

United Denmark 2021 B Propco 2 ApS

c/o Intertrust (Denmark) ApS
Sundkrogsgade 21
2100 København Ø
Denmark

CVR no. 26 71 10 02

Annual report 2023

The annual report was presented and approved at
the Company's annual general meeting on

11 July 2024

Thomas Frederick Medom Lauritsen
Chairman of the annual general meeting

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Statement by the Executive Board

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the annual report of United Denmark 2021 B Propco 2 ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.


The annual report has been prepared in accordance with 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 of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

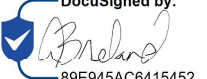
Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 11 July 2024
Executive Board:

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Thomas Frederick Medom
Lauritsen

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Allison Lynette Breland

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Emil Kløcker Mørck Olsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of United Denmark 2021 B Propco 2 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of United Denmark 2021 B Propco 2 ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position 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.

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 responsibility 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 that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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

Independent auditor's report

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, 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's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review 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's review.

Aarhus, 11 July 2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 33 96 35 56

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Chris Middelhede
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne45823

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Management's review

Company details

United Denmark 2021 B Propco 2 ApS
c/o Intertrust (Denmark) ApS
Sundkrogsgade 21
2100 København Ø
Denmark

CVR no.:	26 71 10 02
Established:	20 July 2002
Registered office:	Copenhagen
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Executive Board

Thomas Frederick Medom Lauritsen
Allison Lynette Breland
Emil Kløcker Mørck Olsen

Auditor

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Værkmestergade 2, 18.
DK-8000 Aarhus C
CVR no. 33 96 35 56

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Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

The Company's main activity is to hold, develop manage, and sell properties and business related to the same.

Uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement

Management acknowledges that uncertainty remains over the determination of fair value of the investment properties held by the company. To mitigate that risk, an independent qualified valuer has been appointed to issue a report on the market value of the properties. The calculation method used in the report is based on the expected future cash flows for each investment property.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for 2023 shows a loss of DKK -4,716,321 as against DKK -11,650,904 in 2022. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2023 stood at DKK -4,175,418 as against DKK 540,903 at 31 December 2022.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date that materialy affect the Company's financial position.

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Income statement

DKK	Note	2023	2022
Gross profit		5,533,870	6,858,111
Other operating costs		<u>0</u>	<u>-113,250</u>
Profit before financial income and expenses		5,533,870	6,744,861
Fair value adjustment of investment properties		-2,570,000	-19,017,607
Other financial income		916,472	23,285
Other financial expenses	4	<u>-8,671,092</u>	<u>-2,339,251</u>
Loss before tax		-4,790,750	-14,588,712
Tax on loss for the year	5	<u>74,429</u>	<u>2,937,808</u>
Loss for the year		<u>-4,716,321</u>	<u>-11,650,904</u>
Proposed distribution of loss			
Retained earnings		<u>-4,716,321</u>	<u>-11,650,904</u>
		<u>-4,716,321</u>	<u>-11,650,904</u>

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Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2023	31/12 2022
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6		
Investment properties		<u>108,600,000</u>	<u>111,170,000</u>
Investments			
Other receivables		<u>1,274,094</u>	<u>0</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>109,874,094</u>	<u>111,170,000</u>
Current assets			
Receivables			
Receivables from group entities		4,328,370	2,282,382
Other receivables		1,171,982	1,133,829
Corporation tax		78,357	0
Prepayments		<u>238,221</u>	<u>676,729</u>
		<u>5,816,930</u>	<u>4,092,940</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,193,820</u>	<u>6,885,506</u>
Total current assets		<u>8,010,750</u>	<u>10,978,446</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>117,884,844</u></u>	<u><u>122,148,446</u></u>

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Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2023	31/12 2022
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		<u>-4,675,418</u>	<u>40,903</u>
Total equity		<u>-4,175,418</u>	<u>540,903</u>
Provisions			
Provisions for deferred tax		<u>10,642,773</u>	<u>11,701,868</u>
Total provisions		<u>10,642,773</u>	<u>11,701,868</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
Non-current liabilities other than provisions			
	7		
Debt to credit institutions		73,078,604	72,687,790
Payables to group entities		31,284,960	11,058,769
Deposits		<u>878,398</u>	<u>750,978</u>
		<u>105,241,962</u>	<u>84,497,537</u>
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Debt to credit institutions, current liabilities	7	736,727	157,253
Trade payables		649,406	810,363
Payables to group entities	7	4,041,275	22,162,139
Corporation tax		0	113,741
Other payables		318,842	382,814
Deferred income		372,156	1,742,678
Deposits	7	<u>57,121</u>	<u>39,150</u>
		<u>6,175,527</u>	<u>25,408,138</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions		<u>111,417,489</u>	<u>109,905,675</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>117,884,844</u></u>	<u><u>122,148,446</u></u>
Disclosure of material uncertainties regarding going concern	2		
Average number of full-time employees	3		
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	8		
Mortgages and collateral	9		
Currency and interest rate risks and the use of derivative financial instruments	10		

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Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	500,000	40,903	540,903
Transferred over the distribution of loss	0	-4,716,321	-4,716,321
Equity at 31 December 2023	500,000	-4,675,418	-4,175,418

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1 Accounting policies

The annual report of United Denmark 2021 B Propco 2 ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, other operating income and other external costs.

Revenue

Rental income is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Rental income is net of all types of discounts granted.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the entity, including gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment.

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other external costs

Other external costs include costs related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items secondary to the activities of the entity, including losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment.

Fair value adjustment of investment properties

Fair value adjustment of investment properties comprises the year's changes in the fair value of investment property.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

Tax on loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Investment properties

On initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost. Investment property is subsequently measured at fair value, and the value adjustment for the year is recognized in the income statement under the item "Fair value adjustment of investment property". The fair value is based on the expected future cash flows for the investment property.

The fair value is calculated using the capitalization model as the calculated capital value of the expected cash flows from the individual properties.

The determination of the expected cash flows is based on the budgeted cash flows of the individual property for the coming years, including rental and price increases, as well as a calculated term value that expresses the value of the normalized cash flows that the property is expected to generate after the budget period. The cash flows thus calculated are discounted at present value using a discount factor which is judged to reflect the market's current rate of return for corresponding properties including expected inflation.

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 years
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The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value, which has been calculated as the discounted value of expected future net cash flows by using an approximate risk-free interest rate adjusted for any factors that a potential market participant would attribute value to when acquiring the instrument. Derivative financial instruments are recognised in other receivables or other payables.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recorded in the income statement together with changes in the value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash and bank deposits.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

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2 Material uncertainties regarding going concern

The Company has lost more than half of its equity, which is why the annual report have been presented under the assumption of going concern.

It is management's assessment that operations for the coming financial years will be able to generate profits, or contribution of additional capital can be obtained, which will reestablish the share capital.

DKK	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
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3 Average number of full-time employees

Average number of full-time employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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4 Other financial expenses

Interest expense to group entities	2,042,585	2,147,055
Other financial costs	<u>6,628,507</u>	<u>192,196</u>
	<u>8,671,092</u>	<u>2,339,251</u>

5 Tax on loss for the year

Current tax for the year	304,341	706,439
Deferred tax for the year	-1,059,095	-3,644,225
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>680,325</u>	<u>-22</u>
	<u>-74,429</u>	<u>-2,937,808</u>

6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	<u>Investment properties</u>	<u>Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost at 1 January 2023	71,811,541	45,000	71,856,541
Cost at 31 December 2023	71,811,541	45,000	71,856,541
Revaluations at 1 January 2023	39,358,459	0	39,358,459
Revaluations for the year	<u>-2,570,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-2,570,000</u>
Revaluations at 31 December 2023	36,788,459	0	36,788,459
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023	<u>0</u>	<u>-45,000</u>	<u>-45,000</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	<u>0</u>	<u>-45,000</u>	<u>-45,000</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	<u>108,600,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>108,600,000</u>

Valuation method and techniques

The fair value of investment properties is determined using the traditional investment/income capitalisation method of valuation. The investment method of valuation involves the capitalisation of the net income stream from the property at a net yield. All calculations have been performed by an external independent valuer.

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6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

In establishing the gross income stream the valuer has reflected current rents payable to lease expiry (or break if activated) at which point they have assumed that each unit will be re-let at their opinion of market rent. Where units are vacant a void period has been assumed prior to assuming that the unit will be let at a market rent opinionated by the valuer.

In order to arrive at a net income stream certain items of non-recoverable expenditure are deducted from the gross rental income, such as non-recoverable management fees, a maintenance and repair sinking fund, and any non-recoverable service charges.

The net yield applied to capitalise the income stream is derived from analysis of market evidence of investment transactions. Purchaser's costs are deducted from the resultant capital value to arrive at a net market value. Any items of capital expenditure are also deducted.

Future indexation of rents has been allowed for implicitly in the valuation.

The Equivalent Yield is 6.70%. A change of +/- 0.25 percentage points in the Equivalent Yield mean approx. - 4,055 / + 4,369 t. kr. Changed market value.

Properties

- The Company's investment properties consist of a light industrial property located in Skovlunde, Denmark
- All vacant units comprise of 0 sqm out of a total of 15,783 sqm, which is 0% of vacancy

Pursuant to current level of vacancy and relatively short WAULTS in Denmark, there is uncertainty of when particular units will be let and at what level of income.

7 Non-current liabilities

DKK	Total debt at 31/12 2023	Repayment, first year	Outstanding debt after five years
Debt to credit institutions	73,815,331	736,727	0
Payables to group entities	35,326,235	4,041,275	19,584,050
Deposits	935,519	57,121	878,398
	<u>110,077,085</u>	<u>4,835,123</u>	<u>20,462,448</u>

8 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement. 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.

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9 Mortgages and collateral

As security for the Company's debt, the Company has provided security in its property. The value of the properties as of 31 December 2023 is DKK 108,600 thousand (2022: DKK 111,170 thousand).

10 Currency and interest rate risks and the use of derivative financial instruments

	2023			
	Amount	Value adjustment recognised in equity	Fair value	Remaining term
DKK				
Derivatives	1,438,371	0	1,274,094	15 Feb 2025
	<u>1,438,371</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,274,094</u>	