounting policies

The annual report for Støttecompagniet 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.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, direct costs, and external costs.

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.

Direct costs comprises costs incurred to generate the revenue for the year.

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.

Depreciation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, and write-down for impairment of 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 as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

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).

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

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 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.

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.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from sub-suppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accrued depreciations. Depreciation is done on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is set at 5 years.

Accounting policies

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

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. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Receivables

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

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.

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 and on hand.

Equity

Share premium

Share premium comprises premium payments made in connection with the issue of shares. Costs incurred for carrying through an issue are deducted from the premium.

The premium reserve can be used for dividend, for issuing bonus shares, and for covering losses.

Accounting policies

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".

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.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

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, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.