
Lind Private Equity ApS

Værkmestergade 25, 14., DK-8000 Aarhus C

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 35 87 09 62

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 3/4 2024

Henrik Lind
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Lind Private Equity ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

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

Aarhus C, 3 April 2024

Executive Board

Henrik Lind
CEO

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Lind Private Equity ApS

Opinion

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 for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Lind Private Equity ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's report

- 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.

Aarhus, 3 April 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Henrik Kragh
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26783

Kenneth Damsgaard Sørensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne47923

Company information

The Company

Lind Private Equity ApS
Værkmestergade 25, 14.
DK-8000 Aarhus C

CVR No: 35 87 09 62

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 13 June 2014

Financial year: 10th financial year

Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus

Executive Board

Henrik Lind

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1
DK-8000 Aarhus C

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Gross loss		-130	-307
Income from investments in subsidiaries		0	-9,447
Income from investments in associates		36,158	0
Financial income	3	53,205	65,287
Financial expenses		-6,812	-24,179
Profit/loss before tax		82,421	31,354
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-15,440	-8,976
Net profit/loss for the year		66,981	22,378

Distribution of profit

	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	26,711	0
Retained earnings	40,270	22,378
	66,981	22,378

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		TDKK	TDKK
Investments in subsidiaries	5	0	286,978
Investments in associates	6	373,926	0
Other investments	7	226,344	249,002
Fixed asset investments		600,270	535,980
 Fixed assets		 600,270	 535,980
 Receivables from group enterprises		 50,589	 45,637
Receivables		50,589	45,637
 Cash at bank and in hand		 57	 140
 Current assets		 50,646	 45,777
 Assets		 650,916	 581,757

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		200,100	200,100
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		26,711	0
Retained earnings		406,202	365,933
Equity		633,013	566,033
Trade payables		19	125
Payables to owners and Management		522	286
Corporation tax		17,362	15,313
Short-term debt		17,903	15,724
Debt		17,903	15,724
Liabilities and equity		650,916	581,757
Key activities	1		
Staff	2		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	200,100	0	365,932	566,032
Net profit/loss for the year	0	26,711	40,270	66,981
Equity at 31 December	200,100	26,711	406,202	633,013

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The company's main activities are holding shares, owning capital shares and other investment activities in general.

2. Staff

Average number of employees

2023	2022
TDKK	TDKK
0	0

3. Financial income

Income from securities, which are fixed assets

Interest received from group enterprises

Other financial income

Exchange adjustments

2023	2022
TDKK	TDKK
50,586	64,291
2,568	678
7	1
44	317
53,205	65,287

4. Income tax expense

Current tax for the year

Adjustment of tax concerning previous years

2023	2022
TDKK	TDKK
8,386	8,976
7,054	0
15,440	8,976

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Investments in subsidiaries

	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Cost at 1 January	296,425	0
Additions for the year	0	296,425
Transfers for the year	-296,425	0
Cost at 31 December	0	296,425
Value adjustments at 1 January	-9,447	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-9,447
Transfers for the year	9,447	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	0	-9,447
Carrying amount at 31 December	0	286,978

6. Investments in associates

	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Cost at 1 January	0	0
Additions for the year	50,790	0
Transfers for the year	296,425	0
Cost at 31 December	347,215	0
Net profit/loss for the year	36,158	0
Transfers for the year	-9,447	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	26,711	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	373,926	0

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Ownership
Lind Alternatives A/S	Aarhus	41.36%

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Other investments at fair value

	Value adjustment, income statement	Fair value at 31 December
	TDKK	TDKK
Unlisted shares	-11,453	226,345

Other investments at fair value consist of investment in private equity funds (fair value hierarchy level 3). For this type of investment, the fair value is not measured on the basis of observations on an active market, but on the basis of information on the fair value from the private equity funds.

When entering into new investments in private equity funds, the company receives information about the funds' general principles for valuation, and these are accepted at the same time that the company chooses to invest in a private equity fund. The fair value of the company's investments in private equity funds is based on the most recently received quarterly and annual statements. If the statement is prior to 31 December 2023, the valuation is adjusted with any draw downs or distributions made by the fund.

The valuation of all the investments is based on unobservable inputs. The recognition is based on the formalized process for reporting valuation which has been implemented by the private equity fund.

The investment in funds that are solely investing in listed companies (fair value hierarchy level 1) equals DKK 7,559k, and the value adjustment in the income statement for this investment is DKK 103k.

The company has received information about the valuation models used including data and the underlying assumptions. Based on the information received DKK 192,646k of the fair value at 31 December is based on EBITDA multiples (Direct Private Equity). DKK 26,139k of the fair value at 31 December is based on secondary funds in which the fund manager reviews the valuation methods used to price underlying investments. The fund manager considers whether adjustment to the latest net asset value ("NAV") is warranted. In general, the fair value is determined following the Internal Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines ("IPEV").

8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Lind Invest Group, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

The company has agreed to pay in remaining commitment of DKK 128,150k for investments. This might lead to possible capital calls being financed through loan from the parent company if being needed.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
Lind Invest ApS, CVR nr. 26 55 92 43	Aarhus

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Lind Private Equity ApS for 2023 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 accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in TDKK.

Recognition and measurement

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.

Income statement

Other external expenses

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

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss comprises of other external expenses.

Income from investments in subsidiaries and associates

The items "Income from investments in subsidiaries" and "Income from investments in associates" in the income statement include the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with 100% ejede danske og udenlandske dattervirksomheder. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

The items “Investments in subsidiaries” and “Investments in associates” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method” under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries and the associates.

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

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments, which consist of listed and unlisted bonds and shares, are measured at their fair values at the balance sheet date. Fair value is determined on the basis of the latest quoted market price or valuation models.

Unlisted capital shares are measured at estimated fair value. On the balance sheet date, it is normally based on the quarterly reporting for Q3 (in the absence of Q4 figures) from fund managers adjusted for subsequent capital increases, capital reductions and dividends up to the balance sheet date.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

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 liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.