

# Wise Home Components ApS

Rugaardsvej 5, 8680 Ry  
CVR no. 43 65 00 92

## Annual report for the financial year 07.11.22 - 31.12.23

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 30.04.24

Søren Hylleberg  
Dirigent



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**The company**

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Wise Home Components ApS  
Rugaardsvej 5  
8680 Ry  
Registered office: Ry  
CVR no.: 43 65 00 92  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Chief Executive Officer Per Holst

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

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I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 07.11.22 - 31.12.23 for Wise Home Components ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 07.11.22 - 31.12.23.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Ry, April 23, 2024

### **Executive Board**

Per Holst  
Chief Executive Officer

**To the capital owner of Wise Home Components ApS****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Wise Home Components ApS for the financial year 07.11.22 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 07.11.22 - 31.12.23 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 (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 judgment 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.

**Statement on the management's review**

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility 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, we conclude that the 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 the management's review.

Aarhus, April 23, 2024

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jesper Resdal Thomsen  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne34536

**Primary activities**

The company's activities comprise sales of hardware.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 07.11.22 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK -489,597. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK -449,597.

*Information on going concern*

The management has been working with different plans to ensure cash to cover the costs of 2024-2027. On group-level the management has already ensured approx. DKK 14,000k which more than covers the estimated cost of 2024.

Also the management is working with different plans to reach a state of cash-positive. As part of the plan the annual recurring SaaS-revenue has been increased through investments and further SaaS-integrations.

It is the management's opinion that the current available cash on group-level are going to cover the estimated costs for 2024. Wise Home Holding A/S has declared to provide Wise Home Components ApS with the necessary funding to cover the estimated costs for 2024.

**Subsequent events**

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.



	07.11.22	31.12.23
Note		DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>193,516</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-601,927
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>-408,411</b>
Financial income		2,952
<sup>2</sup> Financial expenses		-222,230
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>-627,689</b>
Tax on loss for the year		138,092
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>-489,597</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
Retained earnings		-489,597
<b>Total</b>		<b>-489,597</b>

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.23
		DKK
Note		
	Goodwill	2,675,000
	<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>2,675,000</b>
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	903,331
	<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>903,331</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>3,578,331</b>
	Raw materials and consumables	2,326,903
	<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>2,326,903</b>
	Trade receivables	226,914
	Deferred tax asset	138,092
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>365,006</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>262,926</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>2,954,835</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>6,533,166</b>

**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

	31.12.23
	DKK
Note	
Share capital	40,000
Retained earnings	-489,597
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>-449,597</b>
Trade payables	1,259,513
Payables to group enterprises	5,676,619
Other payables	46,631
<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>6,982,763</b>
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>6,982,763</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>6,533,166</b>

3 Contingent liabilities

4 Charges and security

**Statement of changes in equity**

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 07.11.22 - 31.12.23			
Capital contributed on establishment	40,000	0	40,000
Group contribution	0	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-489,597	-489,597
Balance as at 31.12.23	40,000	-489,597	-449,597

## 1. Information as regards going concern

The management has been working with different plans to ensure cash to cover the costs of 2024-2027. The management has already ensured approx. DKK 15,000k which more than covers the estimated cost of 2024.

Also the management is working with different plans to reach a state of cash-positive. As part of the plan the annual recurring SaaS-revenue has been increased through investments and further SaaS-integrations.

07.11.22

31.12.23

DKK

## 2. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	222,221
Other interest expenses	9
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Total	222,230

## 3. Contingent liabilities

### *Other contingent liabilities*

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

The company has engaged in a cooperation agreement with Wise Home A/S regarding shared-service of general administration service.

## 4. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

## 5. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

No comparative figures have been provided as this is the company's first financial year.

### 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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

## 5. Accounting policies - continued -

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

### Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK
Goodwill	10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-5	0

Goodwill is amortised over 10 years. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise or activity to which the goodwill relates.

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

## 5. Accounting policies - continued -

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

### Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

## BALANCE SHEET

### Intangible assets

#### *Goodwill*

Goodwill is measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Goodwill is amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.



## 5. Accounting policies - continued -

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

### **Impairment losses on fixed assets**

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

**5. Accounting policies** - continued -

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

**Cash**

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

**Current and deferred tax**

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

**5. Accounting policies** - continued -

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

**Payables**

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.