
ICG AKJE Holding ApS

Strandvejen 54, DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 38 72 32 35

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 18/6 2024

Lars Korterman
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 Annual Report of ICG AKJE Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The Company complies with the exemption provisions governing the omission to have its Financial Statements audited.

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.

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

Hellerup, 18 June 2024

Executive Board

Anders Kjellberg
CEO

Board of Directors

Anders Kjellberg
Chairman

Lars Korterman

Practitioner's Statement on Compilation of Financial Statements

To the Management of ICG AKJE Holding ApS

We have compiled the Financial Statements of ICG AKJE Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 on the basis of the Company's accounting records and other information you have provided.

The Financial Statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We performed our work in accordance with ISRS 4410, Engagements to Compile Financial Information.

Based on our professional expertise, we have assisted you with the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including the principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The Financial Statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information forming the basis of the compilation of the Financial Statements are your responsibility.

As an engagement to compile financial information is not an assurance engagement, we are under no duty to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile the Financial Statements. Accordingly, we express no audit opinion or review opinion as to whether the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Hellerup, 18 June 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Henrik Ødegaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne31489

Company information

The Company	ICG AKJE Holding ApS Strandvejen 54 2900 Hellerup CVR No: 38 72 32 35 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 19 June 2017 Financial year: 7th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte
Board of Directors	Anders Kjellberg, chairman Lars Korterman
Executive Board	Anders Kjellberg
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		-1,250	-1,250
Financial income		5,447,038	4,446,979
Financial expenses		-53,448	-30,042
Profit/loss before tax		5,392,340	4,415,687
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-1,447,591	-1,080,578
Net profit/loss for the year		3,944,749	3,335,109

Distribution of profit

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Extraordinary dividend paid	1,390,000	0
Proposed dividend for the year	2,000,000	2,400,000
Retained earnings	554,749	935,109
	3,944,749	3,335,109

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Other investments		12,814,949	12,814,949
Fixed asset investments		12,814,949	12,814,949
Fixed assets		12,814,949	12,814,949
Receivables from group enterprises		0	1,510,000
Other receivables		1,800,000	469,669
Corporation tax		109,263	0
Receivables		1,909,263	1,979,669
Cash at bank and in hand		5,705	7,592
Current assets		1,914,968	1,987,261
Assets		14,729,917	14,802,210

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		11,120,879	10,566,130
Proposed dividend for the year		2,000,000	2,400,000
Equity		13,170,879	13,016,130
Provision for deferred tax		953,774	842,507
Provisions		953,774	842,507
Credit institutions		209,014	559,563
Long-term debt	3	209,014	559,563
Credit institutions	3	395,000	310,000
Corporation tax		0	71,760
Other payables		1,250	2,250
Short-term debt		396,250	384,010
Debt		605,264	943,573
Liabilities and equity		14,729,917	14,802,210
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50,000	10,566,130	2,400,000	13,016,130
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-2,400,000	-2,400,000
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	-1,390,000	0	-1,390,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1,944,749	2,000,000	3,944,749
Equity at 31 December	50,000	11,120,879	2,000,000	13,170,879

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The company's main activity is to own shares in other companies as well as other related activities defined by the board of directors.

2. Income tax expense

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Current tax for the year	1,336,324	885,324
Deferred tax for the year	111,267	195,254
	<u>1,447,591</u>	<u>1,080,578</u>

3. 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:

Credit institutions

After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	209,014	559,563
Long-term part	<u>209,014</u>	<u>559,563</u>
Within 1 year	395,000	310,000
	<u>604,014</u>	<u>869,563</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of ICG AKJE Holding ApS 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.

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. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

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

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for administration, etc.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss comprises of other external expenses.

Financial income and expenses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

Balance sheet

Fixed asset investments

Investments which are not traded in an active market are measured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

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, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.