



Tel.: +45 39 15 52 00
koebenhavn@bdo.dk
www.bdo.dk

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Havneholmen 29
DK-1561 København V
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

VYSUS DENMARK HOLDINGS APS
STRANDVEJEN 104A 2., 2900 HELLERUP
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 5 July 2024**

Thomas Aas Sæthre

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 28 96 91 20

CONTENTS

	Page
Company Details	
Company Details.....	3
Statement and Report	
Management's Statement.....	4
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5-6
Management Commentary	
Management Commentary.....	7
Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December	
Income Statement.....	8
Balance Sheet.....	9-10
Equity.....	11
Notes.....	12-13
Accounting Policies.....	14-15

COMPANY DETAILS**Company**

Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS
Strandvejen 104A 2.
2900 Hellerup

CVR No.: 28 96 91 20
Established: 16 August 2005
Municipality: Gentofte
Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive Board

Thomas Aas Sæthre
Andrew Young Allen
Mario Luigi Miglionario

Auditor

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Havneholmen 29
1561 Copenhagen V

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 5 July 2024

Executive Board

Thomas Aas Sæthre

Andrew Young Allen

Mario Luigi Miglionico

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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 conclusion.

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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary 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 of Management Commentary.

Copenhagen, 5 July 2024

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Iben Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne34474

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The company's primary activity is equity investment.

Going concern

The Company has per 31 December 2023 lost more than 50% of the contributed capital. The Company's management is aware that the provisions of Section 119 of the Danish Companies Act on capital losses must be observed. The Management expects to re-establish the company's equity with a plan of converting debt to equity, and the accounts have therefore been prepared under the assumption of going concern.

The Company has received a statement of support from the Company's legal and ultimate beneficial owner, Vysus Group Holdings Limited, stating that they will provide the financial support needed to meet its obligations towards both external and internal creditors. It is also confirmed that none of the loans already provided to Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS will be recalled as long as the Company cannot meet its other obligations. The letter of support has no expiration date.

Based on the above the Management of the Company has assessed the Company to be going concern. Reference is made to note 6 "Prerequisites for continued operations".

Significant events after the end of the financial year

Subsequent to financial year end 31 December 2023, a decision has been taken by Management to cease trading the EDC business in Denmark for the operating company. Whilst Management do not intend to take on anymore EDC contracts, only to fulfil the businesses existing contractual obligations, no decision has yet been made to liquidate the Denmark entities, why the financial statements are still prepared based on the assessment that the entity is going concern.

We refer to note 7 "Subsequent events after the end of the financial year".

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other external expenses.....		-8.304	-189.375
OPERATING LOSS.....		-8.304	-189.375
Other financial income.....	1	0	2.877.014
Other financial expenses.....	2	-4.557.124	0
LOSS BEFORE TAX.....		-4.565.428	2.687.639
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....		0	0
LOSS FOR THE YEAR.....		-4.565.428	2.687.639
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings.....		-4.565.428	2.687.639
TOTAL.....		-4.565.428	2.687.639

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Equity investments in group enterprises.....		1	1
Financial non-current assets.....		1	1
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		1	1
ASSETS.....		1	1

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Share Capital.....		130.000	130.000
Retained profit.....		-56.749.782	-52.184.354
EQUITY.....		-56.619.782	-52.054.354
Payables to group enterprises.....		56.524.783	51.784.534
Non-current liabilities.....	3	56.524.783	51.784.534
Trade payables.....		95.000	269.821
Current liabilities.....		95.000	269.821
LIABILITIES.....		56.619.783	52.054.355
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		1	1
Contingencies etc.	4		
Prerequisites for continued operations	5		
Significant events after the end of the financial year	6		
Consolidated Financial Statements	7		
Staff costs	8		

EQUITY

DKK	Share Capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023.....	130.000	-52.184.354	-52.054.354
Proposed profit allocation.....		-4.565.428	-4.565.428
Equity at 31 December 2023	130.000	-56.749.782	-56.619.782

NOTES

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK	Note	
Other financial income			1	
Other interest income.....	0	2.877.014		
	0	2.877.014		
Other financial expenses			2	
Group enterprises.....	3.367.604	0		
Other interest expenses.....	1.189.520	0		
	4.557.124	0		
Long-term liabilities			3	
	31/12 2023 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2022 total liabilities
Payables to group enterprises.....	56.524.783	0	56.524.783	51.784.534
	56.524.783	0	56.524.783	51.784.534
Contingencies etc.			4	
Joint liabilities				
The Danish companies of the group is jointly and severally liable for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.				
Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income amounts to DKK ('000) 0 at the Balance Sheet date.				
Prerequisites for continued operations			5	
The Company has per 31 December 2023 lost more than 50% of the contributed capital. The Company's management is aware that the provisions of Section 119 of the Danish Companies Act on capital losses must be observed. The Management expects to re-establish the company's equity with a plan of converting debt to equity, and the accounts have therefore been prepared under the assumption of going concern.				
The Company has received a statement of support from the Company's legal and ultimate beneficial owner, Vysus Group Holdings Limited, stating that they will provide the financial support needed to meet it's obligations towards both external and internal creditors. It is also confirmed that none of the loans already provided to Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS will be recalled as long as the Company cannot meet it's other obligations. The letter of support has no expiration date.				
Based on the above the Managent of the Company has assessed the Company to be going concern.				

NOTES

Note

Significant events after the end of the financial year

6

Subsequent to financial year end 31 December 2023, a decision has been taken by Management to cease trading the EDC business in Denmark for the operating company. Whilst Management do not intend to take on anymore EDC contracts, only to fulfil the businesses existing contractual obligations, no decision has yet been made to liquidate the Denmark entities, why the financial statements are still prepared based on the assessment that the entity is going concern.

Should commercially attractive opportunities outside of EDC present themselves in Denmark, Management would consider trading these through the Denmark companies. According, at present Management's view is that both Denmark entities should be considered on a going concern basis until such time as a formal decision is made to solvently liquidate the companies. Management do not currently envisage exploring liquidating the Denmark companies before 2025. Management intends to explore restructuring options available to the Denmark entities during FY24 to resolve the intercompany debt positions.

Consolidated Financial Statements

7

According to the Danish Financial Statements Act §110, the group does not meet the conditions for preparing consolidated financial statements.

The smallest and the largest group of which the Company is a member for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is that headed by Vysus Group Holdings Limited, a copy of which may be obtained from the Company Secretary at its registered office, at Suite C, 105 Piccadilly, London, United Kingdom, W1J 7NJ.

Staff costs

8

Average number of full time employees

1

1

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Vysus Denmark Holdings ApS for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The format of the income statement has been adjusted to the Company's activities as a holding Company.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the Income Statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the date when the receivables or payables come into existence recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.

INCOME STATEMENT

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from subsidiaries is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared. In connection with transfers, potential profits are recognised when the economic rights related to the sold equity interests are transferred, however, at the earliest when the profit has been realised or is regarded as realisable. Moreover, realised losses other than impairments are included where identified.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of administration etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Financial non-current assets

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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 under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.