

# **SolidX ApS**

**Vestre Stationsvej 43**

**5000 Odense**

**CVR no. 43 57 84 56**

**Annual report for 2023/24**

**(2nd Financial year)**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on  
16 September 2024

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Hans Filip Alexanderson  
chairman

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## **Statement by management on the annual report**

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of SolidX ApS for the financial year 1 May 2023 - 30 April 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 company's financial position at 30 April 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 May 2023 - 30 April 2024.

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

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

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

Odense, 15 May 2024

### **Executive board**

Hans Filip Alexanderson  
CEO

Carl Anton Oscar Svenberg  
CEO

## **Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements**

### ***To the shareholder of SolidX ApS***

We have compiled the financial statements of SolidX ApS for the financial year 1 May 2023 - 30 April 2024 based on the company's bookkeeping records and other information made available by enterprise.

The financial statements comprises income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies,

We performed the engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the enterprise in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We complied with the relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including principles relating to integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile the financial statements are the enterprise's responsibility.

As a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by enterprise for our compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Odense, 15 May 2024

**FER FYNS ERHVERVSREVISION**  
STATSAUTORISEREDE REVISORER  
CVR no. 21 44 75 87

Lars Storkehave  
Statsautoriseret revisor  
mne10851

## Company details

### The company

SolidX ApS  
Vestre Stationsvej 43  
5000 Odense

CVR no.: 43 57 84 56

Reporting period: 1 May 2023 - 30 April 2024

Financial year: 2nd financial year

Domicile: Odense

### Executive board

Hans Filip Alexanderson, director  
Carl Anton Oscar Svenberg, director

### Auditors

FER Fyns Erhvervsrevision  
Statsautoriserede revisorer  
Østre Stationsvej 43, 1. tv.  
5000 Odense C

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

The company's purpose is to recruit IT staff and health professionals, as well as carrying out any other business associated with the above.

### **Recognition and measurement uncertainties**

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with any uncertainty.

### **Unusual matters**

The company's financial position at 30 April 2024 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 30 April 2024 are not affected by any unusual matters.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 30 April 2024 shows a profit of DKK 321.554, and the balance sheet at 30 April 2024 shows equity of DKK 576.834.

### **Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

## Income statement 1 May - 30 April

	Note	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>5.643.924</b>	<b>821.804</b>
Staff costs	1	<u>-5.225.478</u>	<u>-542.478</u>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>418.446</b>	<b>279.326</b>
Financial income		4.872	1.025
Financial costs		<u>-10.882</u>	<u>-2.943</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>412.436</b>	<b>277.408</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>-90.882</u>	<u>-62.128</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<u><b>321.554</b></u>	<u><b>215.280</b></u>
 <b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>321.554</u>	<u>215.280</u>
		<u><b>321.554</b></u>	<u><b>215.280</b></u>

## Balance sheet 30 April

	Note	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Deposits		<u>77.485</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<u><b>77.485</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>
<b>Anlægsaktiver i alt</b>		<u><b>77.485</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>
Trade receivables		879.103	328.117
Receivables from subsidiaries		<u>568.913</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Tilgodehavende</b>		<u><b>1.448.016</b></u>	<u><b>328.117</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>985.127</b></u>	<u><b>388.281</b></u>
<b>Omsætningsaktiver i alt</b>		<u><b>2.433.143</b></u>	<u><b>716.398</b></u>
<b>Aktiver i alt</b>		<u><u><b>2.510.628</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>716.398</b></u></u>



**Balance sheet 30 April**

	Note	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		40.000	40.000
Retained earnings		<u>536.834</u>	<u>215.280</u>
<b>Egenkapital</b>	2	<u><b>576.834</b></u>	<u><b>255.280</b></u>
Trade payables		608.826	26.500
Payables to subsidiaries		150.000	150.000
Corporation tax		90.931	62.218
Other payables		<u>1.084.037</u>	<u>222.400</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u><b>1.933.794</b></u>	<u><b>461.118</b></u>
<b>Gældsforpligtelser i alt</b>		<u><b>1.933.794</b></u>	<u><b>461.118</b></u>
<b>Passiver i alt</b>		<u><u><b>2.510.628</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>716.398</b></u></u>
Contingent liabilities	3		
Mortgages and collateral	4		

## Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 May 2023	40.000	215.280	255.280
Net profit/loss for the year	0	321.554	321.554
<b>Equity at 30 April 2024</b>	<b><u>40.000</u></b>	<b><u>536.834</u></b>	<b><u>576.834</u></b>

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 May 2022	40.000	0	40.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	215.280	215.280
<b>Equity at 30 April 2023</b>	<b><u>40.000</u></b>	<b><u>215.280</u></b>	<b><u>255.280</u></b>

## Notes

	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	5.213.496	541.626
Other social security costs	<u>11.982</u>	<u>852</u>
	<u><b>5.225.478</b></u>	<u><b>542.478</b></u>
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

## 2 Equity

The share capital consists of 40.000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

## 3 Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities.

## 4 Mortgages and collateral

The company has no mortgages and collateral.

## 5 Accounting policies

The annual report of SolidX ApS for 2023/24 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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

The annual report for 2023/24 is presented in DKK

## Notes

### 5 Accounting policies

#### **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 and other external expenses.

##### **Revenue**

Income from the sale of service 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.

##### **Costs directly attributable to revenue**

Costs directly attributable to revenue include housing rental for staff, electricity, water and heat and other costs used in generating the year's revenue.

## Notes

### 5 Accounting policies

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Other external expenses also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation.

#### 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.

#### 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, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses on foreign currency transactions, 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

##### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

##### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

## Notes

### 5 Accounting policies

#### 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 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.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.