



K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS

Erhvervsparken 5
4621 Gadstrup
CVR No. 26105609

Annual report 2020

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 29.04.2021

Xavler Bolvin

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS

Erhvervsparken 5

4621 Gadstrup

CVR No.: 26105609

Registered office: Roskilde

Financial year: 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

Executive Board

Xavier Boivin, adm. dir

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Gadstrup, 29.04.2021

Executive Board

Xavier Boivin
adm. dir

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

København, 29.04.2021

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Stine Eva Grothen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne29431

Mads Lundemann

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne44181

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Entity's activities are to own the property located at Erhvervsparken 5, 4621 Gadstrup (Denmark) and the adjoining land and to lease these premises to the Parent, Clextral A/S.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Development in activities and finances

Profit for the year amounts to DKK 233 thousand, and equity amounts to DKK 1,718 thousand.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2020

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit/loss		380,828	378,379
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	1	(44,997)	(44,997)
Operating profit/loss		335,831	333,382
Other financial income	2	0	27,973
Other financial expenses	3	(37,269)	(16,805)
Profit/loss before tax		298,562	344,550
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(65,645)	(75,667)
Profit/loss for the year		232,917	268,883
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the financial year		1,000,000	0
Retained earnings		(767,083)	268,883
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		232,917	268,883

Balance sheet at 31.12.2020

Assets

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Land and buildings		4,190,604	4,235,601
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	5	4,190,604	4,235,601
Fixed assets		4,190,604	4,235,601
Receivables from group enterprises		0	50,801
Other receivables		34	71
Receivables		34	50,872
Current assets		34	50,872
Assets		4,190,638	4,286,473

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Contributed capital		125,000	125,000
Revaluation reserve		1,091,940	1,103,752
Retained earnings		501,379	1,256,650
Equity		1,718,319	2,485,402
Deferred tax	6	762,000	771,000
Provisions		762,000	771,000
Mortgage debt		518,980	692,045
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	7	518,980	692,045
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	7	176,189	176,249
Trade payables		24,000	18,000
Payables to group enterprises		806,730	0
Income tax payable		74,645	84,667
Other payables		109,775	59,110
Current liabilities other than provisions		1,191,339	338,026
Liabilities other than provisions		1,710,319	1,030,071
Equity and liabilities		4,190,638	4,286,473
Contingent liabilities	8		
Assets charged and collateral	9		
Group relations	10		

Statement of changes in equity for 2020

	Contributed capital DKK	Revaluation reserve DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	125,000	1,103,752	1,256,650	2,485,402
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Other entries on equity	0	(11,812)	11,812	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	232,917	232,917
Equity end of year	125,000	1,091,940	501,379	1,718,319

Notes

1 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	44,997	44,997
	44,997	44,997

2 Other financial income

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	0	27,973
	0	27,973

3 Other financial expenses

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	23,017	0
Other interest expenses	14,252	16,805
	37,269	16,805

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	74,645	84,667
Change in deferred tax	(9,000)	(9,000)
	65,645	75,667

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	3,633,740	48,120
Cost end of year	3,633,740	48,120
Revaluations beginning of year	1,514,418	0
Revaluations end of year	1,514,418	0
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(912,557)	(48,120)
Depreciation for the year	(44,997)	0
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(957,554)	(48,120)
Carrying amount end of year	4,190,604	0
Carrying amount if asset had not been revalued	2,936,882	0

6 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is incumbent on property, operating equipment and prepayments, etc.

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2020 DKK	Due within 12 months 2019 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2020 DKK
Mortgage debt	176,189	176,249	518,980
	176,189	176,249	518,980

8 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which Clextral A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

9 Assets charged and collateral

Mortgage debt is secured by way of mortgage on the property.

The carrying amount of the mortgaged property amounts to DKK 4,190,604

Bank debt of Clextral A/S is secured by way of mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor on the property of DKK 3,500,000 nominal. The deeds have been registered with the Land Register.

10 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

Legris Industries Developpement, 20 Quai Duguay Trouin, 35 000 Rennes, France

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue comprises rental income, which is recognised in the income statement when invoiced.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including operation and maintenance of property, administration, etc.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	10 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable

amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Tax receivable or payable

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.