

Hitsa Invest A/S

Albuen 37, 6000 Kolding
CVR no. 15 00 48 86

Annual report for 2022

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 28.06.23

Roderick Wijsmuller
Dirigent



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The company

Hitsa Invest A/S
Albuen 37
6000 Kolding
Danmark

Registered office: Kolding
CVR no.: 15 00 48 86
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Chief executive officer Henrik Andersen

Board of Directors

Roderick Wijismuller, chairman
Chief executive officer Henrik Andersen
James Steward

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Parent company

HITSA A/S, 6000 Kolding

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for Hitsa Invest A/S.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

We 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.

Kolding, June 28, 2023

Executive Board

Henrik Andersen
Chief executive officer

Board of Directors

Roderick Wijismuller
Chairman

Henrik Andersen
Chief executive officer

James Steward

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the Shareholder of Hitsa Invest A/S

Opinion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Hitsa Invest A/S for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and the company's financial performance for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as the 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.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Statement regarding the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

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

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management's review and in this connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the knowledge we have obtained during our extended review, or in any other way appears to be materially misstated.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review contains the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

Based on the work performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We have not detected any material misstatement in the management's review.

Haderslev, June 28, 2023

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Rasmus Ørskov

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne42777

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise of trading, rental and investment activities.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK 955,717 against DKK 14,880,462 for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 44,352,230.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

Note		2022 DKK	2021 DKK
	Gross profit	611,513	10,300,421
1	Staff costs	-766,082	0
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	-154,569	10,300,421
	Other operating expenses	0	-29,658
	Operating profit/loss	-154,569	10,270,763
2	Financial income	1,385,977	1,359,837
	Financial expenses	-6,129	-154
	Profit before tax	1,225,279	11,630,446
3	Tax on profit for the year	-269,562	3,250,016
	Profit for the year	955,717	14,880,462
Proposed appropriation account			
	Retained earnings	955,717	14,880,462
	Total	955,717	14,880,462

ASSETS		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Raw materials and consumables	284,262	0
	Total inventories	284,262	0
	Trade receivables	995,270	0
	Receivables from group enterprises	44,314,256	40,182,650
	Income tax receivable	0	3,250,016
4	Total receivables	45,309,526	43,432,666
	Cash	2,702	0
	Total current assets	45,596,490	43,432,666
	Total assets	45,596,490	43,432,666

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
5	Share capital	4,100,000	4,100,000
	Retained earnings	40,252,230	39,296,513
	Total equity	44,352,230	43,396,513
	Payables to other credit institutions	1,000	1,154
	Prepayments received from customers	151,716	0
	Trade payables	342,391	0
	Payables to group enterprises	320,607	0
	Income taxes	269,562	0
	Other payables	158,984	34,999
	Total short-term payables	1,244,260	36,153
	Total payables	1,244,260	36,153
	Total equity and liabilities	45,596,490	43,432,666

6 Contingent liabilities

7 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22			
Balance as at 01.01.22	4,100,000	39,296,513	43,396,513
Net profit/loss for the year	0	955,717	955,717
Balance as at 31.12.22	4,100,000	40,252,230	44,352,230

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	705,753	0
Pensions	52,501	0
Other social security costs	1,893	0
Other staff costs	5,935	0
Total	766,082	0
Average number of employees during the year	1	0

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	1,385,977	1,359,837
Total	1,385,977	1,359,837

3. Tax on profit for the year

Tax on profit or loss for the year	269,562	-3,250,016
Total	269,562	-3,250,016

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	DKK	DKK

4. Receivables

Receivables which fall due for payment more than 1 year after the end of the financial year	43,909	40,183
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Receivables which fall due for payment more than 1 year after the end of the financial year, is included in 'Receivables from group enterprises'

5. Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Quantity	Total nominal value DKK
Share capital	1,000	4,100,000
Total		4,100,000

6. 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 and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The total known tax liability for the jointly taxed companies is DKK 2.036k at the balance sheet date, of which DKK 270k is recognised in the balance sheet. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

7. Related parties

Controlling influence

Basis of influence

HITSA A/S, 6000 Kolding

Shareholder

CROWD Nordics ApS, Kolding

Principal shareholder

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent CROWD Nordics ApS, Kolding.

8. 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.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

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.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

8. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue, change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, other operating income 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.

Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress

Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress comprises adjustments in inventories of finished goods and work in progress for the year, including write-downs of inventories of finished goods and work in progress to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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

8. Accounting policies - continued -

administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise costs of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including costs relating to rental activities and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies 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.

8. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****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.

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.

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.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

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 payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.