

# **10 Holding ApS**

**Engtoftevej 6, 4. th, 1816 Frederiksberg C**

**Company reg. no. 37 32 15 40**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2023**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 11 June 2024.

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**Martin Albert Ohrt**  
Chairman of the meeting

## Contents

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	<b><u>Page</u></b>
<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 users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

## **Management's statement**

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Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of 10 Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my 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 my 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.

Frederiksberg C, 28 May 2024

### **Managing Director**

Martin Albert Ohrt  
CEO

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the Shareholders of 10 Holding ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of 10 Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, 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.

Randers, 28 May 2024

### **Grant Thornton**

Certified Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

### **Finn Jensen Vammen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne19677

## **Company information**

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### **The company**

10 Holding ApS  
Engtoftevej 6, 4. th  
1816 Frederiksberg C

Company reg. no. 37 32 15 40  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Managing Director**

Martin Albert Ohrt, CEO

### **Auditors**

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
Tronholmen 3  
8960 Randers SØ

### **Subsidiaries**

Liita Group Holding ApS, København  
Liita Care ApS, København

## **Management's review**

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

Like previous years, The Company's main activity comprise of owning shares in subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

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

The gross loss for the year totals DKK 11,803 against DKK 22,314 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -20,502 against DKK 191,303 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year unsatisfactory.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>-11.803</b>	<b>-22.314</b>
Other financial income	142.798	265.773
Other financial expenses	-151.497	-10.202
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>-20.502</b>	<b>233.257</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	-41.954
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>-20.502</b>	<b>191.303</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	191.303
Allocated from retained earnings	-20.502	0
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>-20.502</b>	<b>191.303</b>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
1 Investments in group enterprises	1.665.462	1.665.462
2 Investment in participating interest	130.000	130.000
Total investments	<u>1.795.462</u>	<u>1.795.462</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>1.795.462</u></b>	<b><u>1.795.462</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Receivables from group enterprises	2.770.924	2.639.320
Income tax receivables	24.000	24.000
Total receivables	<u>2.794.924</u>	<u>2.663.320</u>
Other financial investments	<u>1.218.904</u>	<u>161.227</u>
Total investments	<u>1.218.904</u>	<u>161.227</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>562.014</u>	<u>1.761.842</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>4.575.842</u></b>	<b><u>4.586.389</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>6.371.304</u></b>	<b><u>6.381.851</u></b>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	40.000	40.000
Retained earnings	6.226.661	6.247.163
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>6.266.661</b>	<b>6.287.163</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Income tax payable to group enterprises	41.954	41.954
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	41.954	41.954
Payables to group enterprises	9.561	0
Payables to shareholders and management	12.500	12.500
Other payables	40.628	40.234
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	62.689	52.734
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>104.643</b>	<b>94.688</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>6.371.304</b>	<b>6.381.851</b>

**3 Disclosures on fair value****4 Charges and security****5 Contingencies**

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2022	40.000	6.055.860	6.095.860
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>191.303</u>	<u>191.303</u>
Equity 1 January 2023	40.000	6.247.163	6.287.163
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-20.502</u>	<u>-20.502</u>
	<b><u>40.000</u></b>	<b><u>6.226.661</u></b>	<b><u>6.266.661</u></b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>1. Investments in group enterprises</b>		
Cost 1 January 2023	<u>1.665.462</u>	<u>1.665.462</u>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2023</b>	<u><b>1.665.462</b></u>	<u><b>1.665.462</b></u>
<b>2. Investment in participating interest</b>		
Cost 1 January 2023	<u>130.000</u>	<u>130.000</u>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2023</b>	<u><b>130.000</b></u>	<u><b>130.000</b></u>
<b>3. Disclosures on fair value</b>		<u><b>Listed shares</b></u>
Fair value at 31 December 2023		<u>1.208.591</u>
Unrealised change in fair value of the year recognised in the statement of financial activity		<u>10.761</u>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 4. Charges and security

None.

### 5. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

None.

#### Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay 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 taxes, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for 10 Holding ApS 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

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for administration.

### 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.

## **Accounting policies**

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### **Results from investments in group enterprises and participating interest**

Dividend from investments in group enterprises and participating interest is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

If the dividend received exceeds the proportionate share of the year's result, this is considered an indication of impairment, which entails a requirement to prepare an impairment test.

### **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 company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

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**

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

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises og participating interest are 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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### Investments

#### Investments in group enterprises and participating interest

Investments in group enterprises and participating interest are recognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be 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.

### Financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised under current assets consist of listed shares and bonds which are measured at fair value on the reporting date. Unlisted equity investments are measured at cost. write-down takes place to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

### Cash and cash equivalents

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

### Income tax and deferred tax

As administration company, 10 Holding ApS is liable to the tax authorities for the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes.

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.

## Accounting policies

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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"

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.