



HB-Care Leasing ApS

Krogshøjvej 49, 2880 Bagsværd

Company reg. no. 40 11 27 31

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 HB-Care Leasing 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.

Bagsværd, 15 May 2023

Managing Director

Uffe Krarup

Board of directors

Carsten Aastrup

Uffe Krarup

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of HB-Care Leasing ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HB-Care Leasing ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, 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	HB-Care Leasing ApS Krogshøjvej 49 2880 Bagsværd
	Company reg. no. 40 11 27 31 Established: 20 December 2018 Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Carsten Aastrup Uffe Krarup
Managing Director	Uffe Krarup
Auditors	Redmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 76 2000 Frederiksberg
Parent company	HB-Care Holding A/S

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The purpose of the company is leasing activities regarding busses as well as all other businesses related to such activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals TDKK 531 against TDKK 545 last year. Income from ordinary activities after tax totals TDKK 25 against TDKK -66 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

Financial resources

The company has per 31 December 2022 a negative equity of TDKK -102 against TDKK -127 in 2021. The Management expects to be able to restore the share capital through the company's earnings in the following years.

Moove Group A/S has prepared a letter of support in which Moove Group A/S state to support the company so it will be able to pay the debt as it falls due. Furthermore Moove Group A/S has confirmed not to demand its receivable to be paid in 2023, unless the company has funds to do so.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No material events have occurred after 31 December 2022.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gross profit	531	545
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-490	-490
Operating profit	41	55
2 Other financial expenses	-3	-140
Pre-tax net profit or loss	38	-85
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-13	19
Net profit or loss for the year	25	-66
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	25	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-66
Total allocations and transfers	25	-66

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Assets		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Non-current assets			
3	Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	3.417	3.906
	Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>3.417</u>	<u>3.906</u>
	Total non-current assets	<u>3.417</u>	<u>3.906</u>
Current assets			
	Receivables from group enterprises	914	506
	Tax receivables from group enterprises	<u>0</u>	<u>46</u>
	Total receivables	<u>914</u>	<u>552</u>
	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>66</u>	<u>326</u>
	Total current assets	<u>980</u>	<u>878</u>
	Total assets	<u>4.397</u>	<u>4.784</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Equity			
Contributed capital		50	50
Retained earnings		-152	-177
Total equity		<u>-102</u>	<u>-127</u>
Provisions			
Provisions for deferred tax		442	447
Total provisions		<u>442</u>	<u>447</u>
Long term liabilities other than provisions			
Trade payables		38	15
Payables to group enterprises		4.005	4.429
Income tax payable		13	8
Other payables		1	12
Total short term liabilities other than provisions		<u>4.057</u>	<u>4.464</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions		<u>4.057</u>	<u>4.464</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>4.397</u>	<u>4.784</u>

- 1 Financial resources
- 4 Charges and security
- 5 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Equity 1 January 2022	50	-177	-127
Retained earnings for the year	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 25
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> -152	<hr/> -102

Notes

DKK thousand.

1. Financial resources

The company has per 31 December 2022 a negative equity of TDKK -102 against TDKK -127 in 2021. The Management expects to be able to restore the share capital through the company's earnings in the following years.

Moove Group A/S has prepared a letter of support in which Moove Group A/S state to support the company so it will be able to pay the debt as it falls due. Furthermore Moove Group A/S has confirmed not to demand its receivable to be paid in 2023, unless the company has funds to do so.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Other financial costs	3	140
	<u>3</u>	<u>140</u>
3. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2022	4.898	4.898
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>4.898</u>	<u>4.898</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2022	-991	-502
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-490	-490
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2022	<u>-1.481</u>	<u>-992</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>3.417</u>	<u>3.906</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

4. Charges and security

The company has issued a floating charge of TDKK 5,250 to cover group interned debt, and has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of TDKK 3,417. This security comprises the assets below, stating the carrying amounts:

	DKK in thousands
Equipment	3.417

The Group company's credit institution has registered a mortgage ban. The ban means that the company cannot pledge their shares in the group's underlying companies to anyone other than the bank.

5. Contingencies

Joint taxation

With Greenfleet Holding A/S 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 HB-Care Leasing 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.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

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.

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

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 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).

Accounting policies

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 cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

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	3-5 years	0-20 %

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.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Accounting policies

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.

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"

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 assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

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