

## **Velos IoT Denmark ApS**

**Kay Fiskers Plads 9 5.**

**2300 København S**

**CVR no. 33 36 20 99**

**Annual report**

**1 January to 31 December 2023**

**(13rd Financial year)**

Adopted at the annual general  
meeting on 25 June 2024

---

Rune Windfeld Bundesen  
chairman

## Table of contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Company details</b>	
Company details	1
<b>Statements</b>	
Statement by management on the annual report	2
Independent auditor's report	3
<b>Management's Letter</b>	
Management's review	6
<b>Financial statements</b>	
Accounting policies	7
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	11
Balance sheet 31 December	12
Notes	14

## Company details

### **The company**

Velos IoT Denmark ApS  
Kay Fiskers Plads 9 5.  
2300 København S

CVR no.: 33 36 20 99

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Domicile: Copenhagen

### **Supervisory board**

Colin Chew, chairman  
Rune Windfeld Bundesen  
Benjamin Charles Hudson

### **Executive board**

Rune Windfeld Bundesen, director

### **Auditors**

Lægård Revision  
Statsautoriseret revisionsfirma  
Østbanegade 123  
2100 København Ø

## Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Velos IoT Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen S, 25 June 2024

### **Executive board**

Rune Windfeld Bundesen  
Director

### **Supervisory board**

Colin Chew  
chairman

Rune Windfeld Bundesen

Benjamin Charles Hudson

## Independent auditor's report

### ***To the shareholder of Velos IoT Denmark ApS***

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Velos IoT Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes. 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 company's financial position 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 the 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

## Independent auditor's report

- 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.

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.

## Independent auditor's report

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 25 June 2024

Lægård Revision  
Statsautoriseret revisionsfirma  
CVR no. 18 43 70 82

Thomas Lehmann Jensen  
Statsautoriseret revisor  
mne34128

## Management's review

### **Business review**

The purpose of Velos IoT Denmark ApS are development, consultancy, education, production, sales and investment in IT-services and products.



## Accounting policies

The annual report of Velos IoT Denmark ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK

### **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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

#### **Revenue**

Income from the sale is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

## Accounting policies

### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses related to sale, advertising, administration, premises, etc.

### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

### **Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment**

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise the year's depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

## **Balance sheet**

### **Intangible assets**

Acquired intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Acquired intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining period, and licences are amortised over the licence term, however maximally 8 years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

### **Tangible assets**

Items of fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

## Accounting policies

	<b>Useful life</b>	<b>Residual value</b>
Fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-10 %

Assets with an expected lifetime of less than one year are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

### **Deposit**

Deposit are measured at amortized cost and consist of rent deposits ect.

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

### **Contract work in progress**

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the expected aggregate income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is determined as the share of the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses for the individual work in progress.

Where the selling price of work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables. Net assets comprise the sum of work in progress where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities comprise the sum of work in progress where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

## Accounting policies

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

### **Equity**

#### **Dividends**

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

#### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

#### **Liabilities**

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

#### **Deferred income**

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>31.819.753</b>	<b>28.876.999</b>
Staff costs	1	<u>-20.770.253</u>	<u>-18.760.781</u>
<b>Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses</b>		<b>11.049.500</b>	<b>10.116.218</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-460.023</u>	<u>-477.046</u>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>10.589.477</b>	<b>9.639.172</b>
Financial income		4.678	18.330
Financial costs		<u>-199.804</u>	<u>-73.146</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>10.394.351</b>	<b>9.584.356</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>-2.329.653</u>	<u>-2.109.534</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>8.064.698</u></b>	<b><u>7.474.822</u></b>
 <b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>8.064.698</u>	<u>7.474.822</u>
		<b><u>8.064.698</u></b>	<b><u>7.474.822</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Acquired intangible assets		3.526.148	3.753.848
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>3.526.148</b>	<b>3.753.848</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		322.235	279.255
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>322.235</b>	<b>279.255</b>
Deposits		282.000	488.663
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>282.000</b>	<b>488.663</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>4.130.383</b>	<b>4.521.766</b>
Trade receivables		1.415.771	942.157
Contract work in progress		322.311	112.448
Receivables from subsidiaries		75.250.764	44.844.850
Other receivables		0	50.393
Joint taxation contributions receivable		585.398	0
Prepayments		40.441	55.367
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>77.614.685</b>	<b>46.005.215</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>2.126.283</b>	<b>1.389.344</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>79.740.968</b>	<b>47.394.559</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>83.871.351</b>	<b>51.916.325</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		81.000	81.000
Retained earnings		<u>29.379.301</u>	<u>21.314.603</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>29.460.301</u></b>	<b><u>21.395.603</u></b>
Provision for deferred tax		<u>728.400</u>	<u>790.191</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b><u>728.400</u></b>	<b><u>790.191</u></b>
Trade payables		650.587	317.374
Payables to subsidiaries		48.660.891	26.807.547
Corporation tax		2.634.842	1.896.951
Other payables		1.530.506	602.835
Deferred income		<u>205.824</u>	<u>105.824</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>53.682.650</u></b>	<b><u>29.730.531</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>53.682.650</u></b>	<b><u>29.730.531</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>83.871.351</u></b>	<b><u>51.916.325</u></b>
Contingent liabilities	2		
Related parties and ownership structure	3		

## Notes

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	18.916.023	17.027.481
Pensions	1.662.537	1.589.739
Other social security costs	<u>191.693</u>	<u>143.561</u>
	<b><u>20.770.253</u></b>	<b><u>18.760.781</u></b>
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>

## 2 Contingent liabilities

As management company, the company is jointly taxed with other danish related parties and jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed entities for payment of income taxes for income year onwards as well as for payment of withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties.

## 3 Related parties and ownership structure

### Controlling interest

Velos IoT Denmark ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Velos IoT Denmark ApS is part of the consolidated financial statements of JT (IOT) Limited, No1 The Forum Grenville Street JE4 8PB St Heiler Jersey, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of JT (IOT) Limited can be obtained by contacting the Company at the address above.