

**MILEWAY DENMARK APS**  
**JYDEKROGEN 7, 2625 VALLENSBÆK**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023**

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 30 July 2024

---

Thomas Lauritsen

**CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Company Details</b>	
Company Details.....	3
<b>Statement and Report</b>	
Management's Statement.....	4
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5-6
<b>Management Commentary</b>	
Management Commentary.....	7
<b>Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December</b>	
Income Statement.....	8
Balance Sheet.....	9
Equity.....	10
Notes.....	11
Accounting Policies.....	12-14

**COMPANY DETAILS****Company**

Mileway Denmark ApS  
Jydekrogen 7  
2625 Vallensbæk

CVR No.: 39 84 27 69  
Established: 6 September 2018  
Municipality: Vallensbæk  
Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December

**Executive Board**

Allison Lynette Breland  
Emil Kløcker Mørck Olsen  
Thomas Frederick Medom Lauritsen

**Auditor**

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
2300 Copenhagen S

## MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Mileway Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 July 2024

Executive Board

---

Allison Lynette Breland

---

Emil Kløcker Mørck Olsen

---

Thomas Frederick Medom  
Lauritsen

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholder of Mileway Denmark ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Mileway Denmark ApS 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. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and 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 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

#### 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.

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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 Commentary**

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary 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 of Management Commentary.

Copenhagen S, 30 July 2024

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 33 96 35 56

Stine Eva Grothen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne29431

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### **Main activity**

The economic purpose of the Company is management company activity.

### **Development in activities and financial and economic position**

The company has realised a gross profit of DKK ('000) 4.821 in 2023. The profit for the year amounts to DKK ('000) 252. At 31 December 2023 the company has an equity of DKK ('000) 925.

It is Management's assessment that the company has sufficient capital resources, including liquidity, for its continued operations in the financial year 2024.

### **Significant events after the end of the financial year**

No significant events have occurred after the end of the financial year

## INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b> .....		<b>4.821.326</b>	<b>4.381.932</b>
Staff costs.....	1	-4.384.978	-3.944.606
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-111.017	-86.860
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b> .....		<b>325.331</b>	<b>350.466</b>
Other financial income.....		1.996	2.324
Other financial expenses.....		-178	-21.647
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b> .....		<b>327.149</b>	<b>331.143</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	-74.995	-73.688
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b> .....		<b>252.154</b>	<b>257.455</b>
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT</b>			
Retained earnings.....		252.154	257.455
<b>TOTAL</b> .....		<b>252.154</b>	<b>257.455</b>



## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Leasehold improvements.....		37.239	148.256
<b>Property, plant and equipment.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37.239</b>	<b>148.256</b>
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		36.098	30.098
<b>Financial non-current assets.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36.098</b>	<b>30.098</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>73.337</b>	<b>178.354</b>
Receivables from group enterprises.....		15.193.048	15.027.476
Deferred tax assets.....		39.395	17.040
Other receivables.....		66.763	76.184
Prepayments and accrued income.....		389.752	162.792
<b>Receivables.....</b>		<b>15.688.958</b>	<b>15.283.492</b>
Cash and cash equivalents.....		1.604.262	6.086.628
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>17.293.220</b>	<b>21.370.120</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>17.366.557</b>	<b>21.548.474</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Share Capital.....		50.000	50.000
Share premium account.....		248.995	248.995
Retained earnings.....		625.551	373.397
<b>EQUITY.....</b>		<b>924.546</b>	<b>672.392</b>
Trade payables.....		427.184	518.178
Payables to group enterprises.....		14.723.616	17.711.212
Corporation tax.....		87.350	90.728
Other liabilities.....		1.203.861	2.555.964
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>16.442.011</b>	<b>20.876.082</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>16.442.011</b>	<b>20.876.082</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>17.366.557</b>	<b>21.548.474</b>
Contingencies etc.	5		

## EQUITY

DKK	Share Capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023.....	50.000	248.995	373.397	672.392
Proposed profit allocation.....			252.154	252.154
<b>Equity at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>50.000</b>	<b>248.995</b>	<b>625.551</b>	<b>924.546</b>

## NOTES

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK	Note
<b>Staff costs</b>			<b>1</b>
Average number of full time employees	5	5	
Wages and salaries.....	3.811.219	3.443.834	
Pensions.....	454.211	390.754	
Social security costs.....	40.705	57.352	
Other staff costs.....	78.843	52.666	
	<b>4.384.978</b>	<b>3.944.606</b>	
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>			<b>2</b>
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	97.350	90.728	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-22.355	-17.040	
	<b>74.995</b>	<b>73.688</b>	
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			<b>3</b>
DKK		Leasehold improvements	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....		235.116	
Cost at 31 December 2023.....		<b>235.116</b>	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023.....		86.860	
Depreciation for the year.....		111.017	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023.....		<b>197.877</b>	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....		<b>37.239</b>	
<b>Financial non-current assets</b>			<b>4</b>
DKK		Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....		30.098	
Additions.....		6.000	
Cost at 31 December 2023.....		<b>36.098</b>	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....		<b>36.098</b>	
<b>Contingencies etc.</b>			<b>5</b>
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>			
The company has entered into operating lease agreements with an average annual lease payment of DKK (000') 303. The lease agreements has a residual term of 9-47 months and a total residual lease payment of DKK (000') 544.			

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Mileway Denmark ApS for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

### Comparative figures

There has been a change in the comparative figures for non-current liabilities, which have been reclassified as current liabilities. This is solely a change in presentation and has no impact on profit or change in total assets.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Net revenue

Net revenue from sales is recognised in the income statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, operating lease expenses, etc.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, net capital and exchange gains or losses on debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

### Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Tangible fixed assets

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Leasehold improvements.....	1,5-5 years	0-90 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

#### Financial non-current assets

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to for bad and doubtful debts.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank.

### Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax payable and current tax receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as the tax calculated on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and any taxes paid to the authorities.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date that will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in the tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except for items recognised directly in equity.

### Liabilities

Amortised cost of short-term liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.