
MMB. Holding ApS

Symbiosen 9A, 1., DK-4683 Rønnede

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 39 84 67 80

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 19/4 2024

Maciej Bojanowski
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of MMB. Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In my 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.

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

Rønnede, 19 April 2024

Executive Board

Maciej Bojanowski
CEO

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of MMB. Holding ApS

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 MMB. Holding ApS 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.

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 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.

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.

Ringsted, 19 April 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Martin Sloth Langhoff Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne36027

René Daniel Poulsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne48524

Company information

The Company

MMB. Holding ApS
Symbiosen 9A, 1.
DK-4683 Rønnede

CVR No: 39 84 67 80

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 5 September 2018

Financial year: 5th financial year

Municipality of reg. office: Faxe

Executive Board

Maciej Bojanowski

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Eventyrvej 16
DK-4100 Ringsted

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		-14,875	-15,400
Income from investments in associates	3	456,534	94,320
Financial income	4	86,876	84,145
Financial expenses	5	-185,174	-122,052
Profit/loss before tax		343,361	41,013
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		343,361	41,013
 Distribution of profit			
		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		343,361	41,013
		343,361	41,013

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Investments in associates	6	3,317,610	2,861,076
Fixed asset investments		3,317,610	2,861,076
Fixed assets		3,317,610	2,861,076
Receivables from associates		2,982,278	2,895,416
Receivables		2,982,278	2,895,416
Cash at bank and in hand		1,624	12,210
Current assets		2,983,902	2,907,626
Assets		6,301,512	5,768,702

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		-43,883	-387,244
Equity		6,117	-337,244
Trade payables		27,000	20,125
Other payables		6,268,395	6,085,821
Short-term debt		6,295,395	6,105,946
Debt		6,295,395	6,105,946
Liabilities and equity		6,301,512	5,768,702
Going concern	1		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50,000	-387,244	-337,244
Net profit/loss for the year	0	343,361	343,361
Equity at 31 December	50,000	-43,883	6,117

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Going concern

The Company has generated a profit for 2023 and the share capital is lost. The shareholder has issued a letter of intent to provide financial support if necessary to the Company to ensure that the Company has the necessary liquidity. Consequently, the Annual Report has been prepared on a going concern assumption.

2. Key activities

The main activity of the Company is to own shares in other companies and related activities.

3. Income from investments in associates

Share of profits

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
	456,534	94,320
	<u>456,534</u>	<u>94,320</u>

4. Financial income

Interest received from associates

Other financial income

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
	86,862	84,145
	14	0
	<u>86,876</u>	<u>84,145</u>

5. Financial expenses

Other financial expenses

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
	185,174	122,052
	<u>185,174</u>	<u>122,052</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
6. Investments in associates		
Cost at 1 January	3,050,000	3,050,000
Cost at 31 December	<u>3,050,000</u>	<u>3,050,000</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	-188,924	-283,244
Net profit/loss for the year	456,534	94,320
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>267,610</u>	<u>-188,924</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>3,317,610</u>	<u>2,861,076</u>

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
JHH Ejendomsselskab ApS	Rønnede	102.000	50%

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of MMB. 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

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs for administration etc.

Gross loss

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

Income from investments in associates

The item "Income from investments in associates" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

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

Investments in associates

Investments in associates are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item “Investments in associates” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in associates is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method” under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the associates.

Associates with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

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.

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.