



Aarhus Minibusser ApS

Blomstervej 58, 8381 Tilst

Company reg. no. 38 98 53 45

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 15 May 2023.

Uffe Krarup
Chairman of the meeting

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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

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Aarhus Minibusser ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

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.

Aarhus, 15 May 2023

Managing Director

Uffe Krarup
CEO

Board of directors

Carsten Aastrup
chairman

Uffe Krarup

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Aarhus Minibusser ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aarhus Minibusser ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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.

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

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

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, 15 May 2023

Redmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Henrik Juul Thomsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33734

Company information

The company	Aarhus Minibusser ApS Blomstervej 58 8381 Tilst Company reg. no. 38 98 53 45 Established: 3 October 2017 Domicile: Aarhus Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Carsten Aastrup, chairman Uffe Krarup
Managing Director	Uffe Krarup, CEO
Auditors	Redmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 76 2000 Frederiksberg
Parent company	HB-Care Holding ApS

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities are the transport of disabled people, the elderly and school children with special needs, mainly in Aarhus area.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals TDKK 16.368 against TDKK 18.492 last year. Income from ordinary activities after tax totals TDKK 556 against TDKK 1.575 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

There has not been any significant events after the balance day.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gross profit	16.368	18.492
1 Staff costs	-13.634	-14.308
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-2.028	-2.132
Operating profit	706	2.052
Other financial income	96	110
2 Other financial expenses	-92	-145
Pre-tax net profit or loss	710	2.017
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-154	-442
Net profit or loss for the year	556	1.575
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	556	1.575
Total allocations and transfers	556	1.575

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Non-current assets		
3 Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	4.703	7.072
Total property, plant, and equipment	4.703	7.072
4 Deposits	690	450
Total investments	690	450
Total non-current assets	5.393	7.522
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	43	74
Total inventories	43	74
Trade receivables	1.606	1.543
Receivables from group enterprises	28	3.606
Deferred tax assets	117	122
Other receivables	0	461
Prepayments	13	21
Total receivables	1.764	5.753
Other financial investments	37	24
Total investments	37	24
Cash and cash equivalents	2.352	1.384
Total current assets	4.196	7.235
Total assets	9.589	14.757

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Equity			
Contributed capital		1.800	1.800
Retained earnings		-31	-587
Total equity		<u>1.769</u>	<u>1.213</u>
Long term liabilities other than provisions			
Subordinate loan capital		0	2.288
Lease liabilities		3.223	5.349
Other payables		0	789
5 Total long term liabilities other than provisions		<u>3.223</u>	<u>8.426</u>
5 Current portion of long term liabilities		2.005	3.198
Trade payables		514	407
Income tax payable		146	28
Other payables		1.932	1.485
Total short term liabilities other than provisions		<u>4.597</u>	<u>5.118</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions		<u>7.820</u>	<u>13.544</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>9.589</u>	<u>14.757</u>
6 Disclosures on fair value			
7 Contingencies			

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Equity 1 January 2021	1.800	-2.162	-362
Retained earnings for the year	0	1.575	1.575
Equity 1 January 2022	1.800	-587	1.213
Retained earnings for the year	0	556	556
	<hr/> 1.800	<hr/> -31	<hr/> 1.769

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	10.820	11.701
Pension costs	1.493	1.494
Other costs for social security	303	295
Other staff costs	<u>1.018</u>	<u>818</u>
	<u>13.634</u>	<u>14.308</u>
Average number of employees	<u>35</u>	<u>36</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Other financial costs	<u>92</u>	<u>145</u>
	<u>92</u>	<u>145</u>
3. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2022	16.950	16.950
Additions during the year	96	0
Disposals during the year	<u>-637</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>16.409</u>	<u>16.950</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2022	-9.878	-7.746
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-2.028	-2.132
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, assets disposed of	<u>200</u>	<u>0</u>
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2022	<u>-11.706</u>	<u>-9.878</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>4.703</u>	<u>7.072</u>
4. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2022	450	450
Additions during the year	<u>240</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>690</u>	<u>450</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>690</u>	<u>450</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

5. Long term liabilities other than provisions

	Total payables 31 Dec 2022	Current portion of long term payables	Long term payables 31 Dec 2022	Outstanding payables after 5 years
Lease liabilities	5.228	2.005	3.223	0
	5.228	2.005	3.223	0

6. Disclosures on fair value

	Unlisted securities and equity investments
Fair value at 31 December 2022	37
Change in fair value of the year recognised in the statement of financial activity	13
Change in fair value of the year recognised in the equity	0

Unlisted securities and equity investments regards shares in OK A.m.b.a. The fair value has been recognised as the balance on the account.

7. Contingencies

Joint taxation

As part of the sale of the company in 2022 the company has changed their joint taxation. Until 24. June 2022 the company was part of the joint taxation with the Danish companies in the 888 Holding ApS group. The sale was finalized on 24. June 2022. After the sale the company is part of the joint taxation with the companies in the Greenfleet Group as described below.

With Greenfleet Holding A/S, company reg. no 39926474 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

The annual report for Aarhus Minibusser 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.

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, other operating income, and external costs.

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.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

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, operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

Accounting policies

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

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

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

Property, plant, and equipment

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

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.

Accounting policies

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	4-7 years	0-14 %

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 as well as equity investments in group enterprises 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.

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Accounting policies

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

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

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

According to the rules of joint taxation, Aarhus Minibusser ApS 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.

Liabilities other than provisions

Capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

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