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# ***EJENDOMSSELSKABET GL. KØGE LANDEVEJ ApS***

Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Nordhavn

## **Annual Report for 2022**

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CVR No. 28 70 29 22

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 14/6 2023

Kasper Juulsgaard  
Sørensen  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



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# Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of EJENDOMSSELSKABET GL. KØGE LANDEVEJ ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Nordhavn, 14 June 2023

## Executive Board

Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen

## Board of Directors

Flemming Joseph Jensen

Jesper Bahn Damgaard

Rune Højby Kock

Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of EJENDOMSSELSKABET GL. KØGE LANDEVEJ ApS

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of EJENDOMSSELSKABET GL. KØGE LANDEVEJ ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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.

Trekantområdet, 14 June 2023

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Lars Almskou Ohmeyer

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne24817

Morten Jacobsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne44140

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	<p>EJENDOMSSELSKABET GL. KØGE LANDEVEJ ApS Southamptongade 4 DK-2150 Nordhavn</p> <p>CVR No: 28 70 29 22 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 13 May 2005 Financial year: 18th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen</p>
<b>Board of Directors</b>	<p>Flemming Joseph Jensen Jesper Bahn Damgaard Rune Højby Kock Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen</p>
<b>Executive Board</b>	<p>Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen</p>
<b>Auditors</b>	<p>PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 7100 Vejle</p>
<b>Bankers</b>	<p>Danske Bank Lersø Parkallé 100 2100 København Ø</p>

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross loss before value adjustments		-9,156,500	-4,772,459
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		303,057,190	0
Gross profit/loss after value adjustments		293,900,690	-4,772,459
Financial expenses	3	-750	-74,678
Profit/loss before tax		293,899,940	-4,847,137
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-64,636,903	1,045,287
Net profit/loss for the year		229,263,037	-3,801,850

## Distribution of profit

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	229,263,037	-3,801,850
	229,263,037	-3,801,850

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Investment properties		834,954,787	316,210,535
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>834,954,787</b>	<b>316,210,535</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>834,954,787</b>	<b>316,210,535</b>
Receivables from group enterprises		630,000	430,000
Other receivables		10,130,808	152,455
Prepayments		779,000	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>11,539,808</b>	<b>582,455</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>15,430,240</b>	<b>4,058,331</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>26,970,048</b>	<b>4,640,786</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>861,924,835</b>	<b>320,851,321</b>



# Balance sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		150,000	150,000
Retained earnings		396,935,337	167,672,300
<b>Equity</b>		<b>397,085,337</b>	<b>167,822,300</b>
Provision for deferred tax		71,352,157	6,694,170
Other provisions		18,700,000	45,000,000
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>90,052,157</b>	<b>51,694,170</b>
Credit institutions		167,334,330	91,519,144
<b>Long-term debt</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>167,334,330</b>	<b>91,519,144</b>
Credit institutions	6	173,902,095	0
Trade payables		33,524,089	9,761,941
Corporation tax		0	21,084
Other payables		26,827	32,682
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>207,453,011</b>	<b>9,815,707</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>374,787,341</b>	<b>101,334,851</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>861,924,835</b>	<b>320,851,321</b>
Key activities	1		
Staff	2		
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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	150,000	167,672,300	167,822,300
Net profit/loss for the year	0	229,263,037	229,263,037
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>396,935,337</b>	<b>397,085,337</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Key activities

The Company's key activity is to operate in the field of buying, selling and renting real estate.

## 2. Staff

Average number of employees

2022	2021
0	0

## 3. Financial expenses

Other financial expenses

Exchange adjustments, expenses

Exchange loss

2022	2021
DKK	DKK
0	72,091
0	2,587
750	0
750	74,678

## 4. Income tax expense

Deferred tax for the year

Adjustment of tax concerning previous years

2022	2021
DKK	DKK
64,657,987	-1,045,287
-21,084	0
64,636,903	-1,045,287

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 5. Assets measured at fair value

	Investment properties
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	263,273,469
Additions for the year	215,687,062
Cost at 31 December	478,960,531
Value adjustments at 1 January	52,937,066
Revaluations for the year	303,057,190
Value adjustments at 31 December	355,994,256
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>834,954,787</b>
Interest expenses recognised as part of cost	23,508,766

### Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is calculated by using generally accepted valuation methods.

The fair value of Investment properties has been calculated based on the following assumptions:

	2022
Average WACC	5,75% - 8,00%
Exit Yield	3,75% - 6,00%

The fair value of investment properties at 31 December 2022 has been assessed by an independent assessor.

The estimates applied are based on information and assumptions considered reasonable by Management but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events or circumstances will probably differ from the assumptions made in the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
<b>Credit institutions</b>		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	167,334,330	91,519,144
Long-term part	167,334,330	91,519,144
Within 1 year	173,902,095	0
Short-term part	173,902,095	0
	<b>341,236,425</b>	<b>91,519,144</b>
	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK

## 7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:

Mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor totalling kDKK 907,000, providing security on land and buildings as well as other property, plant and equipment at a total carrying amount of:	834,954,787	0
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### 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 MILLENNIUM HoldCo ApS, 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of EJENDOMSSELSKABET GL. KØGE LANDEVEJ ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

### Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

## Income statement

### Other external expenses

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

### Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of and other external expenses.

### Financial income and expenses

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with . The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to Danish enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

## Balance sheet

### Investment properties and other property, plant and equipment

#### *Investment properties*

Investment properties constitute land and buildings held to earn a return on the invested capital by way of current operating income and/or capital appreciation on sale.

On acquisition investment properties are measured at cost comprising the acquisition price and costs of acquisition. The cost of own constructed assets comprises the acquisition price and expenses directly related to the acquisition, including costs of acquisition and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and sub-suppliers up until the time when the asset is ready for use. Furthermore, the cost price for investment properties in progress developed by the company includes value adjustments from provisions directly related to the development.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of properties are recognised in cost over the construction period.

After the initial recognition investment properties are measured at fair value. Value adjustments of investment properties are recognised in the income statement.

In Management's opinion the classification of the properties as investment properties did not cause any difficulties.

Fair value is the amount for which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the balance sheet date. The determination of fair value involves material accounting estimates.

The estimates applied are based on historical information and assumptions considered reasonable by Management but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events or circumstances will probably differ from the assumptions made in the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material. The assumptions applied are disclosed in the notes.

#### *Discounted Cash Flow model*

The fair value of investment properties has been determined at 31 December 2022 for each property by using a Discounted Cash Flow model under which expected future cash flows are discounted to present value. The calculations are based on property budgets for the coming years. Allowance has been made for developments in rentals, vacancies, operating expenses, maintenance and administration, etc. The individual, budgeted cash flows are discounted at an individually fixed discount rate added a terminal value. The value thus calculated is adjusted for any non-operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, deposits, etc if they are not shown separately in the balance sheet.

The value thus calculated is adjusted for any non-operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, deposits, etc if they are not shown separately in the balance sheet.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 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.

## Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

## Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work.

## Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets 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 onaccount taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

## Financial debts

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

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.