
Sense Solutions ApS

Industriparken 35, DK-2750 Ballerup

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 42 75 01 58

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 25/6 2024

Søren Fæster
Chairman of the
general meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Company information	
Company information	4
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	5
Balance sheet 31 December	6
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Sense Solutions 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 financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

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

Ballerup, 25 June 2024

Executive Board

Mette Slesvig
CEO

Board of Directors

Rasmus Forup Helmich
Chairman

Mette Slesvig

Jesper Slot

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Sense Solutions ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Sense Solutions ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, 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.

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 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.

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.

Hellerup, 25 June 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Bo Schou-Jacobsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne28703

Michael Krath

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34155

Company information

The Company	<p>Sense Solutions ApS Industriparken 35 2750 Ballerup</p> <p>CVR No: 42 75 01 58 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 30 September 2021 Financial year: 3rd financial year Municipality of reg. office: Ballerup</p>
Board of Directors	<p>Rasmus Forup Helmich, chairman Mette Slesvig Jesper Slot</p>
Executive Board	<p>Mette Slesvig</p>
Auditors	<p>PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup</p>

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		-107,723	-89,289
Staff expenses	3	-2,291,545	-1,650,512
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	4	-9,451	-4,246
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-2,408,719	-1,744,047
Financial income		8,956	2,077
Financial expenses	5	-77,647	-78,373
Profit/loss before tax		-2,477,410	-1,820,343
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	636,019	400,116
Net profit/loss for the year		-1,841,391	-1,420,227
 Distribution of profit			
		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-1,841,391	-1,420,227
		-1,841,391	-1,420,227

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Development projects in progress		2,232,075	427,124
Intangible assets	7	2,232,075	427,124
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		20,162	9,654
Property, plant and equipment	8	20,162	9,654
Fixed assets		2,252,237	436,778
Finished goods and goods for resale		308,697	0
Inventories		308,697	0
Trade receivables		31,076	151,400
Receivables from group enterprises		32,400	0
Other receivables		14,920	266
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		1,085,663	399,182
Prepayments		23,833	0
Receivables		1,187,892	550,848
Cash at bank and in hand		252,214	589,880
Current assets		1,748,803	1,140,728
Assets		4,001,040	1,577,506

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		40,000	40,000
Reserve for development costs		1,741,019	0
Retained earnings		-5,261,341	-1,678,931
Equity		-3,480,322	-1,638,931
Provision for deferred tax		401,525	2,124
Provisions		401,525	2,124
Prepayments received from customers		9,156	0
Trade payables		132,166	60,046
Payables to group enterprises		6,753,162	3,083,324
Other payables		185,353	70,943
Short-term debt		7,079,837	3,214,313
Debt		7,079,837	3,214,313
Liabilities and equity		4,001,040	1,577,506
Going concern	1		
Key activities	2		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	9		
Related parties	10		
Accounting Policies	11		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	40,000	0	-1,678,931	-1,638,931
Development costs for the year	0	1,741,019	-1,741,019	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-1,841,391	-1,841,391
Equity at 31 December	40,000	1,741,019	-5,261,341	-3,480,322

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Going concern

The Company has received a letter of support from the Parent Company, DK Infrastructure Bidco ApS, stating that DK Infrastructure Bidco ApS will support the Company to the extent necessary for the financial year 2024 and until March 2025.

It is the assessment of the Board of Directors and Executive Board that the Company, because of the above, has sufficient capital resources to continue its operations. Management therefore submits the Annual Report on the assumption of going concern.

2. Key activities

The Company's purpose is to run a business by developing IoT technological solutions and / or products for the industry as well as related activities.

3. Staff Expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	1,511,257	1,195,795
Pensions	651,810	441,153
Other social security expenses	31,272	10,742
Other staff expenses	97,206	2,822
	<u>2,291,545</u>	<u>1,650,512</u>
Average number of employees	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

4. Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,451	4,246
	<u>9,451</u>	<u>4,246</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
5. Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	71,513	77,385
Other financial expenses	290	328
Exchange adjustments, expenses	7	649
Exchange loss	5,837	11
	<u>77,647</u>	<u>78,373</u>

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
6. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-985,177	-399,182
Deferred tax for the year	399,401	-934
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-50,243	0
	<u>-636,019</u>	<u>-400,116</u>

7. Intangible fixed assets

	Develop- ment projects in progress
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	427,124
Additions for the year	1,804,951
Cost at 31 December	<u>2,232,075</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>2,232,075</u>

The development projects concern the development of new products. The projects have been carried forward from last year and it is expected to continuously complete projects in connection with introduction to the market. Marketing begins when the projects are completed. The projects proceed according to plan through the use of the resources that the management has set aside for the development. The software is expected to be sold to a built-up customer portfolio. Prior to the initiation of the projects, the company asked its customer portfolio about the need for the product, which was well received.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	13,900
Additions for the year	19,959
Cost at 31 December	<u>33,859</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	4,246
Depreciation for the year	9,451
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>13,697</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>20,162</u>

9. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Within 1 year	130,665	91,752
Between 1 and 5 years	152,443	198,796
	<u>283,108</u>	<u>290,548</u>

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 DK Infrastructure Topco 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.

There are no further security and contingent liabilities at 31 December 2023.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
DK Infrastructure Topco ApS	DK-2750 Ballerup
DK Infrastructure Bidco ApS	DK-2750 Ballerup

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Sense Solutions ApS for 2023 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 2023 are presented in DKK.

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.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the services have been rendered 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 fair value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

Other external expenses

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

Gross loss

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

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the 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 other Danish group companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount.

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:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	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 intangible assets and 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 amortisation and depreciation.

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

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

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.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

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, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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.