HB-Care A/S

Krogshøjvej 49, 2880 Bagsværd

Company reg. no. 65 86 40 10

Annual Report

1 January – 31 December 2023

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company´s Annual General Meeting on 28 May 2024.

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Uffe Krarup
Chairman of the meeting

Content

Statement by the management on the Annual Report

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of HB-Care A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements according to the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and the results of the Company operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Bagsværd, 28 May 2024

Executive Board

Uffe Krarup

Board of Directors

Carsten Aastrup Charirman	Lars Christian Christiansen	Uffe Krarup

The independent auditor’s declarations

To the shareholder in HB-Care A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of HB-Care A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, notes including material accounting policy information. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of 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 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements”. 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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.

The independent auditor's declarations

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 Terror, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 preparation of the Financial Statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the Financial Statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the Management's Review

Management is responsible for the Management's Review.

Our opinion on and the Financial Statements does not cover the Management's Review, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, it is our responsibility to read the Management's Review and to consider whether the Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

The independent auditor's declarations

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's Review provides the information required by law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that Management's Review is consistent with the Financial Statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in the Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 28 May 2024

Redmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR-nr. 29 44 27 89

Henrik Juul Thomsen
State Authorized Public Accountant
mne33734

Company information

Name	HB-Care A/S	
	Kroghøjsvej 49	
	2880 Bagsværd	
	Company reg.no.	65 86 40 10
	Established:	22 July 1981
	Financal year:	1 January – 31 December
Webaddress	www.hb-care.dk	
Board of Directors	Carsten Aastrup, Chairman	
	Lars Christian Christiansen	
	Uffe Krarup	
Management	Uffe Krarup	
Company auditors	Redmark	
	Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab	
	Dirch Passers Allé 76	
	2000 Frederiksberg	

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019 1)
Key figures					
Revenue	381.549	380.755	325.900	288.988	331.211
Gross profit	262.194	274.874	270.520	250.557	278.793
Earnings before interests and taxes	5.155	8.303	20.384	28.262	6.344
Net financial income	-4.656	-3.581	-4.862	-2.296	-4.560
Net profit for the year	433	3.683	12.108	20.252	1.402
Non-current assets	137.485	150.403	174.769	189.995	206.331
Current assets	90.497	80.407	81.692	74.096	41.657
Total assets	227.982	230.810	256.461	264.091	247.988
Contributed capital	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
Total Equity	69.739	69.306	65.623	53.515	33.263
Long term liabilities	63.142	77.241	101.040	118.162	99.020
Short term liabilities	95.101	84.263	89.798	92.414	115.705
Cash flow from operating activities	16.581	19.566	35.604	78.872	26.076
Cash flow from investing activities	-12.020	-1.640	-1.373	15.881	5.036
Investment in tangible assets	-14.562	-1.876	-1.577	-2.004	-1.173
Cash flow from financing activities	-10.198	-34.798	-34.358	-72.044	-31.112
Total cash flow	-5.637	-16.872	-127	22.709	0
Key figures in %					
Gross margin (%)	68,72 %	72,19 %	83.01 %	86,7 %	84,2 %
EBIT margin (%)	1,35 %	2,18 %	6,25 %	9,8 %	1,9 %
Assets/equity (%)	326,91 %	333,03 %	390,82 %	493,5 %	745,5 %
Solvency ratio (%)	30,59 %	30,03 %	25,59 %	20,3 %	13,4 %
Return on equity (%)	0,62 %	5,46 %	20,32 %	46,7 %	4,3 %
Average number of employees	475	516	483	484	560

1. The highlights are adjusted to the effect of the implementation of IFRS 16.

Key figures

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

Gross margin (%)	$\frac{\text{Gross profit / loss} * 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
EBIT margin (%)	$\frac{\text{EBIT} * 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Solvency ratio (%)	$\frac{\text{Total equity} * 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Return on equity (%)	$\frac{\text{Net profit /loss of the year} * 100}{\text{Average share of equity}}$

Management's review

Primary activity

The Company's primary activity is referred transport services for primarily municipalities and mobility companies in Zealand, Funen and Jutland.

Development in activities and financial matters

The revenue for the company for the year totals T.DKK 381.549 against T.DKK 380.755 last year. Net profit for the year totals DKK 433 against DKK 3.683 last year. Management consider the results as unsatisfactory compared to the expectations last year.

Expected development

HB-Care's management expects a positive development in the coming fiscal year, as growth in revenue are expected in 2024.

However, the salary increases from the collective agreements are expected to increase the salary costs and therefore management only expects an increase on EBIT level at 50-100% (2-5 million) compared to 2023.

Financial risk and use of financial instruments

HB-Care's most significant operational risk is linked to the ability to recycle and win new tenders as well as ensure efficiency and quality in both planning and execution of the run.

As a result of the company's financial liabilities, primarily leasing liabilities, the company is exposed to changes in interest rates. The company continuously monitors interest rate developments and focuses on concluding fixed-rate contracts.

Credit risks

HB-Care's credit risks are primarily related to financial assets recognized in the balance sheet.

HB-Care does not have significant risks regarding individual customers or partners as HB-Care deals primarily with public customers.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

The Groups efforts in environment, climate and society and the general direction are directed from an ESG strategy with a wide range of associated policies.

ESG data is non-financial data used for assessing the Groups ability to create value and long-term growth opportunities. The ESG work is essential to the way in which HB-Care conducts business and support the image of the Group and maintain good relations with internal and external stakeholders.

Management's review

The ESG strategy is embedded in business strategy and is a fixed part of management meetings. As part of the ESG strategy The Group report on specific efforts in social responsibility in tenders, compliance in regulatory matters such as social dumping, local interests and focus on inclusion projects.

In 2023 The Group present the company´s second ESG report. The report is prepared as a stand-alone Report to the Company's Annual Report. The 2023 ESG-report can be found on the homepage: MooveGroup Sustainability ESG Report 2023 by Moove Group - Issuu

Climate footprint
It is a focus for HB-Care to decrease our total climate footprint and it is a part of UNs global sustainable development goals towards a sustainable growth which is goal 13 and 17. HB-Care is furthermore a part of Global Compact Network Denmark which is a local network for Danish companies and organisations which commits itself to work for sustainability. The Danish network is a part of Global Compacts global community.

Climate
HB-Care wants to create sustainable growth by leading the industry and showing the way for the transition towards a greener future. HB-Care will proactively support the publics ambition to transition to 70% zero emission transportation before 2030 and 100% in 2050. HB-Care is working with tenderers with the purpose of assisting local and region climate goals.

It is HB-Cares goal to minimize any climate footprint by limiting CO2 emissions as much as possible with regards to the nature of the operation. HB-Care is trailing with solar panels on a small group of busses and has been from 2020. HB-Care is focussed on idling by minimizing the distance from garage to first pick up. In general, HB-Care ensures this goal by systematically assessing the fleets configuration and update the fleet with regards to environment and climate requirements from authorities and the contracts HB-Care operates.

HB-Care monitor the development of fuels with lower CO2 emission closely. HB-Care operates all school transport in Silkeborg with HVO diesel from its own facilities which reduces the CO2 emissions with 90% from 650 ton per year to 65 ton per year.

HB-Care closely monitors the market for electric minibuses. Currently, there is still no electric bus on the market that can meet our needs. It is particularly the size of the batteries that poses a challenge. The lack of electric minibuses on the market does not pose a problem in relation to public tender. Considering that the electric minibuses are not yet available, it is therefore not yet a requirement in public tenders.

Environment
HB-Care has its own garages in Karlslunde, Tinglev and Aarhus. HB-Care aims to handle most of the maintenance in its own garages as HB-Care can limit the risks of straining the environment from chemical leakage. HB-Care focuses on continually reducing the environmental impact on HB-Cares operations by focusing on sustainable procurement and optimizing our operations.

The existing garages are equipped with oil separators and waste from maintenance are sorted as electronics, bus windows, hard plastic, soft plastic, chemicals, cardboard, and metal. The sorted waste is contained in waste containers and are collected by external suppliers for recycling or destruction. HB-Care busses are washed at our fuel suppliers certified washing areas.

The effect of the measures taken has not been measured, but based on HB-Care's continued growth, initiatives for future measurement of waste collection for recycling have been initiated.

Employees, health, and safety
It is a significant condition for HB-Cares future operation and success that HB-Care is recognised as a responsible and attractive workplace with proud and talented employees.

HB-Care will match the futures demand and the organisations needs to be scalable. HB-Care has initiated multiple efforts to ensure diversity and inclusion to emphasize a safe and violation free work environment. HB-Care has a zero-tolerance policy for bullying, sexual harassment and other forms of behaviour which violates employees or others.

HB-Care strives to create a healthy and safe working environment for the company's employees and continuously introduces measures to protect employees from work-related risks. This involves regular surveys of the working environment, risk assessment of the positions within the company, as well as systematic training and implementation of risk-reducing measures with a view to reducing work-related injuries. These initiatives together form the framework for creating a strong and common corporate culture.

Due to the nature of the HB-Cares primary operations, HB-Care prioritize special preparedness regarding employee safety while driving. We are stepping up competence development in HB-Care with a wide range of professional courses.

Since the war in Ukraine began in February 2022, Denmark has taken in a large group of refugees, of which the majority are women. We believe one of the best ways to integrate refugees into society is through employment. We would like to support this, and the parent company has therefore initiated the Basic Integration Training Programme, known by the Danish acronym IGU. IGU is specifically aimed at refugees or their family members and enables them to obtain employment via a combination of classroom-based learning and a practical work placement.

HB-Care use IGU to recruit drivers in collaboration with educational institutions that provide teaching in the Danish language and driving. After successfully completing the training programme, the IGU driver is employed by HB-Care on an equal footing with our other drivers.

Management's review

In relation to employee safety, the company has prepared guidelines for responsible and good practice for employees (Code of conduct) as well as specific policies within the areas "Diversity and inclusion" and "Safety and health". The company conducts relevant training for employees in applicable policies to ensure that the desired behaviour is anchored throughout the organization.

HB-Care sees initiatives in the field of human resources as important focus areas that support the UN's world goals number 4 (quality education), number 8 (decent jobs and economic growth) and number 10 (less inequality).

Seniors – 60+

In HB-Care, we have good experience with seniors who want to spend their final years in the labour market doing something they are passionate about. This might be employees from the transport industry, or employees who have worked in other industries and now want to use their personal skills to care for our customers. For many people, a driver's job with HB-Care is life-affirming and contributes to a feeling of making a big difference.

We deploy targeted recruitment campaigns with the aim of attracting and retaining seniors, and we are working to be able to offer various types of senior scheme. We have drawn up and implemented a senior policy that gives the company the opportunity to retain experienced resources and skills in the market.

In 2024, senior events will be held for all interested parties. Here, the employee's senior life is planned and individual pension and insurance plans are prepared. In HB-Care and Aarhus minibuses, we have 174 seniors. That's 38 % of our drivers. Our goal is that 70% of our seniors participate in a senior event.

Students and apprentices

HB-Care wants to be a learning organization where we take responsibility for young people getting a good start on the labor market. We have good experience with integration, on-the-job training, and mentoring, and we have concrete goals and programs for the education of students and apprentices.

As a part of these initiatives, we are proud to say that HB-Care is first mover in Denmark by developing a new bus trainee education for young people (age 21-25) in disability transport. We call it "Care worker with a bus driving license ".

The training to become a skilled bus driver takes 1.5 years. 40 weeks in school, the rest of the time is internship time in the company.

In 2025 the goal is to have +10 students and/or apprentices, of which 4 new bus trainees.

HB-Care Academy

We are stepping up competence development in HB-Care with a wide range of professional courses. Focus in 2023 has been tachograph training and on upgrading hauliers for HB-Care driving. We also teach injury-reducing driving and energy-efficient driving. In addition to the fact that both these elements have an economic and environmental benefit, we can see that the measures also promote well-being and retention among employees.

Human rights

HB-Care opposes and does not tolerate any human trafficking or modern-day slavery. The company opposes and does not tolerate any kind of child labour.

HB-Care collaborates closely with customers and suppliers as well as other stakeholders to ensure that this policy is complied with. We also collaborate with relevant suppliers, in relation to hedging any risks related to subcontractors.

Our employees have the right to organize themselves of their choice and to be members of peaceful associations.

Competition

HB-Care works to ensure fair competition and does not accept any form of anti-competitive activity. HB-Care's business principles must always be in full compliance with applicable competition law in the areas in which the company operates. This is a prerequisite for being considered in tenders, which are HB-Care's revenue base, and it is incorporated into our Code of Conduct in form of an anti-trust policy.

Corruption

HB-Care's employees may not give or receive bribes or unapproved payments for their own or the company's recovery. HB-Care do not tolerate any form of corruption or bribery, solicitation, acceptance, offer or promise of payment of bribes or other inappropriate payments, including lubrication, is strictly prohibited, whether done directly or through a third party. Third parties representing the company (e.g. hauliers) are required to represent the company in a manner consistent with the principles of the company's anti-corruption policy.

HB-Care's whistleblower scheme ensures that anyone can report suspected irregularities or illegal situations.

Management responsibilities, composition, and organization

Moove Group A/S owns HB-Care and Board of Directors of Moove Group oversees the operations of HB-Care.

The Board of Directors of Moove Group A/S consists of 83% men and 17% women.

The Groups diversity target for 2025 is for the underrepresented gender on the Board of Directors to make up 40%. It is the company's goal to comply with the Groups goal of diversity of equal distribution on the Board of Directors and expect to achieve this by the end of 2026.

Redmark
MÆRKBAR FORSKEL

Management's review

The Board of Directors monitors that management of HB-Care complies with the objectives, strategies and procedures set by the Board of Directors, including operating the company's ESG agenda. The Board of Directors meets according to a fixed schedule at least five times a year.

HB-Care's day-to-day management team reporting to the CEO consist of 5 persons with a gender quotient of 60% men and 40% women, selected based on competencies. In appointments to the management team, women are represented in the concluding employment interviews.

It is the management's goal to make necessary decisions as close to the task as possible. A strategy meeting has been held where the company's vision, goals Information from management is distributed systematically at meetings and through ongoing written and oral reporting. This reporting includes the development of the market and the group as well as the group's profitability and financial position.

Target figures and policies for the underrepresented gender
Overview of the status of target figures for the underrepresented gender

	2023	2022
Board of Directors		
Total number of members of board of Directors, excluding employeeelected members	3	3
Underrepresented gender in board of Directors	100%	100%
Target figure of underrepresented gender in board of Directors	40%	40%
Year of expected fulfillment	2026	2026
Other management levels		
Total number of members of board of Directors, excluding employeeelected members	5	5
Underrepresented gender in board of Directors	60%	60%
Target figure of underrepresented gender in board of Directors	30%	30%
Year of expected fulfillment	2026	2026

Data ethics
The company is complying with the Groups Data Ethics policy which can be found in the annual report for Greenfleet Holding A/S, cvr no. 39 92 64 74.

Events after the balance day
There have not been any material events after the balance day.

Statement of comprehensive income

Note	TDKK	2023	2022
3	Revenue	381.549	380.755
4	Cost of sales	-119.355	-105.881
	Gross profit	**262.194**	**274.874**
	Other external costs	-26.742	-18.568
7	Staff costs	-205.355	-221.750
8	Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	-25.316	-26.202
5	Other operating income	374	0
5	Other operating expense	0	-51
	Earnings before interests and taxes (EBIT)	**5.155**	**8.303**
9	Other financial income	24	0
9	Other financial income from group enterprises	284	189
10	Other financial expenses	-4.964	-3.770
	Earnings before taxes	**499**	**4.722**
11	Tax expense	-66	-1.039
	Net profit for the year	**433**	**3.683**
	Other comprehensive income		
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	0	0
	Total comprehensive income	**433**	**3.683**

Balance sheet as of 31 December

Note	TDKK	2023	2022
	Assets		
	Non-current assets		
12	Intangible assets	46.104	46.104
14	Tangible assets	24.038	13.684
15	Leasing assets	66.147	89.215
	Receivables	1.196	1.400
	Total non-current assets	**137.485**	**150.403**
	Current assets		
16	Inventories	372	433
24	Receivables from sales and services	49.443	40.452
	Trade receivables from group entities	37.260	28.426
	Other receivables	2.381	5.386
	Tax receivables	968	0
23	Cash and cash equivalents	73	5.710
	Total current assets	**90.497**	**80.407**
	TOTAL ASSETS	**227.982**	**230.810**

Balance sheet as of 31 December

Note	TDKK	2023	2022
	Liabilities		
18	**Equity**		
	Share capital	1.200	1.200
	Retained earnings	68.539	68.106
	Total equity	**69.739**	**69.306**
	Non-current liabilities		
15, 24	Leasing liabilities	40.603	55.392
11	Deferred tax liability	5.606	4.572
	Other liabilities	16.933	17.277
	Total non-current liabilities	**63.142**	**77.241**
	Current liabilities		
15, 24	Leasing liabilities	17.877	25.344
	Trade and other payables	6.350	21.200
	Payables to group enterprises	31.179	6.545
	Income tax payable	0	802
	Other liabilities	39.695	30.372
	Total current liabilities	**95.101**	**84.263**
	Liabilities	**158.243**	**161.504**
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	**227.982**	**230.810**

Cashflow statement

Note	TDKK	2023	2022
	Profit from primary activities	**433**	**3.683**
8	Depreciations and impairments on tangible assets	25.316	25.967
	Other operating income	-374	0
	Other operating expenses	0	51
9	Financial income	-308	-189
10	Financial expenses	4.964	3.770
11	Corporate income tax	66	1.039
	Cash flows from operations before change in working capital, interest and tax	**30.097**	**34.321**
22	Change in working capital	-11.796	-12.303
	Cash flows from operations before interest and tax	18.301	22.018
	Interests, received	308	189
	Interest, paid	-1.226	-698
	Corporate tax	-802	-1.943
	Cash flows from ongoing activities	**16.581**	**19.566**
14	Purchase of tangible assets	-14.562	-1.876
	Sale of tangible assets	2.338	189
	Change in non-current receivables	204	47
	Cash flows from investing activities	**-12.020**	**-1.640**
	Leasing	-25.998	-27.381
	Change in currant loans and borrowings, group	15.800	-7.417
	Cash flows from financing activities	**-10.198**	**-34.798**
	Cash flow from activities	**-5.637**	**-16.872**
23	Cash as per 1 January	5.710	22.582
23	**Cash as per 31 December**	**73**	**5.710**

The Company's cash in Nykredit is part of the cash pool of the group and is presented as receivables from group entities.

Statement of changes in equity

TDKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity as per 1 January 2023	1.200	68.106	69.306
Retained earnings			
Net profit for the year	0	433	433
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0	433	433
Equity as per 31 December 2023	1.200	68.539	69.739

TDKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity as per 1 January 2022	1.200	64.423	65.623
Retained earnings			
Net profit for the year	0	3.683	3.683
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0	3.683	3.683
Equity as per 31 December 2022	1.200	68.106	69.306

Notes

1 Accounting policies

HB-Care A/S is a public limited Company domiciled in Denmark.

The Annual Report of HB-Care A/S for 2023 is presented in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for Annual Reports of reporting Class C (large) enterprises cf. the IFRS order issued in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner being the functional currency of the Company rounded to the nearest 1.000 DKK (TDKK).

Statement on going concern

In connection with the financial reporting, the board of directors and the executive board have assessed the assumption of going concern for preparing the Financial Statements. The board of directors and the executive board have concluded that, at the time of the financial reporting, no factors indicate doubt as to whether the Company could and should continue as a going concern, at least until the next balance sheet date. This conclusion is based on their knowledge of the Company, its estimated future prospects, and the associated uncertainties and risks identified (mentioned in the management commentary and in notes 19 and 24), and following a review of the budgets, including expectations to cash flow developments and developments in the capital base, etc. existing credit facilities with related contractual and expected maturity periods, and other terms. It therefore seems reasonable, objective, and tenable to base the financial reporting on the going concern assumption.

Changes in accounting policies

No new accounting standards, amended standards or interpretations of relevance for the Company has been identified for the financial year commencing 1 January 2023.

Description of accounting policies

Business combinations

Newly acquired or newly established enterprises are recognised in the Financial Statements from the time of acquiring or establishing such enterprises. The purchase method is applied in the acquisition of new enterprises, under which identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities of these enterprises are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Allowance is made for the tax effect of the restatements.

The acquisition date is the date on which control of the enterprise is achieved.

Positive residuals (goodwill) between cost of the enterprise acquired and the fair value of the assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities acquired are recognised as an asset under intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised, but tested for impairment at least annually. The first impairment test is performed before the end of the year of acquisition.

On acquisition, goodwill is allocated to cash generating units, which subsequently form the basis for the impairment test.

Negative residuals (negative goodwill) are recognised as income in the income statement at the time of acquisition.

The acquisition consideration for an enterprise comprises the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of transferred assets, assumed liabilities, and equity instruments issued. If parts of the acquisition consideration are contingent on future events or the fulfilment of agreed terms, those are recognised at fair value at the time of acquisition.

Costs related to acquisitions are recognised directly in the income statement.

If, at the time of acquisition, there is any uncertainty concerning the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities, or contingent liabilities, or the determination of the acquisition consideration, the initial recognition is made on a provisional basis. A subsequent change to the identification or measurement of the acquisition consideration, acquired assets, liabilities, or contingent liabilities is adjusted retrospectively, including goodwill, until twelve months after the acquisition and the comparative figures are adjusted. After this, goodwill is not adjusted. Changes in estimated acquisition considerations are recognised in the net profit or loss for the year.

Revenue
The Company's revenue comprises transport of disabled people, senior citizens, and schoolchildren with special needs.

The Company's sales contracts consists of individually identifiable performance obligations, which are included and measured at fair value. If a sales contract includes several performance obligations, the total sales value of the sales contract is allocated proportionally to the individual performance obligations in the agreement.

Revenue is included when the individual identifiable performance obligation is satisfied.

The revenue included is measured at fair value of the agreed transaction price exclusive of VAT and charges, which are charged by a third party. Revenue is recognized net of related discounts.

Sale of services
Sale of services comprises passenger conveyance. Services typically consist of a performance obligation, recognised on a straight-line basis in the turnover over the period the services are performed. The Company's primary activity consists of short-term conveyance of passengers recognised at the time of transport. Thus, there are no accruals on the balance sheet date relative to this.

Payment terms in the Company's sales agreements
Payment terms in the Company's sales agreements with clients is partly dependent on the underlying performance obligation and partly on the specific client relationship.

For sale of services subject to an on-going performance, payment terms will typically be current month plus one to three months.

Cost of sales
Cost of sales comprises expenses for acquired services in the form of conveyances by a third party plus purchased supplies for the year, to which are added changes in inventories incurred to realise revenue.

The cost of sales is recognised net of related discounts.

Other external costs
Other external costs comprise costs incurred during the year concerning the Company's primary activity, including costs related to sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debt, etc.

Staff costs
Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other social security costs for the Company's employees. Reimbursements received from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Income from governmental aid packages (wage compensation) as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic is recognised under other operating income. Public grants are recognised when it is highly probable that the grant will be received and the terms related to the receipt are met. If specific terms are related to the receipt of public grants, the recognition will occur once such terms are met. Grants received are accrued until the criteria for recognition are met.

Other operating revenue and -costs
Other operating revenue and -costs comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's activities, including profit and loss of current sale and replacement of intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment. Profit and loss on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment are recognised as the selling price less sales costs and the carrying value at the time of sale.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and interest expenses as well as foreign exchange gains and losses on foreign currency transactions. Furthermore, this also includes amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, including financial leasing commitments and charges and reimbursements under the tax prepayment scheme.

Borrowing costs derived from general loans or loans directly attributable to the purchase, construction, or development of qualified assets are attributed to the cost of such assets.

Income tax
Tax for the year
HB-Care A/S is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the CC Explorer Invest Group's Danish group companies in the period 1 January – 19 August 2021. After 19 August 2021 HB-Care A/S is on compulsory joint taxation of the Greenfleet Holding A/S group's Danish group companies. The actual Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed companies relative to their taxable incomes (full costing). The jointly taxed companies are part of the tax prepayment scheme.

Greenfleet Holding A/S acts as administration Company for the joint taxation and does thus settle all payments of Danish income tax with the tax authorities.

Tax for the year, comprising the joint taxation contributions for the year and changes in deferred tax are recognised in the net profit or loss for the year, in other comprehensive income, or directly in the equity.

Receivables and joint taxation contributions owed are recognised in the statement of financial position under receivables and payables, respectively, to group enterprises.

Taxes payable and deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured according using the balance-sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying value and tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax of temporary differences for tax purposes concerning non-amortisable goodwill and office properties plus other items is not recognised when temporary differences – apart from acquisitions – have arisen at the time of acquisition without any effect on profit or taxable income.

In cases when tax base can be calculated in accordance with the applicable tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the obligation, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised under other long-term assets with the value for which they are expected to be applied, either by tax elimination of future earnings or by offsetting deferred tax liabilities within the same judicial tax entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax assets are assessed on an annual basis and are only recognised to the extent that they are likely to be exploited.

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 become current tax. Changes in deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the total income for the year.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recognised at cost as detailed under business combinations. Goodwill is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated write down of impairment adjustments. Goodwill is not amortised.

When goodwill is recognised, the goodwill amount is allocated to the groups of assets generating separate cash inflows (cash generating units). Determination of cash generating units complies with the management structure and internal financial management and reporting in the group.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets, comprising licenses, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisations and write-downs. The amortisation period is usually between three and five years.

Tangible assets

Plant and machines, other plant, fixtures and operating equipment, and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated amortisations and write-downs.

Cost comprises the purchase price and costs directly associated with the purchase until the time when the asset is ready for use. To the cost is added the present value of estimated liabilities associated with dismantling and removal of the asset and re-establishing the location where the asset was in use.

Subsequent costs, e.g. when replacing component parts of property, plant, and equipment, are recognised in the carrying value of the asset in question when it is probable that the incurred cost will result in future financial benefits. Replaced component parts cease to be recognised in the statement of financial position and the carrying value is expensed to the income statement. All other costs for ordinary repair and maintenance are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

The cost of an aggregate asset is divided into separate components which are amortised separately if the useful life of the component parts is different. Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets/components, comprising:

Plant (buses) and machines	2–10 years
Other plant, operating plant, and fixtures	2–5 years
Leasehold improvements	2–5 years

The depreciable amount is calculated in due consideration of the scrap value of the asset and is reduced by write-downs, if applicable. The amortisation period and the scrap value are determined at the time of purchase and reassessed annually. If the scrap value exceeds the carrying value of the asset, the amortisation ceases.

For changes in the amortisation period or scrap value, the effect on amortisations will, for future periods, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimate.

Leases valid from 1 January 2019

A lease is an agreement that gives the Company the right to take control of an identifiable asset for a period of time against payment of a sum as consideration. Leases are recognised in the statement of financial position when, according to a signed lease concerning a specific identifiable asset, the leased asset is made available to the Company during the lease term and when the Company obtains the right to virtually all the financial benefits derived from using the identified asset as well as the right to decide on the use of the identified asset.

Leasing commitments are measured when initially recognised at the present value of the future lease payments discounted at an alternative borrowing rate. The following lease payments are recognised as part of the lease commitment:

- Fixed payments
- Variable payments changing in tandem with changes in an index or interest rate when based on the index or interest rate in question
- Payments due under a residual value guarantee

- The exercise price for call options which management will, in all probability, exploit
- Payments subject to an extension option which the Company will, in all probability, exploit
- Penalties related to a terminal option unless the Company, in all probability, does not expect to exploit this option.

The lease commitment is measured at amortised cost under the effective interest method. The lease commitment is recalculated when there are changes in the underlying contractual cash flows derived from changes in an index or interest rate if the Company's estimate of residual value guarantee changes, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it is more likely than not that a call-, extension-, or termination option will be exploited.

The leased asset is initially recognised at cost, corresponding to the value of the lease commitment adjusted for prepaid lease payments, to which are added directly related costs and estimated costs for dismantling, refurbishment, or similar, less discounts or other types of incentive payments from lessor.

The asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisations and write-downs. The leased asset is amortised over the leasing period or the leased assets' useful life, whichever is the shorter. The amortisations are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement.

The leased asset is adjusted for changes in the lease commitment resulting from changes to the terms of the lease or the cash flow of the lease in tandem with indexable or interest-rate changes.

Leased assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected lease term, comprising:

Other plant and operating equipment	5–10 years
Plant and machinery	10 years
Sales- and administration property	4–6 years

The Company will present the leased asset and the lease commitment separately in the statement of financial position.

The Company has decided not to recognise leased assets of low value and short-term leases in the balance sheet. Instead, lease payments concerning such leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement.

Write-down of long-term assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis, initially before the end of the year of acquisition.

The carrying value of goodwill is tested for impairment along with the other long-term assets in the cash-flow generating entity or group of cash-flow generating entities to which the goodwill is allocated and written down to its recoverable amount via the income statement if the carrying value is higher. As a rule, the recoverable value is calculated as the present value or the expected future net cash flows from the enterprise or activity (cash-flow generating entity) to which the goodwill is allocated.

Other long-term assets

The carrying value of other long-term assets are assessed annually to decide whether there are indications of impairment. If so, the recoverable value of the asset is calculated. The recoverable value is the highest fair value of the asset less expected disposal costs or value in use.

The value in use is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows from the asset or the cash-flow generating entity of which the asset is part.

Recognition of losses derived from impairment in the income statement

Write down is recognised when the carrying value of an asset or a cash-flow generating entity exceeds the recoverable value of the asset or cash-flow generating entity. Write down is recognised in a separate line in the income statement.

Write down of goodwill is non-reversable. Write down of other assets is reversed to the extent that changes occur in the assumptions and estimates that led to the impairment. Write-downs are only reversed to the extent that the new carrying value of the asset does not exceed the carrying value the asset would have had after write-downs, had the asset not been written down.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost calculated based on the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The cost of goods for resale and raw materials and supplies comprises cost to which are added delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to facilitate sale and determined in due consideration of marketability, obsolescence, and expected developments in selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost. Write-downs to net realisable value are made according to the simplified expected credit-loss model, according to which the accumulated loss is recognised in the income statement at the same time as the receivable is recognised in the balance sheet on the basis of the expected loss in the overall useful life of the receivable.

Revenue recognition of interest on written-down receivables is calculated on the basis of the written-down value with the effective interest rate for each specific receivable or portfolio.

For financial assets, the simplified expected credit-loss model is used where the expected loss over the useful life of the financial asset is recognised immediately in the income statement. The financial asset is monitored on a current basis in accordance with the Company's risk management until realisation. Write-down is calculated on the basis of expected loss percentage, accumulated for the risk profile of the financial assets. The loss percentage is calculated on the basis of historical data adjusted for estimates on the effect of expected changes in relevant parameters, such as economic developments.

Prepaid costs

Prepaid costs are measured at cost.

Equity

Group contribution

Group contributions are considered a transaction with the owner made as part of procuring capital and is recognised directly in equity.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as an obligation at the time of being adopted at the ordinary general meeting (time of declaration). Dividend proposed as an annual distribution is shown as a separate item under equity until adopted by the general meeting.

Obligations to employees

Pension obligations and similar long-term obligations

The Company has entered into contribution-based pension agreements and similar agreements with the major part of the Company's employees.

Obligations concerning contribution-based pension schemes where the Company pays fixed pension contributions on a regular basis to independent pension providers are recognised in the income statement for the period during which they are accrued, and the amounts payable are recognised in the balance sheet under 'other debt'.

The Company has not entered into any defined benefit schemes.

Financial liabilities

Payables to credit institutions, etc. are recognised by borrowing at fair value less deductions of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost by using the 'effective interest method', whereby the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement under financial costs over the term of the loan.

Further, the capitalised residual lease commitment on financial leases is recognised as financial liabilities, measured at amortised cost.

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Fair value measurement

The Company applies the fair-value concept connected to certain disclosure requirements and for recognising financial instruments. The fair value is defined as the price obtainable by selling an asset, or the price payable to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants (exit price).

The fair value is a market-based and not a Company-specific measurement. The Company applies the assumptions used by the market participants when pricing the asset or liability based on existing market conditions, including assumptions concerning risks. When calculating the fair value, no special consideration is given to the Company's purpose with owning the asset, nor to settling the liability.

Fair value measurement is based on the primary market. If no primary market exists, the most advantageous market will be used, which is the market that would maximise the price of the asset or liability less transaction and transport costs.

All assets and liabilities measured at fair value or, where the fair value is known, categorised according to the fair-value hierarchy outlined below:

- Level 1: The value is based on the market value of similar assets/liabilities in a well-functioning market
- Level 2: The value is based on recognised measurement methods on the basis of observable market information
- Level 3: The value is based on recognised measurement methods and reasonable estimates (non-observable market information).

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the financial year.

The cash flow effect of sale and acquisition of enterprises is shown separately under cash flows from investment activities. The cash flows of acquired enterprises are recognized in the cash-flow calculation from the date of acquisition and the cash flows of sold enterprises are recognized up to the time of sale.

The cash flow statement of the Company is presented using the indirect method based on post-tax profit or loss adjusted for non-cash operating posts, changes in working capital, interest received and paid, and paid income tax.

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments connected to sale and acquisition of enterprises and activities, the sale and purchase of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and other long-term assets.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or make-up of share capital and costs associated with this, as well as borrowing, repayment on interest-bearing debt, sale and purchase of own shares, and distribution of dividend to shareholders.

Cash flows concerning financially leased assets are recognized under financing activities as repayment of debt.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise operating cash and deposits with banks. The Company's cash in Nykredit is part of the cash pool of the group and is presented as receivables from group entities.

2 Material accounting estimates, assumptions and uncertainties

Material estimation uncertainties and assumptions

The calculation of the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities requires assessment, estimates, and assumptions relative to future events.

The estimates and assumptions made are e.g. based on historical experience and other factors which management estimates to be justifiable in the circumstances but which, ipso facto, are uncertain and unpredictable. Assumptions can be incomplete or inaccurate and unexpected events or circumstances may arise. As a consequence of the risks and uncertainties which the Company is subject to, factual issues may deviate from the estimates made.

It might be necessary to change estimates made earlier as a result of changes in the conditions on which these estimates were based or because of new knowledge gained or subsequent events.

Estimates that are material to the financial reporting are e.g. made by testing goodwill for impairment and recovery of deferred tax assets.

Impairment test for goodwill

At the annual goodwill impairment test, or when there is an indication of a need for write-down, an estimate will be made as to whether the enterprise will be able to generate sufficiently positive net cash flows in the future to underpin the value of goodwill and other net assets.

The impairment test, the particularly sensitive conditions connected to this, and the sensitivity analysis are described in more detail in note 13.

Recoverable amount of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised to that extent that, where likely in a reasonable future, tax profits will be realised, from which the tax deficit can be deducted. Calculation of the amount of the deferred tax asset is based on an estimate of the timing and the amount of the future profits.

Determination of the lease term in leases

Lease terms comprise the non-cancellable period of the lease, periods subject to an extension option, which the group, more likely than not, expects to exploit and, periods subject to a termination option, which the group, more likely than not, does not expect to exploit.

A share of the Company’s leases of properties contains options which entitles the Company to extend the lease for a further lease term. When the leased asset is first recognised, the Company makes an assessment as to whether, more likely than not, it expects to exploit the extension option. The Company will reassess this estimate in case of material events or material changes in circumstances having occurred that are within the Company’s control.

When calculating the fair value of lease payments, an alternative rate of interest of 5 % is applied.

	TDKK	2023	2022
3	**Revenue**		
	Revenue from contracts with clients:		
	Passenger transportation (sale of services)	381.549	380.755
	Time of recognition:		
	Recognition of revenue over time	381.549	380.755

The Company only has one segment, transportation of persons.

The Company does not have other markets than Denmark. Accordingly, the revenue has not been specified on geographic segments.

4	**Cost of sales**		
	Cost of sales	119.355	105.881

There is no depreciation of the Company’s stock as of 31 December 2022 and as of 31 December 2023.

5	**Other operating income and costs**		
	Other operating income		
	Other operating income	374	0
		374	0
	Other operating costs		
	Other operating costs	0	52
		0	52

6	**Fees to auditors appointed by the General Assembly**		
	Fee regarding statutory Audit	235	268
	Assurance engagements	0	0
	Tax and VAT advice	0	0
	Other services	10	183
		245	451

TDKK	2023	2022
7 Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	180.297	197.126
Pensions	16.273	16.039
Other costs related to social security	3.335	4.078
Other personnel cost	5.450	4.507
Total staff costs	205.355	221.750
Average number of employees	475	516

Staff costs executive board and board of directors

	2023			2022		
TDKK	Board of directors	Executive board	Other members of management	Board of directors	Executive board	Other members of management
Salaries and wages	0	0	2.428	0	0	3.772
Pensions	0	0	122	0	0	184
	0	0	2.550	0	0	3.956

The executive board and other senior employees are part of a bonus scheme that is dependent on the annual result of the Company.

The Company has not made special agreements regarding severance pay to any members of the executive board that is dependent on a potential sale of the Company.

	TDKK	2023	2022
8	**Depreciation, amortization and impairment**		
	Amortization, intangible assets	0	0
	Depreciation, tangible assets	8.403	6.835
	Depreciation, leased assets	16.913	19.367
		25.316	**26.202**
9	**Financial income**		
	Interests from intra-group companies	284	189
	Other financial income	24	0
		308	189
10	**Financial expenses**		
	Interests from debt etc.	291	171
	Interest from debt on leasing	3.738	3.072
	Other financial expenses	551	527
	Interests from intra-group companies	384	0
		4.964	3.770
11	**Tax on profit for the year**		
	Tax in the income statement		
	Tax on profit for the year is:		
	Tax on taxable income for the year	-968	802
	Deferred tax	1.034	237
		66	1.039

Tax on the profit for the year can be explained as follows:

	2023	2023	2022	2022
	t.kr.	%	t.kr.	%
Calculated 22 % tax on profit for the year	66	22,0	1.039	22,0
Taxation impact of:				
Non-deductible costs	0	0	0	0
Non-taxable income	0	0	0	0
Tax from previous years	0	0	0	0
	66	22 %	1.039	22 %
Actual taxation percentage	22 %		22 %	

Deferred tax

TDKK	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets as per 1 January	-4.572	-4.335
Changes during the year	-1.034	-237
Deferred tax asset as per 31 December	-5.606	-4.572
Deferred tax is thus recognized in the balance sheet:		
Deferred tax assets	0	0
Deferred tax liability	-5.606	-4.572
Deferred tax as per 31 December, net	-5.606	-4.572
Deferred tax consists of:		
Intangible assets	-38	119
Tangible assets	415	1.289
Lease assets	-5.983	-6.232
Current liabilities	0	252
Non-current assets	0	0
Tax deficit	0	0
	-5.606	-4.572

Change in temporary differences in the year

	2023			
	1 January	Recognised in profit for the year	Recognised in other total income	31 December
TDKK				
Intangible assets	119	-157	0	-38
Tangible assets	1.289	-874	0	415
Lease assets	-6.232	249	0	-5.983
Non-current assets	0	0	0	0
Current liabilities	252	-252	0	0
Tax deficit	0	0	0	0
	-4.572	-1.034	0	-5.606

Change in temporary differences in the year

	2022			
	1 January	Recognised in profit for the year	Recognised in other total income	31 December
TDKK				
Intangible assets	277	-158	0	119
Tangible assets	1.622	-333	0	1.289
Lease assets	-6.234	2	0	-6.232
Non-current assets	0	0	0	0
Current liabilities	0	252	0	252
Tax deficit	0	0	0	0
	-4.335	-237	0	-4.572

12 Intangible assets

TDKK	Goodwill	Other Intangible assets	Total
Cost 1 January 2023	46.104	5.013	51.117
Additions during the year	0	0	0
Cost 31 December 2023	46.104	5.013	51.117
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2023	0	5.013	5.013
Amortisation for the year	0	0	0
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2023	0	5.013	5.013
Carrying amount 31 December 2023	46.104	0	46.104
Cost 1 January 2022	46.104	5.013	51.117
Additions during the year	0	0	0
Cost 31 December 2022	46.104	5.013	51.117
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2022	0	5.013	5.013
Amortisation for the year	0	0	0
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022	0	5.013	5.013
Carrying amount 31 December 2022	46.104	0	46.104

Other intangible assets consist of licenses. All intangible assets except from goodwill has a limited time of usage.

13 Impairment test

Goodwill

Managements has performed the annual impairment test on goodwill for 2023. For 2020 - 2023 the test is based on one CGU.

The test is based on the Company's business plan including budgets for 2024-2028. The test is based on the assumption that the revenue will increase over the following years with an annual average of 5,3%.

The cash flow in the terminal period is estimated with an increase of 1%.

The calculation is based on a discount rate of 9.8 % before tax. The calculation of the discount rate is based on a cost of equity of 17.5%, which is based on a risk free interest of 2.41% and Beta value of 1.

The impairment test did not result in any write down requirements.

Other tangible assets

Management has identified no factors, that could indicate a need for impairment of the tangible assets.

14 Tangible assets

TDKK	Production plants and machines	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Furnishing of rented premises	Total
Cost 1 January 2023	58.038	3.272	2.182	63.492
Additions during the year	9.389	581	1.084	11.054
Transferred from lease assets	20.446	0	0	20.446
Disposals	-14.148	0	0	-14.148
Cost 31 December 2023	73.725	3.853	3.266	80.844
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2023	46.032	2.124	1.652	49.808
Depreciations for the year	6.969	763	671	8.403
Transferred from lease assets	11.149	0	0	11.149
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	-12.554	0	0	-12.554
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2023	51.596	2.887	2.323	56.806
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**22.129**	**966**	**943**	**24.038**

14 Tangible assets

TDKK	Production plants and machines	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Furnishing of rented premises	Total
Cost 1 January 2022	44.809	2.770	2.167	49.746
Additions during the year	0	502	15	517
Transferred from lease assets	16.253	0	0	16.253
Disposals	-3.024	0	0	-3.024
Cost 31 December 2022	58.038	3.272	2.182	63.492
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2022	33.516	1.524	951	35.991
Depreciations for the year	5.120	1.015	701	6.836
Transferred from lease assets	10.180	-415	0	9.765
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	-2.784	0	0	-2.784
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022	46.032	2.124	1.652	49.808
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**12.006**	**1.148**	**530**	**13.684**

The Company has not entered into any contracts regarding purchases of tangible assets in 2023 or 2022.

15 Lease assets

TDKK	Production plants and machines	Property	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
Balance 1 January 2023	80.041	7.679	1.495	89.215
Additions	0	2.688	820	3.508
Disposals	-172	0	-198	-370
Transferred to tangible assets	-9.297	0	0	-9.297
Reassessment of lease liability	0	0	4	4
Depreciation for the year	-13.466	-2.252	-1.195	-16.913
Balance 31 December 2023	57.106	8.115	926	66.147

	Production plants and machines	Property	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
TDKK				
Balance 1 January 2022	101.564	9.516	2.383	113.463
Additions	0	672	687	1.359
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Transferred to tangible assets	-6.073	0	-415	-6.488
Reassessment of lease liability	0	13	0	13
Depreciation for the year	-15.450	-2.522	-1.160	-19.132
Balance 31 December 2022	80.041	7.679	1.495	89.215

Refer to note 2 for a description of:

- The scope of the Company’s lease contracts.
- Exposure to potential cash flows.

Lease liabilities

TDKK	2023	2022
Due date of leasing obligations		
Under 1 year	17.877	24.897
Due date between 1 to 3 years	33.560	36.564
Due date between 3 to 5 years	6.113	20.583
Over 5 years	930	1.769
Total non-discounted lease liability 31 December	58.480	83.813
Lease liability	58.480	80.736
Current portion of long-term payables	17.877	25.344
Long term payables	40.603	55.392

Amounts recognized in the income statement

TDKK	2023	2022
Interests on lease liabilities	3.738	3.072

In 2023 the Company paid 29.107 TDKK regarding leased assets of that the interest payments on lease liabilities amount to 3.738 TDKK and installments amounts to 25.369 TDKK.

In 2022 the Company paid 28.974 TDKK regarding leased assets, of that the interest payments on lease liabilities amount to 3.072 TDKK, and installments amount to 25.902 TDKK.

16 Inventories

Inventories consists of spare parts etc, which have not been subject to writedowns as of 31 December 2023 or 31 December 2022.

TDKK	2023	2022
17 Prepaid expenses		
Other	0	0
	0	0

18 Equity

Capital management

The management asses the Company's capital structure on a regular basis, the board of directors does the same. The board of directors also assess whether the capital structure is in compliance with the Company and its stakeholder's interest. The overall goal is to secure a capital structure that aligns with the wish for long term profitable growth.

As of 31 December 2023, the companies interest baring debt comes to 58.480 TDKK and 80.736 TDKK in 2022, which is considered to be a reasonable level in relation to the current need for financial flexibility. It is the management's assessment that the current capital structure gives the necessary flexibility to accommodate the Company's strategy.

Share capital

The share capital consists of 1.200.000 shares of nominal 1 DKK, which has been paid in full. No shares have additional rights.

The share capitals development over the last 5 years:

TDKK	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
Balance January 1st	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
Balance December 31st	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200

19 Bank – and lease liabilities

TDKK	2023	2022
Long term lease liability	40.603	55.392
Short term bank liabilities	0	0
Short term lease liability	17.877	25.344
Book value	58.480	80.736
Nominal value	58.480	80.736

2023	**Average coupon rate**	**Average effective rate of interest**	**Currency**	**Fixed-interest period**	**Booked value**
Lease liabilities					
Floating-rate loans	5,4%	5,4%	DKK	Floating-rate	58.480
Lease liabilities in total					58.480
In total					58.480

1) The Company has a positive Bank balance as of 31 December 2022, of 23.092 TDKK.

2022	**Average coupon rate**	**Average effective rate of interest**	**Currency**	**Fixed-interest period**	**Booked value**
Lease liabilities					
Floating-rate loans	3,5%	3,5%	DKK	Floating-rate	80.736
Lease liabilities in total					80.736
In total					80.736

20 Liabilities from financing activities

2023	1 January	Cash flow	Non cash changes		31 December
TDKK			Company purchases	Other	
Long term liabilities	17.277	-344	0	0	16.933
Short term liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	80.736	-26.653	3.894	503	58.480
Liabilities from financing activities in total	98.013	-26.997	3.894	503	75.413

2022	1 January	Cash flow	Non cash changes		31 December
TDKK			Company purchases	Other	
Long term liabilities	17.435	-158	0	0	17.277
Short term liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	105.032	-25.655	1.359	0	80.736
Liabilities from financing activities in total	122.467	-25.813	1.359	0	98.013

21 Contingencies

Contingent assets
The Company does not have contingent assets.

Contingent liabilities
Lease liabilities

The company has entered into operational leases with an average annual lease payment of DKK 694 thousand. The leases have between 3 - 23 months to maturity and total outstanding lease payments total DKK 536 thousand.

Other contingent liabilities

The company has issued a letter of intention for the benefit of HB-Care Leasing 1 ApS, where the company has a receivable of DKK 3,9 million.

Joint taxation

With Greenfleet Holding A/S, Company reg. no 39926474 as administration Company, the Company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The 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.

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

Charges and security

The Company has issued payment guarantee to costumers for TDKK 18.882.

As collateral for any mortgage loans the bank has registered a security of TDKK 15.000. The security covers all the Company’s assets amounting to a value of TDKK 227.982.

The Company’s bank has issued a mortgage ban that means that the Company can not issue security in the Company’s assets.

TDKK		2023	2022
22	**Change in working capital**		
	Change in inventory	61	-67
	Change in receivables and pre-paid expenses	-5.986	-1.369
	Change in trade creditors and other liabilities	-5.871	-10.867
	Change in working capital in total	-11.796	-12.303
23	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash pool as per 31 December consist of:		
	Cash	73	5.710
	Cash 31 December in the cashflow statement	73	5.710

The Company's cash in Nykredit is part of the cash pool of the group and is presented as receivables from group entities.

24 Financial risks and financial instruments

Policy on management of currency risks and financial

The Board of Directors assesses the risk which management presents yearly in connection with the preparation of the Company's strategy and budget. Hereafter the risk situation is continuously monitored by the Board of Directors and management has continuous dialog regarding important topics including the risks that affects the Company significantly.

Management regularly assesses if the Company has sufficient capital structure as well as the Board of Directors continuously assesses if the capital structure is in compliance with the Company's and its stakeholders' interest. The overall goal is to secure a capital structure which supports a long-term profitable growth.

The Company's price risk is limited as both variable cost and contracts are regulated against the same indexes. The general risk on interest is mitigated by the contracts regulated against the obligation interest average. The Company is not affected by currency risks because all transactions are in Danish kroners.

There have been no changes in the Company's risk exposure or risk management compared to 2023.

Management continuously supervises the Company's risk concentration.

The Company does not actively speculate in financial risk. The Company's financial strategy only aim is at managing and reducing the financial risk which is directly affecting the operations, investments, and financing.

The Company is through its operations, investments and financing limited in exposure regarding changes on currency and interest.

Market Risks

Risk Management

The Company's loans are nominated in Danish kroner. Revenue and all material cost are nominated in Danish kroners.

Impact

The Company is not affected directly by currency fluctuations.

Interest risks

Risk Management

It is the Company's policy to uncover interest risk when it is assessed that interest payment can be secured on a sufficient level.

Impact

The Company is by its investments and financing activities exposed to fluctuations in the interest levels in Denmark. The primary interest exposure is related to fluctuations in CIBOR.

The Company's risk on interest developments is mitigated by the revenues indexing against the average obligation interest.

Sensitivity analysis

An increase in the company's variable interest rated cash and liabilities by 1% would impact the balance sheet day actual interest hypothetically negatively impact his years result and equity 585 TDKK (2022: 878). An equivalently lower interest would have equivalently positive impact.

Prerequisites for the sensitivity analysis

- The specified sensitivities are calculated based on the recorded financial assets and liabilities per 31. December 2023. Installment, borrowing and equal has not been a part of the calculations.
- The applied changes in the interest levels are considered likely based on the current market situation and expectations to the market growth in interest levels.

Liquidity risks

Risk Management

It is the Company's policy in connection with borrowing to ensure best possible flexibility through diversity in borrowing at due date or renegotiation and diversity in counterparties with regards to pricing. It is the Company's goal to have sufficient liquidity contingency to be able to dispose appropriately in case of unforeseen fluctuations in the liquidity.

Impact

The Company is exposed to cash risks because the Company depends on the availability of ongoing sufficient cash. The Company's cash consists of cash at hand and unused facilities.

The management perceives that the Company has sufficient cash available to settle liabilities as and when they become due.

Maturity analysis

The Company's liabilities are due as follows:

2023 (TDKK)	**Contractual Cashflow**	**Within 1 year**	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 years**	**After 5 years**
Banks	0	0	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	58.480	17.877	33.560	6.113	930
Other long-term liabilities	16.933	0	0	0	16.933
Trade payables	6.350	6.350	0	0	0
Other current liabilities	39.695	39.695	0	0	0
31 December 2023	121.458	63.922	33.560	6.113	17.863

2022 (TDKK)	**Contractual Cashflow**	**Within1 year**	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 years**	**After 5 years**
Banks	0	0	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	80.736	25.344	34.570	19.388	1.434
Other long-term liabilities	17.277	0	0	0	17.277
Trade payables	21.200	21.200	0	0	0
Other current liabilities	30.372	30.372	0	0	0
31 December 2022	149.585	76.916	34.570	19.388	18.711

Prerequisites for maturity analysis

- The maturity analysis is based on all undiscounted cash flows incl. estimated interest payments. Interest payments are estimated based on current market conditions.

- The Company has contracted for the purchase of property, plant and equipment for DKK 0 thousand, which is not included in the overview note 14.

Based on the Company's expectations of future operations and the current cash resources there has not been identified other material cash risks.

Financing risks

Risk Management

The Company seeks to diversify financing by investments to insure against dependency on single financing sources. The average term for the gross debt is 4-8 years.

Impact

The Company's bank facilities end of 2023 are totaling 0 TDKK.

The management perceives that the Company has sufficient cash resources and future profitability are sufficient to ensure the completion of the Company's long-term strategy.

Financing risks

Financial counterparts

The Company's financial counterparts are Nykredit and counterparties on financial leasing contracts are:

- Sydbank
- Nykredit Leasing
- Alm. Brand Leasing
- De Lage Landen Finans Danmark

We refer to note 19 for a specification of debt to credit institutions and leasing debt.

Credit risks

Risk Management

The Company generally does not credit assesses costumers and counterparts as they are mainly municipalities, traffic companies and other public institutions which are assessed to have no credit risks.

Impact

Receivables at Danish municipalities, traffic companies and other public institutions make up 99% of total accounts receivables per 31 December 2023 (99% per 31/12 2022).

Accounts receivables

Per 31 December 2023 the payment terms are overdue at 1% (2022: 2%) of the Company's receivables. Account receivables due over 90 days are not material.

The max credit risks on financial assets are reflected in the financial values recorded in the balance sheet. Credit risks linked to single receivables are considered to be of high quality and low risk.

TDKK	**2023**	**2022**
Accounts receiveble from sales, that was overdue on 31 December, but not subject to a writedown, can be specified as follows:		
Maturity period:		
Up to 30 days	0	0
Between 30 and 90 days	356	437
Over 90 days	0	478
	356	915

The Company has recorded bad debt reserves on accounts receivables per 31 December 2023 totaling 0 TDKK. (2022: 0 TDKK)

Categories of financial instruments

TDKK	2023 Book value	2023 Fair value	2022 Book value	2022 Fair value
Accounts receivebles	49.443	49.443	40.452	40.452
Receivables from Group companies	37.260	37.260	28.426	28.426
Other receivables	2.381	2.381	5.387	5.387
Cash at hand and in bank	73	73	5.710	5.710
Financial assets at cost value	89.157	89.157	79.975	79.975
Credit institutions				
Lease liabilities	58.480	58.480	80.736	80.736
Trade payables	6.350	6.350	21.200	21.200
Payments to Group companies	31.179	31.179	6.545	6.545
Other liabilities	39.695	39.695	30.372	30.372
Financial liabilities at cost value	135.704	135.704	138.853	138.853

Bank loans, financial leasing liabilities and other liabilities

The financial value of bank loans, financial leasing liabilities and other liabilities are recorded at nominal value as there is no financing cost which are to be amortized over the liability's duration.

Bank loans, financial leasing liabilities and other liabilities are variably rated, and the recorded financial value is considered to be the fair value. Equally are the recorded financial value of other liabilities which are fixed rated considered to be fair value.

Account receivables etc., cash at hand and in bank and trade payables

Account receivables etc., cash at hand and in bank and trade payables etc. with low credit periods are considered to have a fair value equal to the recorded value.

There are no financial assets or liabilities per 31 December 2023 or 31 December 2022 which are recorded at fair value in the balance sheet.

25 Related parties

Controlling interest

Legal owners

Dale LuxCo SARL, Rue Albert Borschette 2C, L-1246 Luxembourg

Majority shareholder

HB-Care Holding A/S, Krogshøjvej 49, 2880 Bagsværd Denmark

Greenfleet Holding ApS, Moove Group A/S, CC Explorer Invest ApS, HB-Care Holding A/S, HB-Care Leasing A/S and HB-Care Leasing 1 A/S and other entreprises in the group, are all other related parties.

HB-Care A/S related parties with controlling interest are HB-Care Holding A/S, CC explorer invest ApS and the companies above these companies in the Greenfleet Group and other enterprises in the Group.

The companies in the Greenfleet Group are all part of the Danish joint taxation. The effect of the joint taxation is that the Company together with all other companies in the joint taxation all are liable for the combined tax of the companies.

The Company's related parties with significant influence consist of the board of directors, the management and other leading employees and their family members. They also included Company's where the above mentioned has influence.

HB-Care A/S lease busses from HB-Care Leasing A/S and HB-Care Leasing 1 A/S. In 2020 busses were traded between the companies, that has not been the case since.

The managements salaries etc. are listed in note 7.

Other than the above there hasn't been any transactions between related parties.

Transactions

The Company has had the following transactions with related parties:

TDKK	2023	2022
InterCompany sale of buses	0	0
InterCompany interests	746	929
InterCompany lease payments	4.319	4.369
InterCompany leased assets	11.914	15.754
InterCompany receivables	10.481	11.044
InterCompany lease liabilities	12.930	16.675

26 Events after the reporting date

There have not been any material events after the balance day.

27 New and revised standards as well as interpretative aid not yet in operation

The IASB has issued a number of new standards and amendments not yet in effect or adopted by the EU and therefore not relevant for the preparation of the 2023 Financial Statements. HB-Care A/S expects to implement these standards when they take effect. None of the new standards issued are currently expected to have any significant impact on the Financial Statements when implemented.