

Banke ApS

Mellemvej 20, 6430 Nordborg

CVR no. 32 77 39 74

Annual report 2024

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 26 April 2025

Chairman of the meeting:

.....
Rasmus Banke

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Banke ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Nordborg, 26 April 2025
Executive Board:

.....
Rasmus Banke

Board of Directors:

.....
Pernille Puck
Chairman

.....
Rasmus Banke

.....
Jakob Brøgger Kjærgaard

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Banke ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Banke ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 as to 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 the 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 note 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, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Sønderborg, 26 April 2025
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Jan Thietje
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne31429

Management's review

Company details

Name	Banke ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Mellemvej 20, 6430 Nordborg
CVR no.	32 77 39 74
Established	19 February 2010
Registered office	Nordborg
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Pernille Puck, Chairman Rasmus Banke Jakob Brøgger Kjærgaard
Executive Board	Rasmus Banke
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Nørre Havnegade 43, 6400 Sønderborg, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

Banke ApS develops sell and electric power-take-offs and electric power trains for propulsion of heavy goods vehicles.

Our customers are producers and operators of busses and trucks such as refuse vehicles, mobile cranes, sightseeing busses, and street sweepers.

Financial review

The income statement for 2024 shows a profit of DKK 1,332 thousand against a profit of DKK 520 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 shows equity of DKK 3,988 thousand.

The Export and Investment Fund of Denmark (EIFO) has made a subordinated loan available to us, which must be considered as part of the equity, and figure under the long-term debt.

The real solvency ratio must be seen in the light of both the above corrected development costs and the subordinated loan, and this amounts to 23%

Primo 2025 the total value of development assets where DKK 15,272 thousand and a value of 5,032 thousand in public grants is attached to it. The net value is therefore DKK 10,240 thousand. The presentation of development projects and grants in the annual report are recognized in accordance with the general offsetting prohibition.

The order backlog the outlook for 2025 is 25% of the budgeted revenue for the year, and the pipeline of new orders is very promising.

Overall, Banke ApS management considers the revenue and profit generation for 2024 to be as expected but still not to be satisfactory, however better than the previous year.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2024	2023
	Gross profit	17,522,114	11,237,671
3	Staff costs	-12,765,547	-8,528,388
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,973,914	-520,548
	Other operating expenses	-64,782	-412,632
	Profit before net financials	2,717,871	1,776,103
4	Financial income	44,500	314,042
5	Financial expenses	-1,296,404	-1,389,495
	Profit before tax	1,465,967	700,650
	Tax for the year	-134,091	-180,192
	Profit for the year	1,331,876	520,458
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Retained earnings	1,331,876	520,458
		1,331,876	520,458

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2024	2023
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
6	Intangible assets		
	Completed development project	13,105,506	14,678,874
	Development project in progress	2,166,000	0
		<u>15,271,506</u>	<u>14,678,874</u>
7	Property, plant and equipment		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1,359,322	781,864
	Leasehold improvements	298,959	422,664
	Property, plant and equipment in progress	0	10,376
		<u>1,658,281</u>	<u>1,214,904</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>16,929,787</u>	<u>15,893,778</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	7,731,720	6,121,379
	Work in progress	0	2,490,000
	Prepayments for goods	528,181	155,971
		<u>8,259,901</u>	<u>8,767,350</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	4,283,553	5,252,341
	Receivables from group entities	397,475	460,277
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	0	239,310
	Other receivables	918,433	1,824,195
	Prepayments	73,725	31,364
		<u>5,673,186</u>	<u>7,807,487</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>13,933,087</u>	<u>16,574,837</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>30,862,874</u>	<u>32,468,615</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2024	2023
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	125,000	125,000
	Reserve for development costs	11,911,775	11,449,522
	Retained earnings	-8,049,171	-8,918,794
	Total equity	3,987,604	2,655,728
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	2,250,196	2,116,105
9	Other provisions	571,075	768,643
	Total provisions	2,821,271	2,884,748
	Liabilities other than provisions		
8	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Other credit institutions	1,304,721	1,160,301
	Lease liabilities	164,547	265,111
	Subordinated loan	1,011,099	1,670,126
	Other payables	630,648	572,405
		3,111,015	3,667,943
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
8	Current portion of long-term liabilities	849,097	1,094,149
	Bank debt	7,930,927	9,055,323
	Prepayments received from customers	1,441,163	215,519
	Trade payables	4,996,385	3,095,004
	Payables to group entities	75,254	63,306
	Payables to shareholders and management	385	385
	Deposits	81,107	0
	Other payables	536,215	2,972,133
	Deferred income	5,032,451	6,764,377
		20,942,984	23,260,196
	Total liabilities other than provisions	24,053,999	26,928,139
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	30,862,874	32,468,615

- 1 Accounting policies
2 Special items
10 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
11 Security and collateral

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	125,000	11,449,522	-8,918,794	2,655,728
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	0	1,331,876	1,331,876
Capitalized development costs	0	462,253	-462,253	0
Equity at 31 December 2024	125,000	11,911,775	-8,049,171	3,987,604

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Banke ApS for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Public grants

Public grants to cover expenses are recognised in the income statement when it is deemed likely that all grant criteria have been met. Grants which must be repaid under certain circumstances are recognised only where they are not expected to be repaid.

Grants to acquire assets are recognised as a cut off item and are taken to income as the asset to which the grant relates is amortised.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in revenue when transfer of the most significant rewards and risks to the buyer has taken place and provided that the income can be reliably measured and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2010.

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the items 'Revenue', 'Cost of sale', 'Other external expenses' and 'Other operating income' are consolidated into one item designated 'Gross profit'.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other operating income

Other operating income and operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the entity's core activities, including gains or losses on the sale of fixed assets.

Raw materials and consumables

Raw materials and consumables include expenses relating to raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

External expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for the Company's employees.

Amortisation/ depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/ depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The cost net of the expected residual value for completed development projects and acquired IP rights is amortised over the expected useful life. Acquired IP rights include patents, rights and licences.

The basis of amortisation/ depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised/ depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Completed development project	5-10 years
Acquired intangible assets	3-5 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-8 years
Leasehold improvements	3-8 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including losses on the sale of fixed assets.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, e.g. from group entities and associates, declared dividends from other securities and investments, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to other securities and investments, exchange gains and losses and amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets include development projects and other acquired intangible rights, including software licences, distribution rights and development projects.

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are identifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 3-5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial 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 has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs. The reserve cannot be used to distribute dividend or cover losses. The reserve will be reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or are no longer part of the Company's operations by a transfer directly to the distributable reserves under equity.

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated expenses relating to warranty commitments, onerous contracts, restructurings, etc. Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

Warranty commitments include expenses for remedial action in respect of the contract work within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Provisions for warranty commitments are measured at net realisable value and recognised based on past experience. Provisions that are expected to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are discounted at average bond yields.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**Notes to the financial statements****1 Accounting policies (continued)****Lease liabilities**

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

Subsidies are received periodically and are recognized as income in line with the depreciation of the development assets.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Special items

Special items for the year are specified below just as are the items under which they are recognised in the income statement.

DKK	2024	2023
Income		
COVID-19 compensation	0	34,525
	0	34,525
Expenses		
COVID-19 compensation	0	-90,994
	0	-90,994
Special items are recognised in the below items of the financial statements		
Gross profit	0	56,469
	0	-112,938
Net profit/ loss on special items	0	-56,469

3 Staff costs

Wages/salaries	11,415,172	7,325,762
Pensions	822,964	750,463
Other social security costs	203,220	189,033
Other staff costs	324,191	263,130
	12,765,547	8,528,388
Average number of full-time employees	22	21

4 Financial income

Interest receivable, group entities	14,915	43,288
Other financial income	29,585	270,754
	44,500	314,042

5 Financial expenses

Interest expenses, group entities	657	858
Other financial expenses	1,295,747	1,388,637
	1,296,404	1,389,495

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

6 Intangible assets

DKK	Completed development project	Development project in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2024	21,326,560	0	21,326,560
Additions in the year	0	2,166,000	2,166,000
Cost at 31 December 2024	21,326,560	2,166,000	23,492,560
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2024	6,647,686	0	6,647,686
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	1,573,368	0	1,573,368
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2024	8,221,054	0	8,221,054
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	13,105,506	2,166,000	15,271,506

Completed development project

Completed development project include the development and testing of new electrification solutions that improve the performance of heavy-duty vehicles while reducing their environmental impact. From the management's perspective, the development has proceeded according to plan. The project was supported by the Danish Energy Agency (EUDP), completed in 2023, and is being amortized over a 10-year period.

Within the fiscal year of 2024, the acquired knowledge and expertise garnered from the successful development project will be adapted into new product lines, projected to constitute the majority of turnover in the coming years.

The completed development project was completed in 2023. The Amortisation starts in 2024.

Management has not identified any indication of impairment in relation to the carrying amount of the system.

The development projects are recognized in accordance with the general offsetting prohibition stated in Section 13, paragraph 1, no. 8 of the Danish Financial Statements Act (ÅRL). This provision mandates that each transaction, event, and change in value must be recognized and measured separately, and individual items can not be offset against each other unless there is a legal right of offset. As a result, it is not possible to offset, for instance, positive and negative value adjustments from different assets.

The carrying amount is therefore valued to a gross value of 15,3 million DKK. Equally, an amount corresponding to a gross value of 5 million DKK has been offset as a contra entry for development projects under liabilities. The net value is therefore 10,3 million DKK.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

7 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2024	1,437,627	618,532	10,376	2,066,535
Additions in the year	843,921	0	0	843,921
Transfer from other accounts	10,376	0	-10,376	0
Cost at 31 December 2024	2,291,924	618,532	0	2,910,456
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2024	655,763	195,868	0	851,631
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	276,839	123,705	0	400,544
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2024	932,602	319,573	0	1,252,175
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	1,359,322	298,959	0	1,658,281
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totalling	318,682	0	0	318,682

8 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK	Total debt at 31/12 2024	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Other credit institutions	1,304,721	0	1,304,721	1,304,721
Lease liabilities	259,737	95,190	164,547	0
Subordinated loan	1,765,006	753,907	1,011,099	0
Other payables	630,648	0	630,648	0
	3,960,112	849,097	3,111,015	1,304,721

DKK	2024	2023
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9 Other provisions

Other provisions at 1 January 2024	768,641	681,205
Provisions in the year	410,023	705,368
Provisions utilised in the year	0	-20,996
Unutilised provisions in the year, reversed	-607,589	-596,934
Other provisions at 31 December	571,075	768,643

The provisions are expected to be payable in:

0-1 year	173,271	193,026
> 1 year	397,804	575,617
	571,075	768,643

There is no expected payable provisions in the category > 5 years.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

10 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The company has provided guarantee commitments in respect of bank commitments in Rasmus Banke Holding ApS. The guarantee commitment is maximally DKK 500.000.

Other contingent liabilities

DKK	2024	2023
Guarantee commitments	571,075	768,643
	571,075	768,643

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Rasmus Banke Holding ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

DKK	2024	2023
Rent and lease liabilities	358,083	1,211,536

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling t.DKK 121 in interminable rent agreements with remaining contract terms of up to 37 months.

11 Security and collateral

As security for the Company's debt to banks, the Company has provided security or other collateral in its assets for at total amount of t.DKK 8,000. The total carrying amount of these assets is t.DKK 29,019

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Pernille Puck

Chairman, Board of Directors

På vegne af: Banke ApS

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Rasmus Banke

Chair of the meeting / Executive Board / Board of Directors

På vegne af: Banke ApS

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Jakob Brøgger Kjærgaard

Board of Directors

På vegne af: Banke ApS

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Jan Thietje

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 30700228

State Authorised Public Accountant

På vegne af: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

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