
The Many A/S

Esplanaden , 8,2, DK-1263 Copenhagen

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 37 93 35 89

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 4/7 2024

Tonny Elsberg
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of The Many A/S for the annual report 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

København K, 4 July 2024

Executive Board

Frederik Gundorph Olesen
CEO

Board of Directors

Johann Daniel Laux
Chairman

Tonny Elsberg

Frederik Gundorph Olesen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of The Many A/S

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 The Many A/S 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 ("the 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.

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

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.

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, 4 July 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Kaare von Cappeln
State authorised public accountant
mne11629

Jakob Thisted Binder
State authorised public accountant
mne42816

Company information

The Company	<p>The Many A/S Esplanaden , 8,2 1263 Copenhagen</p> <p>Website: selectedgroup.dk</p> <p>CVR No: 37 93 35 89</p> <p>Financial period: 1 January - 31 December</p> <p>Municipality of reg. office: København K</p>
Board of Directors	<p>Johann Daniel Laux, chairman Tonny Elsberg Frederik Gundorph Olesen</p>
Executive Board	<p>Frederik Gundorph Olesen</p>
Auditors	<p>PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup</p>

Management's review

Key activities

The Many A/S (“Company”) is a consultancy advisory company providing advice, guidance and assistance to private companies and group-affiliated companies on, among other things, strategic and organizational planning, business procedures and policies, marketing, due diligence, risk management, financial management and any related business.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss before tax of DKK 28,312,451, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of DKK 62,143,496. The Company has in 2023 revised the strategic focus and will no longer be developing bespoke tech infrastructure. The Company will support and leverage group companies by infrastructure, sales and marketing.

The Many 2 A/S (former The Many AIFM) has handed in the FAIF license in 2023 and as a consequence the company was renamed to The Many 2 A/S.

Capital resources

As of 31 December 2023 the Company had a negative equity of DKK 62,143,496. The Company had available liquidity of DKK 272,784.

The Company's Management has throughout 2023 and first half of 2024 worked on a refocused strategy on providing consultancy advisory services to private companies and group-affiliated companies which will support and drive the growth plan for the following years as part of Selected Group A/S. For additional information reference is made to note no. 1. regarding capital resources and liquidity.

Subsequent events

The Many A/S and The Many 2 A/S has in the beginning of 2024 merged into one entity. The merger has been completed with accounting effect as of 1 January 2023.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross loss		-6,568,451	-8,561,390
Staff expenses	2	-12,890,716	-11,617,264
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		0	-1,231,316
Other operating expenses		-1,995,571	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-21,454,738	-21,409,970
Financial income		11,539	0
Financial expenses	3	-6,869,252	-3,891,941
Profit/loss before tax		-28,312,451	-25,301,911
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-2,312,601	6,946,233
Net profit/loss for the year		-30,625,052	-18,355,678
 Distribution of profit			
		2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-30,625,052	-18,355,678
		-30,625,052	-18,355,678

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Investments in subsidiaries	5	625,524	21,763,306
Deposits		442,800	741,169
Fixed asset investments		1,068,324	22,504,475
Fixed assets		1,068,324	22,504,475
Receivables from group enterprises		1,788,728	1,788,728
Other receivables		3,521,313	4,888,646
Deferred tax asset		0	4,076,789
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		0	2,869,444
Prepayments		238,295	201,890
Receivables		5,548,336	13,825,497
Cash at bank and in hand		272,784	3,903,408
Current assets		5,821,120	17,728,905
Assets		6,889,444	40,233,380

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		1,056,361	1,056,361
Retained earnings		-63,199,857	-32,574,804
Equity		-62,143,496	-31,518,443
Payables to group enterprises		0	29,978,614
Other payables		10,466,184	12,095,461
Long-term debt	6	10,466,184	42,074,075
Trade payables		371,344	278,944
Payables to group enterprises	6	53,006,943	26,044,459
Other payables	6	5,188,469	3,354,345
Short-term debt		58,566,756	29,677,748
Debt		69,032,940	71,751,823
Liabilities and equity		6,889,444	40,233,380
Going concern	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
Accounting Policies	8		

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	1,056,361	-20,138,671	-19,082,310
Net effect from merger and acquisition under the uniting of interests method	0	-12,436,134	-12,436,134
Adjusted equity at 1 January	1,056,361	-32,574,805	-31,518,444
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-30,625,052	-30,625,052
Equity at 31 December	1,056,361	-63,199,857	-62,143,496

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Going concern

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss before tax of DKK 28,312,451 and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet shows a negative equity of DKK 62,143,496. At 31 December 2023 the total available cash amounts to DKK 272,784.

The going concern assessment is based on the parent company Selected Group A/S being going concern.

Selected Group A/S as a group has prepared a forecast for the financial year 2024 showing sufficient capital resources and liquidity available.

In its nature, the forecasts prepared are subject to uncertainty and variations in operations or the business plan may result in additional liquidity being required. In Management's assessment such additional financing may be obtained if the business plan and growth strategy is otherwise followed.

Furthermore, The Company has received an unlimited and strong declaration of support and a subordination agreement from the parent company Selected Group A/S, which is valid at least until 12 months from the approval of the Financial Statements regarding the financial year 2023. Of the total payables to Group enterprises of DKK 53,006,946, DKK 41,752,422 have been subordinated. In the liquidity forecast prepared for Selected Group A/S for the remaining part of 2024 the repayment of the not subordinated payables to Group enterprises have been included. The liquidity forecast shows headroom throughout 2024.

On the basis of the above, the financial statements of The Many A/S are prepared under the assumption of going concern.

2. Staff Expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	11,675,598	10,620,507
Pensions	601,432	444,468
Other social security expenses	75,246	169,012
Other staff expenses	538,440	383,277
	<u>12,890,716</u>	<u>11,617,264</u>
Average number of employees	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>

3. Financial expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Impairment losses on financial assets	1,892,581	1,236,694
Interest paid to group enterprises	3,901,804	1,809,615
Other financial expenses	1,074,867	845,632
	<u>6,869,252</u>	<u>3,891,941</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
4. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	0	-2,869,444
Deferred tax for the year	2,312,601	-4,076,789
	<u>2,312,601</u>	<u>-6,946,233</u>

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
5. Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	23,000,000	0
Additions for the year	0	23,000,000
Disposals for the year	-20,245,201	0
Cost at 31 December	<u>2,754,799</u>	<u>23,000,000</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	-1,236,694	0
Revaluations for the year, net	-892,581	-1,236,694
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>-2,129,275</u>	<u>-1,236,694</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>625,524</u>	<u>21,763,306</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
Brickshare Invest AIF-SIKAV, fund Single Units CPH in liquidation	Copenhagen	654.330	76%
Brickshare Invest AIF-SIKAV, fund Frederiksberg in liquidation	Copenhagen	462.706	73%
Hovedstaden I ApS	Copenhagen	40.000	100%

Assumptions for determination of fair value of investments in subsidiaries

For subsidiaries held by The Many A/S, the recognized fair value as of 31 December 2023 corresponds to the equity method as of 31 December 2023, since the underlying value of the subsidiaries primarily consists of cash at bank and in hand.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
6. Long-term debt		
Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.		
The debt falls due for payment as specified below:		
Payables to group enterprises		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	0	29,978,614
Long-term part	0	29,978,614
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	53,006,943	26,044,459
	<u>53,006,943</u>	<u>56,023,073</u>
Other payables		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	10,466,184	12,095,461
Long-term part	10,466,184	12,095,461
Within 1 year	2,863,628	280,445
Other short-term payables	2,324,841	3,073,900
	<u>15,654,653</u>	<u>15,449,806</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	2,083,945	1,066,340
Between 1 and 5 years	1,105,707	2,698,330
	<u>3,189,652</u>	<u>3,764,670</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Laux Capital ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

By nature of the company business area, the company is a party to legal proceedings. In the annual report, the management has accounted for expected costs related to this, and it is the management's opinion that the outcome will not affect the company's financial position beyond what is stated in the current annual report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of The Many A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in DKK.

The Many A/S has completed a merger with the wholly owned subsidiary The Many 2 A/S, with The Many A/S as continuing company. The merger has been completed with accounting effect as of 1 January 2023. The comparative figures in the annual report has been adjusted accordingly.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognized in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the risks relating to the service have been transferred, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of leasehold improvements and other fixtures.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Laux Capital ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at fair value. If a revaluation results in an increase in value, it is credited and accumulated in equity under "Revaluation reserve". A decrease arising as a result of revaluation is reversed in the equity reserve.

Revaluations are carried out regularly to assess that the carrying amount does not differ materially from its fair value at the balance sheet date.

Where cost exceeds the fair value amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposit.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning insurance premiums.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Debt is measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.