
Aaxman Capital A/S

Frederiksgade 11, 1. th, DK-1265 Copenhagen K

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 40 84 64 09

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 9/7 2025

Daniel Åxman
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Aaxman Capital A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen K, 9 July 2025

Executive Board

Daniel Åxman
CEO

Board of Directors

Hans Martin Philip Söderström
Chairman

Nicholas Georges Trad
Vice chairman

Daniel Åxman

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of Aaxman Capital A/S

Opinion

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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Aaxman Capital A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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.

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.

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, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

Hellerup, 9 July 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Flemming Eghoff
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30221

Morten Jørgensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32806

Company information

The Company	Aaxman Capital A/S Frederiksgade 11, 1. th DK-1265 Copenhagen K CVR No: 40 84 64 09 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 7 October 2019 Financial year: 5th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen K
Board of Directors	Hans Martin Philip Söderström, chairman Nicholas Georges Trad, vice chairman Daniel Åxman
Executive Board	Daniel Åxman
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

The company's purpose is to carry out investment activities, as well as other related activities.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2024 shows a profit of DKK 2,463,357, and at 31 December 2024 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of DKK 710,234.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		5,835,272	1,554,576
Staff expenses	1	-3,470,102	-2,946,820
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	2	-17,150	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		2,348,020	-1,392,244
Financial income	3	138,145	19,241
Financial expenses	4	-22,808	-109,160
Profit/loss before tax		2,463,357	-1,482,163
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		2,463,357	-1,482,163
 Distribution of profit			
		2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		2,463,357	-1,482,163
		2,463,357	-1,482,163

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Leasehold improvements		111,475	0
Property, plant and equipment	5	111,475	0
Investments in subsidiaries		28,000	28,000
Deposits		335,361	330,441
Fixed asset investments		363,361	358,441
Fixed assets		474,836	358,441
Trade receivables		668,863	534,908
Receivables from group enterprises		55,375	0
Receivables from associates		218,588	0
Other receivables		403,251	0
Prepayments		131,516	98,997
Receivables		1,477,593	633,905
Cash at bank and in hand		1,833,602	4,283,632
Current assets		3,311,195	4,917,537
Assets		3,786,031	5,275,978

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		1,493,151	1,493,151
Retained earnings		-782,917	-3,246,274
Equity		710,234	-1,753,123
Credit institutions		0	6,107
Prepayments received from customers		1,327,366	1,571,134
Trade payables		921,258	1,325,304
Payables to group enterprises		24,975	0
Payables to owners and Management		309,108	0
Other payables		493,090	4,126,556
Short-term debt		3,075,797	7,029,101
Debt		3,075,797	7,029,101
Liabilities and equity		3,786,031	5,275,978
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Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	1,493,151	-3,246,274	-1,753,123
Net profit/loss for the year	0	2,463,357	2,463,357
Equity at 31 December	1,493,151	-782,917	710,234

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	3,368,530	2,894,792
Other social security expenses	23,832	23,035
Other staff expenses	77,740	28,993
	<u>3,470,102</u>	<u>2,946,820</u>
Average number of employees	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
2. Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17,150	0
	<u>17,150</u>	<u>0</u>
	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
3. Financial income		
Other financial income	68,646	19,241
Exchange gains	69,499	0
	<u>138,145</u>	<u>19,241</u>
	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
4. Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	22,808	89,888
Exchange loss	0	19,272
	<u>22,808</u>	<u>109,160</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improve- ments	
	DKK	
Cost at 1 January	0	
Additions for the year	128,625	
Cost at 31 December	128,625	
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	0	
Depreciation for the year	17,150	
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	17,150	
Carrying amount at 31 December	111,475	
Depreciated over	3-5 years	
	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations, period of non-terminability 6 months	385,715	380,700

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Aaxman Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Aaxman Capital A/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2024 are presented in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the service sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Direct expenses

Direct expenses primarily include operating expenses for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries as well as salary related costs.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Aaxman Holding ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Leasehold improvements	3-5 years
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The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments are recognized at cost and include deposits.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.