

Prohuis Denmark Holding ApS

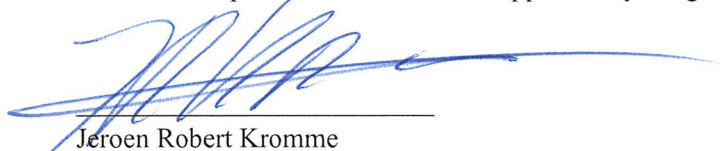
Toldbodgade 19B, 2., 1253 København K

Company reg. no. 43 29 42 29

Annual report

31 May - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 17 July 2023.



Jeroen Robert Kromme
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 Executive Board has approved the annual report of Prohuis Denmark Holding ApS for the financial year 31 May - 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 31 May – 31 December 2022.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København K, 14 July 2023

Executive board



Arjan Jan Willem van de Graaf



Jeroen Robert Kromme

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Prohuis Denmark Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Prohuis Denmark Holding ApS for the financial year 31 May - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, 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 31 May - 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.

Independent auditor's report

Hillerød, 14 July 2023

Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



Claus Keskelin

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30140

Company information

The company

Prohuis Denmark Holding ApS
Toldbodgade 19B, 2.
1253 København K

Company reg. no. 43 29 42 29

Established: 31 May 2022

Financial year: 31 May 2022 - 31 December 2022
1st financial year

Executive board

Arjan Jan Willem van de Graaf
Jeroen Robert Kromme

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Nordstensvej 11
3400 Hillerød

Income statement

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	31/5 2022 - 31/12 2022
Gross profit	-11.000
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>0</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	<u>-11.000</u>
Proposed distribution of net profit:	
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-11.000</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>-11.000</u>

Balance sheet

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>		<u>31/12 2022</u>
Non-current assets		
2	Investments in group enterprises	<u>40.000</u>
	Total investments	<u>40.000</u>
	Total non-current assets	<u>40.000</u>
	Total assets	<u>40.000</u>

Balance sheet

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>		<u>31/12 2022</u>
Equity		
3	Contributed capital	41.000
4	Retained earnings	-11.000
	Total equity	<u>30.000</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	10.000
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>10.000</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>10.000</u>
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>40.000</u>
1	The significant activities of the enterprise	
5	Contingencies	

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. The significant activities of the enterprise

The company's purpose is to own equity in other companies and related activities.

2. Investments in group enterprises

Additions during the year	40.000
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	40.000

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	Equity	Results for the year
PH1 ApS,	100 %	-349.561	-389.561

3. Contributed capital

Contributed capital 31 May 2022	41.000
	41.000

4. Retained earnings

Retained earnings for the year	-11.000
	-11.000

5. Contingencies

Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay the total corporation tax.

TheThe 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.

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest, and royalties represents an estimated maximum of tDKK 0.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

5. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding taxes, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Prohuis Denmark Holding 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 annual report is presented in DKK. The annual report comprises the first financial year and hence comparative figures are not available.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external costs.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for administration.

Results from investments in group enterprises

Dividend from investments in group enterprises is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

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.

Accounting policies

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

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).

Statement of financial position

Investments

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be written down for impairment to this lower value.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of 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.

Liabilities other than provisions

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