
ICG KRBO Holding ApS

Strandvejen 54, DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 40 90 41 82

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 15/6 2023

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 Financial Statements of ICG KRBO Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 15 June 2023

Executive Board

Kristian Børselien
CEO

Board of Directors

Kristian Børselien
Chairman

Lars Korterman

Practitioner's Statement on Compilation of Financial Statements

To the Management of ICG KRBO Holding ApS

We have compiled the Financial Statements of ICG KRBO Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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, 15 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Henrik Ødegaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne31489

Company information

The Company	ICG KRBO Holding ApS Strandvejen 54 DK-2900 Hellerup CVR No: 40 90 41 82 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 4 November 2019 Financial year: 4th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte
Board of Directors	Kristian Børselien, chairman Lars Korterman
Executive board	Kristian Børselien
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		-1,250	-1,000
Financial income		111,174	92,253
Financial expenses		-10,127	-12,163
Profit/loss before tax		99,797	79,090
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-42,351	-15,769
Net profit/loss for the year		57,446	63,321

Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	57,446	63,321
	57,446	63,321

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Other investments		1,098,764	362,758
Fixed asset investments		1,098,764	362,758
Fixed assets		1,098,764	362,758
Other receivables		36,667	30,360
Receivables		36,667	30,360
Cash at bank and in hand		182,393	182,439
Current assets		219,060	212,799
Assets		1,317,824	575,557

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		200,711	143,265
Equity		240,711	183,265
Provision for deferred tax		41,855	20,734
Provisions		41,855	20,734
Credit institutions		211,178	311,086
Long-term debt	3	211,178	311,086
Credit institutions	3	80,000	51,848
Payables to owners and Management		3,900	3,900
Corporation tax		924	2,724
Other payables		739,256	2,000
Short-term debt		824,080	60,472
Debt		1,035,258	371,558
Liabilities and equity		1,317,824	575,557
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	40,000	143,265	183,265
Net profit/loss for the year	0	57,446	57,446
Equity at 31 December	40,000	200,711	240,711

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

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

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
2. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	21,230	9,944
Deferred tax for the year	<u>21,121</u>	<u>5,825</u>
	<u>42,351</u>	<u>15,769</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:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
Credit institutions		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>211,178</u>	<u>311,086</u>
Long-term part	<u>211,178</u>	<u>311,086</u>
Within 1 year	<u>80,000</u>	<u>51,848</u>
Short-term part	<u>80,000</u>	<u>51,848</u>
	<u>291,178</u>	<u>362,934</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of ICG KRBO Holding ApS for 2022 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 2022 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. Exchange differences 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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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 costs related to 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.

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 debts

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