



# Cabital Finans A/S

Krogshøjvej 49, 2880 Bagsværd

Company reg. no. 28 68 71 76

## Annual report

**1 January - 31 December 2023**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 May 2024.

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**Uffe Krarup**  
Chairman of the meeting

## Contents

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	<u>Page</u>
<b>Reports</b>	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
<b>Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2023</b>	
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	13

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## Management's statement

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Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Cabital Finans A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and 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.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Bagsværd, 28 May 2024

### Managing Director

Uffe Krarup  
CEO

### Board of directors

Carsten Aastrup  
Chairman

Uffe Krarup

Lars Christian Christiansen

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholder of Cabital Finans A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cabital Finans A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under 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 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.

#### Basis for conclusion

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.

## Independent auditor's report

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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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, we conclude that 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 Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 28 May 2024

### **Redmark**

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

**Henrik Juul Thomsen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne33734

## Company information

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<b>The company</b>	Cabital Finans A/S Krogshøjvej 49 2880 Bagsværd
	Company reg. no. 28 68 71 76 Domicile: Gladsaxe Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Board of directors</b>	Carsten Aastrup, Chairman Uffe Krarup Lars Christian Christiansen
<b>Managing Director</b>	Uffe Krarup, CEO
<b>Auditors</b>	Redmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 76 2000 Frederiksberg
<b>Parent company</b>	Moove Group A/S

## **Management's review**

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### **Description of key activities of the company**

The company's purpose is to provide financing for carriers purchases of taxi vehicles and related business.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

Income from ordinary activities after tax totals TDKK 1.612 against TDKK 1.901 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

### **Events occurring after the end of the financial year**

After the end of the financial year no events have occurred that can significantly affect the company's commercial position.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>2.292</b>	<b>1.994</b>
1 Staff costs	-75	-325
Other operating expenses	-73	-3
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>2.144</b>	<b>1.666</b>
Other financial income	1.236	2.633
2 Other financial expenses	-1.299	-1.843
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>2.081</b>	<b>2.456</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-469	-555
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>1.612</b>	<b>1.901</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	1.612	1.901
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>1.612</b>	<b>1.901</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

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DKK thousand.

<b>Assets</b>		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<u>Note</u>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
3	Assets held for sale	<u>760</u>	<u>1.438</u>
	Total inventories	<u>760</u>	<u>1.438</u>
	Receivables from group enterprises	7.754	360
	Deferred tax assets	1.365	1.695
	Other receivables	<u>5.457</u>	<u>24.553</u>
	Total receivables	<u>14.576</u>	<u>26.608</u>
	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3.690</u>	<u>628</u>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<u><b>19.026</b></u>	<u><b>28.674</b></u>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<u><b>19.026</b></u>	<u><b>28.674</b></u>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<u>Note</u>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		685	685
Retained earnings		12.001	10.389
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>12.686</u>	<u>11.074</u>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Payables to group enterprises		1.206	1.206
Total long term liabilities other than provisions		<u>1.206</u>	<u>1.206</u>
Bank loans		0	3.628
Trade payables		50	51
Income tax payable to group enterprises		139	573
Other payables		4.945	12.142
Total short term liabilities other than provisions		<u>5.134</u>	<u>16.394</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>		<u>6.340</u>	<u>17.600</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>19.026</u>	<u>28.674</u>

5 Charges and security

6 Contingencies

## Statement of changes in equity

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DKK thousand.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Equity 1 January 2022	685	8.488	9.173
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	1.901	1.901
Equity 1 January 2023	685	10.389	11.074
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	1.612	1.612
	<hr/> <b>685</b>	<hr/> <b>12.001</b>	<hr/> <b>12.686</b>

## Notes

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DKK thousand.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	75	320
Other costs for social security	0	2
Other staff costs	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
	<b><u>75</u></b>	<b><u>325</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>2. Other financial expenses</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	903	743
Other financial costs	<u>396</u>	<u>1.100</u>
	<b><u>1.299</u></b>	<b><u>1.843</u></b>
<b>3. Assets held for sale</b>		
Assets intended for sale contains equity investments in companies that have been acquired for sale. Related expenses and income are recognized in other operating costs and other operating income in the income statement.		
<b>4. Other receivables</b>		
From the total receivables, the following amounts are due for payment more than 1 year after the end of the financial year	<u>1.279.133</u>	<u>6.212.981</u>
<b>5. Charges and security</b>		
Lending contracts have been pledged DKK 6 millions as collateral for the groups bank debt DKK 33 millions, with Nykredit Bank A/S. Cabital Finans A/S share of the debt to Nykredit Bank A/S amounts to DKK 3 millions. The company has imposed a pledge ban on feeding mortgages, corporate mortgages etc. to Nykredit Bank A/S.		
Through Nykredit Bank A/S the company has provided surety for appr. 133 hauliers to the Danish Transport Authority.		

## Notes

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DKK thousand.

### 6. Contingencies

#### Joint taxation

With Greenfleet Holding A/S, company reg. no 39 92 64 74 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Cabital Finans A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### **Recognition and measurement in general**

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

## Income statement

### **Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

## Accounting policies

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Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

### Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

## Statement of financial position

### Equipment

Equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.



## Accounting policies

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The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

### **Impairment loss relating to non-current assets**

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

## Accounting policies

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### **Inventories**

Assets intended for sale contains equity investments in companies that have been acquired for sale are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the asset is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

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

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

## Accounting policies

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According to the rules of joint taxation, Cabital Finans A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.