BJARKE INGELS GROUP A/S

Kløverbladsgade 56, DK-2500 Valby

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 29 30 93 96

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

Sheela Maini Søgaard Christiansen
Chairman of the general meeting

Contents

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements including the Supplementary Report of BJARKE INGELS GROUP A/S 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 and cash flows for 2022.

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

The figures in the Supplementary Report is an extract from the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statement. In our opinion the Supplementary Report give a true and fair view at 31 December 2022.

The Special Purpose Combined Financial Statement is provided with an unqualified audit opinion.

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

Valby, 14 June 2023

Executive Board

Sheela Maini Søgaard Christiansen
CEO

Board of Directors

Christian Madsbjerg Chairman	Bjarke Bundgaard Ingels Vice chairman	Finn Nørkjær
Andreas Klok Pedersen	Thomas Christoffersen	Shahrzad Rafati

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of BJARKE INGELS GROUP A/S

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 and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of BJARKE INGELS GROUP A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

Other information - Supplemental Report

Management is responsible for the Supplementary Report.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Supplementary Report, 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 Supplementary Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Supplementary Report is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to contain material misinformation.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Supplemental Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

- 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.

Hellerup, 14 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jacob F Christiansen	Kristian Højgaard Carlsen
State Authorised Public Accountant	State Authorised Public Accountant
mne18628	mne44112

pwc

Company information

The Company	BJARKE INGELS GROUP A/S Kløverbladsgade 56 DK-2500 Valby CVR No: 29 30 93 96 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 20 January 2006 Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Christian Madsbjerg, chairman Bjarke Bundgaard Ingels, vice chairman Finn Nørkjær Andreas Klok Pedersen Thomas Christoffersen Shahrzad Rafati
Executive board	Sheela Maini Søgaard Christiansen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

Financial Highlights - Bjarke Ingels Group A/S

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of Bjarke Ingels Group A/S is described by the following financial highlights:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	357,201	269,525	264,228	288,686	240,803
Gross profit/loss	257,062	199,361	214,248	214,841	178,046
Net financial income and expenses	4,880	4,190	-5,234	2,168	1,345
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	68,239	28,583	53,038	65,632	43,973
Net profit/loss	52,593	31,734	45,941	84,675	58,912
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	527,032	433,957	365,016	379,809	271,239
Investment in property, plant and equipment	1,446	1,446	5,446	11,556	4,695
Equity	354,843	295,703	253,382	279,985	192,955
Number of employees	300	262	258	253	222
Ratios					
Return on assets	10.9%	6.6%	14.5%	17.3%	16.2%
Solvency ratio	81.7%	68.1%	69.4%	73.7%	71.1%
Return on equity	20.3%	11.6%	17.2%	35.8%	30.5%

Combined Financial Highlights - BIG Brand Group

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Combined Group is described by the following financial highlights:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	857,814	668,753	670,781	634,819	505,328
Gross profit/loss	540,145	462,077	466,255	446,257	349,374
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	92,727	91,699	96,381	102,221	44,447
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	7,597	-2,248	-12,388	-390	1,954
Net profit/loss	63,449	76,622	58,890	86,367	35,428
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	588,159	544,546	475,873	428,759	304,301
Equity	328,411	300,980	259,369	270,912	183,732
Ratios					
Return on assets	15.8%	16.8%	20.3%	23.8%	14.6%
Solvency ratio	55.8%	55.3%	54.5%	63.2%	60.4%
Return on equity	20.2%	27.3%	22.2%	38.0%	17.2%

*Reference made to supplemental report page 30-42.

Management's Review

Main activities
Bjarke Ingels Group A/S ("BIG A/S") is mainly engaged in architectural, landscape, engineering and design related services.

The Annual Report
To clarity, this Annual report is for the parent company BIG A/S and includes only the entities owned and operated under BIG's Denmark-based entity, BIG A/S:

- Bjarke Ingels Group NYC LLC
- Bjarke Ingels Group California Inc.
- Bjarke Ingels Group Architecture Spain SLP
- Bjarke Ingels Group Design Consultant Company (Shenzhen) Limited
- Bjarke Ingels Group (Thailand) Limited
- BIG TH US Holding

Performance 2022
The income statement 2022 for BIG A/S shows a net profit of mDKK 52,6 while the balance sheet as of 31 December 2022 shows equity of mDKK 354,8.

Earnings before interest and tax reflect the result of our main activities in 2022 showing mDKK 68,2.

The 2022 result is in line with Management expectations and considered satisfactory given current market conditions.

Performance 2022 for the BIG Brand Group is described on page 33.

The Combined Financial Statement
In order to provide a complete overview of the financial activities of the BIG Brand Group, a combined financial statement has been included as a supplementary report to the annual report. In addition to the above-mentioned entities owned and operated by BIG A/S, these count three additional entities:

- BIG Partners Limited (UK)
- B.I.G Architects D.P.C (US)
- BIG Studio Architecture & Landscape Architecture DPC (US)

The combined financial statement is included as a supplement to the 2022 annual report. Please see pages 30-34 for the supplemental statement.

Commitment to climate conscious design
A key focus area has been to increase the Group's ability to deliver architectural design solutions with a reduced CO2eq footprint. To this effect, BIG has invested in the development of a proprietary Life-Cycle Analysis Tool. The tool can assess the design solution's Global Warming Potential (GWP) from a very early stage of design thinking, namely at the conception of new design projects. The fact that the BIG LCA tool can be applied from a very early design stage, ensures that environmental considerations can inform the design process and decisions rather than being introduced later in the process when form and orientation have been concluded on. The BIG LCA tool is a testament to BIG's commitment to increase our clients' ability to make informed choices in executing BIG- designed concepts. We continue to advance and refine the tool as we remain committed to

delivering climate conscious design solutions.

The new BIG Headquarters in Copenhagen
After 6 years of planning and construction, we topped out our new global headquarters in Nordhavn in 2022 and are excited to move into the new office space in the Fall of 2023. The new building is carefully designed as a high-performance synergy of interlocking passive and mechanical systems. The building will be approximately 60% self-sufficient in energy production for operations.

In the process of developing the new building together, LM Byg, Aalborg Portland and BIG have developed the Uni-Green concrete, a type of concrete with FutureCem cement. FutureCem is an innovative cement type which emits approx. 25 % less CO2eq than most commonly used cement types. Seventy percent (70%) of the concrete used in BIG's HQ building is Uni-Green concrete. Upon completion, the HQ will be a benchmark for the durability of Uni-Green and its potential. As a Brand Group, we believe in collaborating with other companies within the supply chain of the construction industry and will continue to seek out similar promising collaborations.

Completed Buildings - Setting new records
The Group completed 572.351 m2 of buildings in 2022 – more than any year prior – across four continents and a multitude of typologies. This included residential projects such as Villa Gug in Aalborg, Vejlevej in Billund, Sneglehusene and Kampanilen, both residential buildings in Aarhus, the Sluishuis Residences in Amsterdam, Netherlands, and the ICON Residences in Quito, Ecuador. The summer marked the opening of FLUGT – Refugee Museum of Denmark in Oksbøl, Denmark; the world's most sustainable furniture manufacturing factory The Plus in Norway and the 280-meter-tall high-rise CapitaSpring in Singapore. Furthermore, Google Bay View in California, USA, and Hotel Audemars Piguet Hotel in Le Brassus, Switzerland, opened as well as BIG Landscape's 50 Queens installation, which was exhibited in Copenhagen's King's Square as part of the Golden Days Festival.

With BIG Landscape we succeeded in expanding our scope of work on several large projects and winning our first masterplan project in Australia. The expansion will continue into 2023, with the delivery of a project for Copenhagen-based City & Harbour (By & Havn), in which BIG Landscape manages the full turn key delivery of a public park. The project is a public space in Nordhavn near BIG HQ, contributing to the positive development of this area of Copenhagen.

In 2022, we secured two of our most ambitious long-term commissions to date, the Vltava Philharmonic in Prague, Czech Republic and the Zürich Airport in Switzerland. In May, the City of Prague unveiled BIG's design for the first national concert hall in over 100 years. In June, after a 2-year design competition, the winning proposal for the largest dock of the internationally acclaimed Zürich airport by BIG was selected from 10 global competition entries. Both of these projects are considered noteworthy and strategic and will support the Group's expansion into transport and infrastructure and solidify its relevance in the cultural performing arts arena.

BIG's Barcelona office expanded its Spanish client base by winning the design competition for the European Commission's Joint Research Center in Sevilla, as well as the competition for designing the new Gastronomy Open Ecosystem for the Basque Culinary Center in San Sebastian, respectively.

Management's Review

In the Group's London office, a series of milestones were reached with Google's HQ at King's Cross topping out, our East Side Tower in Berlin, Germany, breaking ground, and the approval of the Masterplan project in the Canada Water area of London. Additionally, our activities in the Middle East have expanded over 2022 as our contribution to the development of new and climate conscious urban development and cities is solidified in this region.

As the Chinese region recovered from pandemic restrictions, the activity in our sales office in Shenzhen developed slower in 2022 than anticipated. While we remain committed to the region the current regional and political tensions have us closely monitoring any developments to determine the strategy.

Awards and Recognition
2022 was a year for significant award wins. To mention a few; MIPIM awarded our Singaporean high-rise project CapitaSpring with the MIPIM ASIA's Silver Award for Best Mixed-Use Development. Additionally, Musée Atelier Audemars Piguet was recognized with the MIPIM award for 'Best Cultural and Sports Infrastructure'. The Maison de l'Économie Créative et de la Culture en Aquitaine (MECA) was awarded a 2022 Global Urban Land Institute (ULI) Global Award for Excellence, and in Denmark, BIG's modular project Sneglehusene received Aarhus City's highest honor. In North America, BIG's high-rise project Vancouver House in Vancouver, Canada received the prestigious International High-Rise Award, while our Downton Brooklyn Public Realm Action Plan made it to Fast Company's Most Innovative Design List. Lastly, The Smile won the NYC Brownfield Partnership Award in the Community Advocacy and Engagement category.

Expectations for BIG A/S
We expect 2023 to present continued opportunities in all offices and in many of the markets we operate in. While we expect caution in some typologies and from commercial clients, especially in the office and commercial sectors, we expect to see appetite in others e.g hospitality, residential and education as well as long-term development projects for institutional clients.

BIG's BCN office has again outgrown their current office space in Barcelona and will be moving to a new office location in Summer 2023.

A new entity in Zurich, Switzerland, has been launched in early 2023 to support the development of the Zurich airport expansion which BIG is leading.

We expect pressure on costs and the competition for talent to continue into 2023. Additionally, we expect a growing focus on CO_2 reduction in our industry.

We expect top line growth for BIG A/S in 2023 to come from both Denmark and certain Asian markets as well as from expanding on engineering and landscape services.

For expectations for the BIG Brand Group refer to page 33.

With regards to the war in Ukraine
The group has no work in Russia or Ukraine and has not experienced direct impact or disruption due to the ongoing conflict. However, the Group anticipates that a continued long-term conflict between nations will eventually have an impact on its activities in all markets.

Management's Review

Financial Risks
We endeavor to minimize foreign exchange risks related to our projects by matching, to the extent possible, the income and expenses in the same currency on individual projects. BIG has a significant amount of its activities in various international markets where contracts are entered primarily in USD, EUR or DKK. The Group is thus exposed to currency fluctuations in USD.

Unusual events
The financial position on 31 December 2022 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Group for the financial year 2022 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events
No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report occurred after the balance sheet date.

ESG Report

Commitment to the ESG
In accordance with §99a of the Danish Financial Statements Act, BIG's ESG report for 2022 accounts for the company's social responsibility, and is available on our homepage: BIG | Bjarke Ingels Group.

At BIG, we firmly believe that architecture is not merely about designing buildings and cities but also about giving form to our planet to align with our desired way of life. In doing so, our 2022 ESG report elevates our commitment to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles, as well as our unwavering support for the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, focusing on Human Rights, Labour, Environment, and Anti-Corruption.

By setting goals and monitoring progress, we aim to continuously assess and improve our environmental impact. Our data collection includes materials used in construction, activities at construction sites, and administrative processes such as waste management and recycling, as well as operations such as travel for client meetings and energy consumption in our offices. Through this approach, we strive to provide transparency into our business practices and foster meaningful dialogue within our industry on sustainability matters.

As we progress on our sustainability journey and adapt to emerging rules and best practices, our priorities, target-setting, and reporting will continue to evolve and mature in alignment with the EU Taxonomy. In the ESG report for 2022, we have focused on laying the foundation for a more comprehensive and transparent assessment of our sustainability practices, aiming to be ready for expanded reporting in 2023.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
In 2021, we founded a global Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Committee, tasked with bringing more of all three to BIG. In 2022 and beyond, we seek to act on the six DEI Pillars as identified by the Committee and we are already seeing positive effects of this effort, aiming to increase the inclusion of women to 40% of our leadership, and the number of black,

indigenous and people of color (BIPOC) individuals to 25% by 2025.

In 2022, 45% of the workforce at BIG' Copenhagen office are women. The percentage of female Associates and Directors make up 31%, and women in BIG's Copenhagen-based Partner group count 33%. 33% of the C-suite and 33% of the External board members are women. We conducted no replacements to the Board of Directors in 2022. In 2023, BIG will continue to target our goal of electing two members to the Board of Directors by 2024.

Data Privacy & Potection

Our data ethics principles apply to all aspects of the purchase, implementation and process of technologies that use any kind of data. We strive to only use, collect, and process data necessary to fulfill the desired tasks in focus. It is always considered whether it is possible to achieve the same purpose by collecting anonymized data instead of personally identifiable data. The data processing must always comply with the applicable law, hence BIG requires processing of personal data to act in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

The data protection policy is available on our homepage: https://pixel.big.dk/2022-privacy-policy-for-big-dk/

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		TDKK	TDKK
Revenue	1	357,201	269,525
Other operating income		251	0
Direct expenses		-58,278	-38,518
Other external expenses		-42,112	-31,646
Gross profit		**257,062**	**199,361**
Staff expenses	2	-183,974	-165,236
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-4,849	-5,542
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**68,239**	**28,583**
Income from investments in subsidiaries		-7,903	5,066
Financial income	3	10,542	5,310
Financial expenses	4	-3,775	-1,122
Profit/loss before tax		**67,103**	**37,837**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-14,510	-6,103
Net profit/loss for the year	6	**52,593**	**31,734**

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022	2021
		TDKK	TDKK
Acquired patents		1,106	1,041
Acquired licenses		2,824	1,564
Intangible assets	7	**3,930**	**2,605**
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		7,624	6,599
Leasehold improvements		1,079	1,470
Property, plant and equipment	8	**8,703**	**8,069**
Investments in subsidiaries	9	142,877	142,069
Deposits		509	485
Fixed asset investments		**143,386**	**142,554**
Fixed assets		**156,019**	**153,228**
Trade receivables		54,518	70,453
Contract work in progress	10	33,963	18,354
Receivables from group enterprises		197,309	156,648
Other receivables		15,212	15,838
Corporation tax		0	4,756
Prepayments	11	7,514	5,949
Receivables		**308,516**	**271,998**
Cash at bank and in hand		**62,497**	**8,731**
Current assets		**371,013**	**280,729**
Assets		**527,032**	**433,957**

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022	2021
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital	12	500	500
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		147,438	140,891
Retained earnings		206,905	154,312
Equity		**354,843**	**295,703**
Provision for deferred tax	13	42,213	39,939
Provisions relating to investments in group enterprises		1,401	1,859
Provisions		**43,614**	**41,798**
Lease obligations		4,671	784
Other payables		12,128	12,128
Long-term debt		**16,799**	**12,912**
Credit institutions		0	9,889
Lease obligations		0	1,401
Trade payables		13,086	10,550
Contract work in progress	10	34,193	22,779
Payables to owners and Management		100	100
Corporation tax		7,513	0
Other payables		56,884	38,825
Short-term debt		**111,776**	**83,544**
Debt		**128,575**	**96,456**
Liabilities and equity		**527,032**	**433,957**

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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	500	140,891	154,312	295,703
Exchange adjustments	0	6,547	0	6,547
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-7,903	60,496	52,593
Equity at 31 December	**500**	**139,535**	**214,808**	**354,843**

Cash flow statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		TDKK	TDKK
Result of the year		52,593	31,734
Adjustments	14	27,042	2,267
Change in working capital	15	-19,446	-41,767
Cash flow from operations before financial items		**60,189**	**-7,766**
Financial income		10,542	5,310
Financial expenses		-3,775	-1,122
Cash flows from ordinary activities		**66,956**	**-3,578**
Corporation tax paid		-897	-5,000
Cash flows from operating activities		**66,059**	**-8,578**
Purchase of intangible assets		-2,060	-658
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-872	-3,184
Fixed asset investments made etc		-7,310	-1,041
Sale of property, plant and equipment		435	0
Cash flows from investing activities		**-9,807**	**-4,883**
Reduction of lease obligations		-2,486	-706
Cash flows from financing activities		**-2,486**	**-706**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**53,766**	**-14,167**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		8,731	22,898
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		**62,497**	**8,731**
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		62,497	8,731
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		**62,497**	**8,731**

The cash flow cannot be directly derived from the income statement or balance sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK

1. Revenue

	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Geographical segments		
Europe	238,034	183,631
Americas	12,677	17,975
Asia / Australia	106,451	67,919
Middle East/Africa	39	0
	357,201	**269,525**

2. Staff Expenses

	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Wages and salaries	163,815	148,137
Pensions	12,082	10,483
Other social security expenses	2,292	1,930
Other staff expenses	5,785	4,686
	183,974	**165,236**
Including remuneration to the Executive Board and Board of Directors	**3,529**	**3,561**
Average number of employees	**300**	**262**

In accordance with section 98b(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration of the Executive Board and Board of Directors is presented as an aggregate single amount.

3. Financial income

	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Interest received from group enterprises	2,887	1,296
Other financial income	4	4,014
Exchange gains	7,651	0
	10,542	**5,310**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
4. Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	0	171
Other financial expenses	3,775	951
	3,775	**1,122**

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
5. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	12,235	244
Deferred tax for the year	272	0
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	0
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	2.003	5,859
	14,510	**6,103**

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
6. Profit allocation		
Transfer to/from reserves in accordance with the Articles of Asociation	0	5,141
Retained earnings	52,593	26,593
	52,593	**31,734**

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Intangible fixed assets

	Acquired patents	Acquired licenses
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	1,041	10,686
Additions for the year	65	2,061
Disposals for the year	0	-448
Cost at 31 December	1,106	12,299
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	0	9,122
Amortisation for the year	0	801
Reversal of amortisation of disposals for the year	0	-448
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	0	9,475
Carrying amount at 31 December	**1,106**	**2,824**

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	25,845	8,500
Additions for the year	2,855	0
Disposals for the year	-11,126	-407
Cost at 31 December	17,574	8,093
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	19,245	7,030
Depreciation for the year	1,862	391
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-11,108	-407
Transfers for the year	-49	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	9,950	7,014
Carrying amount at 31 December	**7,624**	**1,079**

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Investments in subsidiaries

	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Cost at 1 January	1,178	137
Additions for the year	764	1,041
Cost at 31 December	1,942	1,178
Value adjustments at 1 January	140,891	125,163
Exchange adjustment	6,546	10,587
Net profit/loss for the year	-7,903	5,141
Value adjustments at 31 December	139,534	140,891
Equity investments with negative net asset value transferred to provisions	1,401	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	**142,877**	**142,069**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Bjarke Ingels Group NYC LLC	New York	100%	131,418	-4,212
Bjarke Ingels Group Architecture Spain S.L.P	Barcelona	100%	-1,275	995
Bjarke Ingels Group California Inc	New York	100%	11,460	-3,405
Bjarke Ingels Group Design Consultancy (Shenzhen) Limited	Shenzhen	100%	-126	-1,281
			141,477	**-7,903**

10. Contract work in progress

	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Selling price of work in progress	154,115	360,094
Payments received on account	-154,345	-364,519
	-230	**-4,425**
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	33,963	18,354
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-34,193	-22,779
	-230	**-4,425**

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid costs relating to rent, insurance premiums, software and licenses and subscriptions.

12. Share capital

The share capital consists of 500 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.

13. Provision for deferred tax

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
Deferred tax liabilities at 1 January	39,939	34,080
Deferred tax adjustment for the year in the income statement	2,274	7,208
Deferred tax liabilities at 31 December	**42,213**	**39,939**

14. Cash flow statement - Adjustments

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
Financial income	-10,542	-5,310
Financial expenses	3,775	1,122
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	4,849	5,542
Income from investments in subsidiaries	7,903	-5,066
Tax on profit/loss for the year	14,510	6,103
Exchange adjustments	6,547	0
Other adjustments	0	-124
	27,042	**2,267**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
15. Cash flow statement - Change in working capital		
Change in receivables	-990	-20,964
Change in other provisions	-37,020	-42,555
Change in trade payables, etc	20,234	21,752
Other adjustments	-1,670	0
	-19,446	**-41,767**

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK

16. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	1,310	1,107
	1,310	**1,107**

Guarantee obligations

The company has provided solidaristic self-debtor surety towards the group-affiliated companies Sundmolen ApS and BIG Investments ApS

Other contingent liabilities

The company has provided guarantees to third parties for the following amount:	23,335	2,733

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 BIG Development 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.

The company is involved in normal business disputes. Although the final outcome of these cases is unpredictable, in the opinion of the management, these cases will not have any significant effect on the company's result or financial situation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17. Related parties

	Basis
Controlling interest	
BIG Partners ApS,	Immediate parent company.
BIG Development ApS,	Ultimate parent company, Bjarke Ingels Group A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements for BIG Development ApS, Kløverbladsgade 56, 2500 Valby, which is the smallest and largest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.
Other related parties	
B.I.G. Bjarke Ingels Group Holding ApS	Group enterprise
Bjarke Ingels Group NYC LLC	Group enterprise
Bjarke Ingels Group Architecture Spain S.L.P	Group enterprise
Bjarke Ingels Group California Inc	Group enterprise
Bjarke Ingels Group Thailand Limited	Group enterprise
Sundmolen BIG ApS	Group enterprise
Friday Home BIG ApS	Group enterprise
BIG Investments ApS	Group enterprise
Bjarke Ingels Group Design Consultancy (Shenzhen) Limited	Group enterprise
BIG Partners Limited	Other
BIG Architecture D.P.C.	Other

Transactions

Transactions for the year with related parties amounts to DKK 77,808 thousand in income and DKK 13,304 thousand in expenses.

The total loan to 11 partners as of 31 December 2022 was DKK 14,172 thousand. Interest accumulated for 2022 was DKK 278 thousand.

18. Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting

Fees to the auditor are not disclosed pursuant to section 96 (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The fee are specified in the consolidated financial statements of BIG Development ApS.

Notes to the Financial Statements

19. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of BJARKE INGELS GROUP A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

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

Omission of consolidated financial statements

Pursuant to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared. The financial statements of Bjarke Ingels Group A/S and group entities are included in the consolidated financial statements of BIG Development ApS, Kløverbladsgade 56, 2500 Valby, CVR no. 30 82 27 57.

Supplementary Report of the BIG Brand Group

For all information about the BIG Brand Group we refer to page 30-42.

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.

Leases

On initial recognition, leases for fixed assets that transfer substantially all risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the net present value of future lease payments. When calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently treated as the Company's other fixed assets.

The capitalised lease obligation is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability at amortised cost, allowing the interest element of the lease payment to be recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total obligation relating to operating leases and other leases is disclosed as contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Translation policies

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 sstatement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Income statement

Net sales

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company,, the revenue can be reliably measured and when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Services based on time spent are recognised in revenue as the work is performed.

Direct expenses

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

Other external expenses

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs. Refunds from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The proportionate share of the individual subsidiaries' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the Parent Company's income statement after full elimination of intra-group gains/losses and amortisation of goodwill.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The Parent Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tac to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

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

Intangible fixed assets

Patents are measured at cost less accumilated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the patent and licenses are amortised over the contracts period.

Software is measured at cost less accumilated amortisation and impairment losses. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over the contract period, however, not exceeding 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements 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.

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Asset Investments

Equity investments in group entities are measured at the proportionate share of the entities' net asset value calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies plus or minus unrealised intra-group gains or losses and plus or minus the residual value of positive and negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. The Group's goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which is assessed as 5 years.

Equity investments in group entities with negative net asset values are measured at DKK 0, and any receivables from the entities are written down by an amount equivalent to the negative net asset value. To the extent that the negative net asset value exceeds the receivable, the residual amount is recognised as provisions.

Deposits are recognised at amortised cost.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates are 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.

Investments in subsidiaries

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

The item “Investments in subsidiaries” 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 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.

Subsidiaries 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.

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.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

When the selling price of a construction contract is recognised in the balance sheet as receivables or payables, respectively. Net assets comprise the total of construction contracts where the selling price of the work performed exceeds progress billings. Net liabilities comprise the total of construction contracts where the selling price of the work performed exceeds progress billings. Net liabilities comprise the total of construction contracts where progress billings exceed the selling price.

Costs arising from sales work and contracting are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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 under settlement of the liability, respectively.

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.

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.

Finance lease obligation comprise the capitalised residual lease obligation of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Financial debts

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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.

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

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company´s cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities for the year, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company´s cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the Company's share of profit/loss for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and corporation tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of entities and activities, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in size or composition of the Company's share capital and costs in this respect as well as raising of loans, installments on interest-bearing debt and distribution of dividends to owners.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term of three months or less which are easily convertible into cash and which are subject to only an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets	Profit before financials x 100 / Total assets at year end
Solvency ratio	Equity at year end x 100 / Total assets at year end
Return on equity	Net profit for the year x 100 / Average equity

Supplementary Report

Purpose	The purpose of the Supplementary Report is to highlight the total activity of the BIG Brand Group in a combined financial statement. The combined financial statement consists of the financial figures of a number of entities, which are not legally connected to the Group, but operates as a Group in practice.

Combined entities

BIG Brand Group is not a group as defined in the Danish Financial Statement Act, but a number of entities operated under the BIG Brand name with different ownership structures.

BIG Brand Group consists at the 31 December 2022 of the following legal entities:

Bjarke Ingels Group A/S
B.I.G. Architects D.P.C
BIG Partners Ltd.
BIG Cali LLC
BIG NYC LLC
BIG Spain SLP
Big Studio Architecture & Landscape Arc
BIG Thailand Ltd.
Bjarke Ingels Group Design Consultant Company BIG
TH US Holding

Combined financial figures

The figures in the Supplementary Report is an excerpt from the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statement 2022, which has been adopted at the General Meeting June 14, 2022.

Recoqnition and measurement follow the principles stated in the below section regarding Accounting Policies.

The Special Purpose Combined Financial Statement can be found here: Link

Supplementary Report

Basis for preparation

The Combined Financial Statement for the BIG Brand Group are prepared on the basis of a consolidation of the separate financial statements for the entities. Separate financial statements have been prepared for these entities including subsidiaries through which control is exercised (e.g. the Combined Group holds more than 50% of the votes).

Eliminations are made of inter group and intercompany income and expenses, shareholdings, dividends and accounts as well as of realised and unrealised profits and losses on transactions between the entities.

The Combined entities included in the Combined Financial Statement have not operated as a single entity. The Combined Financial Statement are, therefore, not necessarily indicative of results that would have occurred if the entities had operated as a single business during the year presented or of future results of the combined entities.

Other than the basis for consolidation, the Combined Financial Statement has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria's of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C. The accounting policies are further detailed below.

The Combined Financial Statement are prepared to provide the board of directors of BIG Brand Group with financial information of the financial position and results of the Combined Group.

As a result, the Combined Financial Statement may not be suitable for another purpose.

The Combined Financial Statement for 2022 are presented in DKK thousands.

Supplementary Report
Combined Financial Highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Combined Group is described by the following financial highlights:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	857,814	668,753	670,781	634,819	505,328
Gross profit/loss	540,145	462,077	466,255	446,257	349,374
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	92,727	91,699	96,381	102,221	44,447
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	7,597	-2,248	-12,388	-390	1,954
Net profit/loss	63,449	76,622	58,890	86,367	35,428
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	588,159	544,546	475,873	428,759	304,301
Equity	328,411	300,980	259,369	270,912	183,732
Ratios					
Return on assets	15.8%	16.8%	20.3%	23.8%	14.6%
Solvency ratio	55.8%	55.3%	54.5%	63.2%	60.4%
Return on equity	20.2%	27.3%	22.2%	38.0%	17.2%

Supplementary Report
Management's Review

Group Structure
Bjarke Ingels Group (The BIG Group) comprises multiple entities owned and operated under BIG's Denmark based entity, including a number of entities outside of Denmark, but the BIG Group also includes a number of entities that operate under the BIG brand name with different ownership structures.

A combined financial statement has been included in the annual report to present a consolidated view of the performance of all entities operating under the BIG brand name. We refer to comments under "Combined Financial Statement" below.

Performance 2022
The combined income statement 2022, which includes all international entities operating under the BIG brand name, shows a net profit of mDKK 63,4. The combined balance sheet as of 31 December 2022 shows equity of mDKK 328,4.

Earnings before interest and tax for the BIG Brand Group show mDKK 92,7.

Revenue has increased 28% from 2021 to 2022, which the Management considers a satisfactory development. Market conditions, including the war in Europe, the European energy crisis, high inflation as well as high and increasing interest rates, have resulted in a lag in revenue growth trickling to the bottom line and as such the increase in sales is not reflected in the 2022 profit. Considering these unique market conditions, the result is none-the-less considered satisfactory.

In 2022, the Brand Group continued its focus on executing and investing in strategic milestones within different areas of the business.

Expectations for the BIG Brand Group
In addition to the entities included in the BIG parent company, BIG A/S, The BIG Brand Group includes an entity in U.K. as well as two in U.S.A.

As of Spring 2023, BIG Brand Group launched a new office in Los Angeles, California.

With a presence in Los Angeles, the Group will increase its flexibility in serving existing clients and projects on the West coast of the USA. Additionally, it is anticipated that new opportunities will materialize on the West Coast.

With a growing global presence, the Group expects to increase its ability to attract global talent and seamlessly deliver services to our current and future clients. Attracting and retaining talent is critical to the design process and to the Group's continued success. Collaboration between the Brand Group entities enhances career opportunities for individuals the Group employs. A strong and strategic collaboration between entities in the group has meant that downturns in regions may be countered by upturns in other regions making the business less exposed to any local financial and political uncertainties.

We expect growth in the Brand Group in 2023 to come from an expansion in projects starting up in the USA as well as continued engagement in both European and a number of Middle Eastern projects carried out from the BIG UK office.

We remain optimistic about the future opportunities for the Group.

Supplementary Report
Combined Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		TDKK	TDKK
Revenue		857,814	668,753
Other operating income		0	28,280
Direct expenses		-195,780	-137,514
Other external expenses		-121,889	-97,442
Gross profit		**540,145**	**462,077**
Staff expenses		-430,087	-357,593
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-17,331	-12,785
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**92,727**	**91,699**
Financial income		20,964	3,352
Financial expenses		-13,367	-5,600
Profit/loss before tax		**100,324**	**89,451**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-36,875	-12,829
Net profit/loss for the year		**63,449**	**76,622**

Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	0	50,000
Retained earnings	63,449	26,622
	63,449	**76,622**

Supplementary Report
Combined Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022	2021
		TDKK	TDKK
Acquired patents		1,107	1,041
Acquired licenses		5,620	2,732
Intangible assets		**6,727**	**3,773**
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		22,230	12,556
Right-of-use assets		18,660	31,794
Property, plant and equipment		**40,890**	**44,350**
Deposits		5,020	4,747
Fixed asset investments		**5,020**	**4,747**
Fixed assets		**52,637**	**52,870**
Trade receivables		187,246	217,441
Contract work in progress		79,989	72,025
Receivables from group enterprises		103,229	59,505
Other receivables		21,354	32,692
Deferred tax asset		563	10,580
Corporation tax		19,488	7,230
Prepayments		19,359	16,177
Receivables		**431,228**	**415,650**
Cash at bank and in hand		**104,294**	**76,026**
Current assets		**535,522**	**491,676**
Assets		**588,159**	**544,546**

Supplementary Report
Combined Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022	2021
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		500	500
Retained earnings		327,911	250,480
Proposed dividend for the year		0	50,000
Equity		**328,411**	**300,980**
Provision for deferred tax		59,207	44,345
Provisions		**59,207**	**44,345**
Lease obligations		2,595	13,385
Other payables		12,128	12,128
Long-term debt		**14,723**	**25,513**
Credit institutions		2,026	12,479
Prepayments received from customers		60,903	82,027
Trade payables		38,082	26,186
Payables to group enterprises		0	101
Corporation tax		2,278	356
Other payables		82,529	52,559
Short-term debt		**185,818**	**173,708**
Debt		**200,541**	**199,221**
Liabilities and equity		**588,159**	**544,546**
Accounting Policies	1		

Supplementary Report
Combined Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	500	250,480	50,000	300,980
Exchange adjustments	0	13,982	0	13,982
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-50,000	-50,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	63,449	0	63,449
Equity at 31 December	**500**	**327,911**	**0**	**328,411**

Notes to the Supplementary Report

1. Accounting policies

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 Combined Group, 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 Combined Group, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Combined Group which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Net sales

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company,, the revenue can be reliably measured and when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Services based on time spent are recognised in revenue as the work is performed.

Direct expenses

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

Other external expenses

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs. Refunds from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Supplementary Report

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

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.

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Patents are measured at cost less accumilated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the patent and licenses are amortised over the contracts period.

Software is measured at cost less accumilated amortisation and impairment losses. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over the contract period, however, not exceeding 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements 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.

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years years
Leasehold improvements	5 years years

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates are 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.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits etc.

Notes to the Supplementary Report

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.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

When the selling price of a construction contract is recognised in the balance sheet as receivables or payables, respectively. Net assets comprise the total of construction contracts where the selling price of the work performed exceeds progress billings. Net liabilities comprise the total of construction contracts where the selling price of the work performed exceeds progress billings. Net liabilities comprise the total of construction contracts where progress billings exceed the selling price.

Costs arising from sales work and contracting are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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 under settlement of the liability, respectively.

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.

Financial debts

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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.

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

Notes to the Supplementary Report

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets	Profit before financials x 100 / Total assets at year end
Solvency ratio	Equity at year end x 100 / Total assets at year end
Return on equity	Net profit for the year x 100 / Average equity