

# **FLEETFINDER ApS**

Jægergårdsgade 76, 1.  
8000 Aarhus C  
CVR no. 10 09 31 55

## **Annual report for 2023**

Adopted at the annual general  
meeting on 25 June 2024

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John Ole Moe  
chairman

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

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of FLEETFINDER ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

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

Aarhus C, 25 June 2024

### **Executive board**

John Ole Moe  
Director

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### ***To the shareholder of FLEETFINDER 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 FLEETFINDER 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 (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.

#### **Statement on Management's Review**

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

#### **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.

## Independent Auditor's Report

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.
- 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report

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

Leif Ulbæk Jensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne23327

Thomas Lauritsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne34342

## Company details

### The company

FLEETFINDER ApS  
Jægergårdsgade 76, 1.  
8000 Aarhus C

CVR no.: 10 09 31 55

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Incorporated: 1 October 2002

Financial year: 21st financial year

Domicile: Aarhus C

### Executive board

John Ole Moe, director

### Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
2900 Hellerup

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

The Company has defined its social mission to be a sustainable provider for a connected world. The Business consist of fleet management, telemetry and sale of portable navigation equipment and related solutions.

### **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 31 December 2023 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 are not affected by any unusual matters.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a loss of DKK 4.581, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 1.912.474.

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

We refer to note 1 regarding disclosure of events occurring after the end of the financial year.

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



## **Accounting policies**

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

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

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK

### **Basis of recognition and measurement**

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

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

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

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

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

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

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue and other external expenses.

#### **Revenue**

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

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

## **Accounting policies**

### **Other operating income**

The item Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment, operating losses, indemnities relating to operating losses and conflicts as well as payroll refunds. Indemnities are recognised when it is more probable than not that the company is going to be indemnified.

### **Other external expenses**

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

### **Staff costs**

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

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

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

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

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

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

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.

## Accounting policies

### Balance sheet

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

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

	Useful life	Residual value
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %

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

#### Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production/production overheads.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

#### 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.

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, using the effective interest rate of individual receivables or portfolios of receivables as discount rate.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Prepayments**

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

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

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

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

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

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

### **Liabilities**

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

### **Deferred income**

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

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>66.734</b>	<b>105.844</b>
Staff costs	2	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses</b>		<b>66.734</b>	<b>105.844</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		<u>-137.761</u>	<u>-33.436</u>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>-71.027</b>	<b>72.408</b>
Financial income	3	68.277	35.411
Financial costs	4	<u>-1.831</u>	<u>-277</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-4.581</b>	<b>107.542</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	<u>0</u>	<u>-134.409</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>-4.581</u></b>	<b><u>-26.867</u></b>
Retained earnings		<u>-4.581</u>	<u>-26.867</u>
		<b><u>-4.581</u></b>	<b><u>-26.867</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	6	255.949	280.759
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b><u>255.949</u></b>	<b><u>280.759</u></b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b><u>255.949</u></b>	<b><u>280.759</u></b>
Finished goods and goods for resale		1.590	736
<b>Stocks</b>		<b><u>1.590</u></b>	<b><u>736</u></b>
Trade receivables		446.691	1.233.452
Receivables from group enterprises		1.750.555	1.684.036
Other receivables		11.896	18.542
Prepayments		0	1.852
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>2.209.142</u></b>	<b><u>2.937.882</u></b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b><u>2.389.786</u></b>	<b><u>1.144.983</u></b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b><u>4.600.518</u></b>	<b><u>4.083.601</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u><u>4.856.467</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>4.364.360</u></u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		135.000	135.000
Retained earnings		<u>1.777.474</u>	<u>1.782.055</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>1.912.474</u></b>	<b><u>1.917.055</u></b>
Banks		1.851	1.851
Trade payables		2.200	18.469
Payables to Group enterprises		2.337.133	1.424.032
Joint taxation contributions payable		0	119.812
Other payables		232.353	37.846
Deferred income		<u>370.456</u>	<u>845.295</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>2.943.993</u></b>	<b><u>2.447.305</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>2.943.993</u></b>	<b><u>2.447.305</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>4.856.467</u></b>	<b><u>4.364.360</u></b>
Contingent assets	7		
Contingent liabilities	8		

## Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2023	135.000	1.782.055	1.917.055
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-4.581	-4.581
<b>Equity at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>135.000</b>	<b>1.777.474</b>	<b>1.912.474</b>



## Notes

### 1 Subsequent events

In June 2024, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Fleetfinder ApS, approved a merger plan. The merger is expected to be carried out in 2nd half of 2024 with Abax Danmark A/S as the continuing company and with accounting effect as per January 2024. The merger does not have an impact on these Financial Statements.

	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>3 Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group enterprises	66.519	34.036
Other financial income	<u>1.758</u>	<u>1.375</u>
	<b><u>68.277</u></b>	<b><u>35.411</u></b>
<b>4 Financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	<u>1.831</u>	<u>277</u>
	<b><u>1.831</u></b>	<b><u>277</u></b>
<b>5 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	14.597
Joint taxation contribution	<u>0</u>	<u>119.812</u>
	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>134.409</u></b>

## Notes

### 6 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2023	774.643
Additions for the year	116.831
Disposals for the year	-4.009
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>887.465</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2023	493.884
Depreciation for the year	137.761
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-129
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2023	<u>631.516</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u><u>255.949</u></u></b>

### 7 Contingent assets

Deferred tax asset of TDKK 421 is not recognized in the income statement and balance.

### 8 Contingent liabilities

#### Other contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with its danish group entities. The entities are jointly and severally liable for danish income taxes as well as withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties payable by the group of jointly taxed entities. Any subsequent corrections of income taxes and withholding taxes may increase the tax payable by the entities. The group as such is not liable to any third parties.