

OSP holdings ApS

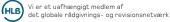
Holbergsgade 15, 1057 København K CVR no. 42 54 33 30

Annual report for the financial year 13.07.21 - 30.06.22

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den ordinære generalforsamling, d. 02.05.23

Ólafur Sölvi Pálsson Dirigent





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The company

OSP holdings ApS Holbergsgade 15 1057 København K CVR no.: 42 54 33 30 Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

Executive Board

Ólafur Sölvi Pálsson

Auditors

Beierholm Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab



I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 13.07.21 - 30.06.22 for OSP holdings ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

The financial statements have not been audited, and I declare that the relevant conditions have been met.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30.06.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 13.07.21 - 30.06.22.

On 28 February 2023, the company was made subject to compulsory dissolution by the Danish Business Authority for not filing the annual report for the period 13 July 2021 – 30 June 2022. On 21 March 2023, the Copenhagen Maritime and Commercial High Court appointed attorney Andreas Kærsgaard Mylin as liquidator.

The shareholder is requesting that the company be resumed and has in this connection asked the liquidator to contribute to such resumption by filing this annual report in order to correct the circumstance giving rise to the compulsory dissolution.

This annual report concerns the period prior to the Maritime and Commercial High Court's appointment of the liquidator, and thus the liquidator has no knowledge of the accounting period to which the annual report pertains.

All transactions made prior to the liquidator's appointment, including the presentation in this annual report, are entirely the responsibility of the shareholder and the management acting up until the time of the compulsory dissolution.

The liquidator is thus entirely without responsibility for the content of this annual report, and the liquidator's approval of the annual report drawn up is only of a formal nature at the request of the shareholder and following the liquidator's receipt of the auditor's statement in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Companies Act in order to assist the shareholder with the resumption of the business.

The shareholder and the management acting up until the time of the compulsory dissolution shall undertake to indemnify the liquidator against any claim arising from the content of the annual report.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, May 2, 2023

Executive Board

Ólafur Sölvi Pálsson



To the management of OSP holdings ApS

Based on the company's book-keeping and other information provided by the management, we have compiled the financial statements of OSP holdings ApS for the financial year 13.07.21 - 30.06.22.

The financial statements comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We have performed our compilation engagement in accordance with the ISRS 4410 standard on Engagements to Compile Financial Statements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the management 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 (Revisorloven) and the code of ethics of International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including principles of integrity, professional competence and due care.

Management retains responsibility for the financial statements and for the accuracy and completeness of the financial information on the basis of which the financial statements are prepared and presented.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for the compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we will not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, May 2, 2023

Beierholm Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Anders Ladegaard State Authorized Public Accountant MNE-no. mne18830



	13.07.21 30.06.22 DKK
Gross loss	-10,079
Loss before tax	-10,079
Tax on loss for the year	0
Loss for the year	-10,079
Proposed appropriation account	
Retained earnings	-10,079
Total	-10,079

ASSETS

Note		30.06.22 DKK
	Equity investments in associates	20,000
	Total investments	20,000
	Total non-current assets	20,000
	Cash	17,421
	Total current assets	17,421
	Total assets	37,421

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Retained earnings -10,079 Total equity 29,923 Trade payables 7,500	Retained earnings -10,0° Total equity 29,92 Trade payables 7,50	Total short-term payables	7,500
Retained earnings-10,079Total equity29,921	Retained earnings-10,0°Total equity29,92		
Retained earnings -10,075	Retained earnings -10,0'	Trade payables	7,500
-	•	Total equity	29,921
Share capital 40,000	Share capital 40,00	Retained earnings	-10,079
		Share capital	40,000
DKE			30.06.22



Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 13.07.21 - 30.06.22			
Capital contributed on establishment Net profit/loss for the year	40,000 0	0 -10,079	40,000 -10,079
Balance as at 30.06.22	40,000	-10,079	29,921



1. Primary activities

The company's activities comprise ownership of shares.

2. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

No comparative figures have been provided as this is the company's first financial year.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and

2. Accounting policies - continued -

administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal writedowns.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Equity investments in associates

Equity investments in associates are measured in the balance sheet at cost less any impairment losses. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

If dividends are distributed on equity investments in associates exceeding the year earnings from the enterprise in question, this is considered an indication of impairment.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

2. Accounting policies - continued -

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

