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# ***Mojo Capitals I A/S***

Istedgade 61, 4., DK-1650 København V

## **Annual Report for 11 November 2021 - 31 December 2022**

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CVR No 42 83 70 67

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
28/6 2023

Joachim Voola Schiødtz  
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 Annual Report of Mojo Capitals I A/S for the financial year 11 November 2021 - 31 December 2022.

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

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 2021/22.

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

Copenhagen, 22 June 2023

## Executive Board

Joachim Voola Schiødtz  
CEO

## Board of Directors

Per Kjeld Mønsted  
Chairman

Henrik Vestergaard Kastbjerg

Michael Mørk

Peter Møller Lassen

Jacob Johansen

Carsten Yde Hemme

Dan Olesen Vorsholt

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Mojo Capitals I A/S

## Opinion

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 11 November 2021 - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Mojo Capitals I A/S for the financial year 11 November 2021 - 31 December 2022, 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.

## 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.

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, in our view, Management's Review 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 in Management's Review.

# Independent Auditor's Report

## 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

## Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

Hellerup, 22 June 2023

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jacob Brinch  
statsautoriseret revisor  
mne35447

Christian Møller Gyrsting  
statsautoriseret revisor  
mne44111

## Company Information

### **The Company**

Mojo Capitals I A/S  
Istedgade 61, 4.  
DK-1650 København V

CVR No: 42 83 70 67  
Financial period: 11 November - 31 December  
Municipality of reg. office: København V

### **Board of Directors**

Per Kjeld Mønsted, Chairman  
Henrik Vestergaard Kastbjerg  
Michael Mørk  
Peter Møller Lassen  
Jacob Johansen  
Carsten Yde Hemme  
Dan Olesen Vorsholt

### **Executive Board**

Joachim Voola Schiødtz

### **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
DK-2900 Hellerup

# **Management's Review**

## **Key activities**

The company's purpose is to invest directly or indirectly in properties, including through ownership of capital shares in other companies or in other ways.

## **Development in the year**

The income statement of the Company for 2021/22 shows a loss of EUR 86,140, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of EUR 2,565,460.

## **Subsequent events**

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.



## Income Statement 11 November 2021 - 31 December 2022

	Note	2021/22 EUR
Other external expenses		-88,204
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>-88,204</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries		618
Financial income	1	1,644
Financial expenses	2	-198
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-86,140</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-86,140</b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	618
Retained earnings	-86,758
	<b>-86,140</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2022 EUR
<b>Assets</b>		
Investments in subsidiaries	3	3,618
Receivables from group enterprises		2,501,644
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>2,505,262</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>2,505,262</b>
Other receivables		5,787
Prepayments		3,940
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>9,727</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>90,001</b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b>99,728</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>2,604,990</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		
Share capital		2,651,600
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		618
Retained earnings		-86,758
<b>Equity</b>		<b>2,565,460</b>
Trade payables		35,530
Other payables		4,000
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>39,530</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>39,530</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>2,604,990</b>
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## Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Equity at 11 November 2021	0	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	53,000	0	0	53,000
Cash capital increase	2,598,600	0	0	2,598,600
Net profit/loss for the year	0	618	-86,758	-86,140
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>2,651,600</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>-86,758</b>	<b>2,565,460</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021/22
	EUR
<b>1 Financial income</b>	
Interest received from group enterprises	1,644
	<b>1,644</b>
<b>2 Financial expenses</b>	
Other financial expenses	148
Exchange adjustments, expenses	50
	<b>198</b>
<b>3 Investments in subsidiaries</b>	
Cost at 11 November 2021	0
Additions for the year	3,000
Cost at 31 December 2022	3,000
Value adjustments at 11 November 2021	0
Net profit/loss for the year	618
Value adjustments at 31 December 2022	618
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>3,618</b>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership
Mojo Capitals I S.L.	Spain	3,000	100%

## 4 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities as per 31 December 2022.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 5 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Mojo Capitals I A/S for 2021/22 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 Financial Statements for 2021/22 are presented in EUR.

### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 5 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Income Statement

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

#### Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item “Income from investments in subsidiaries” 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.

#### 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.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

### Balance Sheet

#### Investments in subsidiaries

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

The item “Investments in subsidiaries” 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.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries 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 subsidiaries.

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 5 Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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.

Receivables which falls due after one year, are presented as non-current assets in the balance sheet.

### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning management fee and other external expenses.

### 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.