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# ***ICG MAAJ Holding ApS***

Strandvejen 54, DK-2900 Hellerup

**Annual Report for  
26 October 2022 - 31 December 2022**

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CVR No. 43 61 42 66

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 2/6 2023

Lars Korterman  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



# Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Management's Statement and Auditor's Report</b>	
Management's statement	1
Practitioner's Statement on Compilation of Financial Statements	2
<b>Company information</b>	
Company information	3
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Income statement 26 October - 31 December	4
Balance sheet 31 December	5
Statement of changes in equity	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8

# Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of ICG MAAJ Holding ApS for the financial year 26 October - 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, 2 June 2023

## Executive Board

Mårten Måns Gösta Jacobsson  
CEO

## Board of Directors

Mårten Måns Gösta Jacobsson      Lars Korterman  
Chairman

# Practitioner's Statement on Compilation of Financial Statements

To the Management of ICG MAAJ Holding ApS

We have compiled the Financial Statements of ICG MAAJ Holding ApS for the financial year 26 October - 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, 2 June 2023

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Henrik Ødegaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne31489

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	ICG MAAJ Holding ApS Strandvejen 54 DK-2900 Hellerup  CVR No: 43 61 42 66 Financial period: 26 October - 31 December Incorporated: 26 October 2022 Financial year: 1st financial year Municipality of reg. office: Hellerup
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Mårten Måns Gösta Jacobsson, chairman Lars Korterman
<b>Executive board</b>	Mårten Måns Gösta Jacobsson
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

## Income statement 26 October - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK 2 months
Gross profit/loss		-1,250
Financial expenses		-232
Profit/loss before tax		-1,482
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-5,587
Net profit/loss for the year		-7,069

## Distribution of profit

	2022 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit	
Retained earnings	-7,069
	-7,069

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2022
		DKK
Other investments		245,335
Fixed asset investments		245,335
Fixed assets		245,335
Cash at bank and in hand		51,380
Current assets		51,380
Assets		296,715

# Balance sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022
		DKK
Share capital		40,000
Retained earnings		-7,069
<b>Equity</b>		<b>32,931</b>
Provision for deferred tax		4,707
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>4,707</b>
Payables to owners and Management		256,947
Corporation tax		880
Other payables		1,250
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>259,077</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>259,077</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>296,715</b>
Key activities	1	
Accounting Policies	3	



## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 26 October	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	40,000	0	40,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-7,069	-7,069
Equity at 31 December	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-7,069</b>	<b>32,931</b>

# 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.

2022

DKK

## 2. Income tax expense

Current tax for the year

880

Deferred tax for the year

4,707

5,587

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 3. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of ICG MAAJ 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 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.

## Income statement

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for administration, etc.

### Gross profit/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.

### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Balance sheet

### Fixed asset investments

Investments which are not traded in an active market are measured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

### 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.