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CAMPONE GRENEN STRAND A/S

C/O FIRST CAMP BOGENSEN, VESTRE ENGVEJ 11, 5400 BOGENSE

ANNUAL REPORT

1 OCTOBER 2022 - 31 DECEMBER 2023

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 19 April 2024

Hans Gøran Meijer

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.



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COMPANY DETAILS

CampOne Grenen Strand A/S Company

C/O First Camp Bogensen

Vestre Engvej 11 5400 Bogense

CVR No.: 32 06 92 58 Established: Municipality: 27 February 2009

Nordfyns

Financial Year: 1 October 2022 - 31 December 2023

Hans Göran Meijer, chairman Karl Johan Söör **Board of Directors**

Ola Johan Michael Bååth

Executive Board Karl Johan Söör

Auditor BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

> Nørrebro 15 9800 Hjørring



Chairman

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of CampOne Grenen Strand A/S for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 31 December 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Bogense, 19 April 2024

Executive Board

Karl Johan Söör

Board of Directors

Hans Göran Meijer Karl Johan Söör Ola Johan Michael Bååth



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of CampOne Grenen Strand A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of CampOne Grenen Strand A/S for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other matter

With effect for the current financial year, the company has switched from an extended review to an audit according to international standards. The comparative figures are not audited according to international standards, but audited according to the disclosure standard for small businesses (extended review).

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Hjørring, 19 April 2024

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Pia Bidstrup Larsen State Authorised Public Accountant MNE no. mne48472



MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The key activity of the company is leasing out a campsite.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The management considers the result to satisfactory.

As per 1. of april 2023 CampOne Grenen Strand A/S got a new owner since United Camping Campsite Holdco AB acquired all shares in the company. United Camping Campsite Holdco AB owns per 31 December 2023 thus 100% of CampOne Grenen Strand ApS.

The accounting year has been changed to align the accounting period with the parent company's accounting period. Therefore the comparative figures in the income statement cannot be compared directly with last year, since last year covers an accounting period of 12 months, while the current year covers 15 months.

There has been identified a new fair value for land and buildings in the year 2023 for the total of DKK 40.000.000 per 1. of april 2023. Land and buildings have been revaluated with DKK 26.568.083. This affects equity with net DKK 26.723.104 after deferred tax.

Long term payables to group enterprises consists of a short term loan, where the lender has given a written commitment not to demand any payments of this part of the loan before after 1 January 2025. The loan is therefore classified in the balance sheet as long-term per 31 December 2023.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.



INCOME STATEMENT 1 OCTOBER - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		1.563.673	1.414.049
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses Other operating expenses		-1.134.677 0	-949.608 -22.809
OPERATING PROFIT		428.996	441.632
Other financial income Other financial expenses	1, 2 2, 3	650.307 -952.369	14.570 -218.723
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		126.934	237.479
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-27.704	-52.768
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		99.230	184.711
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings		99.230	184.711
TOTAL		99.230	184.711



BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Land and buildings Other plant, machinery tools and equipment Property, plant and equipment	5	39.397.564 0 39.397.564	13.950.897 13.262 13.964.159
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	J	39.397.564	13.964.159
Receivables from group enterprises Prepayments Receivables.		1.835.712 42.234 1 .877.946	702.815 0 702.815
Cash and cash equivalents		25.543	8.842
CURRENT ASSETS		1.903.489	711,657
ASSETS		41.301.053	14.675.816
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share CapitalReserve for revaluationRetained earnings		500.000 22.015.961 1.177.184	500.000 1.348.045 1.022.766
EQUITY		23.693.145	2.870.811
Provision for deferred tax		6.574.978	846.000
PROVISIONS		6.574.978	846.000
Mortgage debt Payables to group enterprises Corporation tax Non-current liabilities.	6	0 10.582.414 0 10.582.414	9.710.495 0 97.768 9.808.263
Mortgage debt Bank debt Trade payables Debt to group enterprises. Corporation tax. Other liabilities. Current liabilities.		0 49.409 193.651 104.830 102.626 450.516	797.076 132.196 30.000 0 79.398 112.072 1.150.742
LIABILITIES		11.032.930	10.959.005
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		41.301.053	14.675.816
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EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserve for revaluation	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 October 2022	500.000	1.348.046	1.022.764	2.870.810
Proposed profit allocation			99.230	99.230
Other legal bindings Revaluations in the year		26.568.083		26.568.083
Transfers Depreciations		-55.190	55.190	0
Tax on changes in equity		-5.844.978		-5.844.978
Equity at 31 December 2023	500.000 2	22.015.961	1.177.184 2	23.693.145



NOTES

	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK	Note
Other financial income			4
Other financial income	9.867	14.570	1
Group enterprises Other interest income	640.440	14.570	
Other interest income	040.440	U	
	650.307	14.570	
Special items			2
Realised gain from repayment of loan	640.440	0	
Amortized borrowing costs on redemption	-256.259	0	
	384.181	0	
Other financial expenses			3
Group enterprises	578.846	2.603	•
Other interest expenses.	373.523	216.120	
	952.369	218.723	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			4
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	143.704	97.768	7
Adjustment of deferred tax	5.728.978	-45.000	
Tax on changes in equity	-5.844.978	-45.000	
rax on changes in equity	-3.044.770	U	
	27.704	52.768	
Provide that and an investment			-
Property, plant and equipment		A	5
		Other plant,	
	Land and	machinery tools	
	buildings	and equipment	
Cost at 1 October 2022	18.527.750	907.214	
Cost at 31 December 2023.	18.527.750	907.214	
Cost at 51 December 2025	10.327.730	707.214	
Revaluation at 1 October 2022	3.030.831	0	
Revaluation of the year	26.568.083	0	
Revaluation at 31 December 2023	29.598.914	0	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 October 2022	7.607.682	893.951	
Depreciation for the year	1.121.418	13.263	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	8.729.100	907.214	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	39.397.564	0	
Value of recognised assets, excluding revaluation under § 41			
(1)	11.171.974	907.214	
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					Note
Long-term liabilities			Dake		6
t	31/12 2023 otal liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years t	30/9 2022 otal liabilities	
Mortgage debt	0	0	0	10.507.571	
Payables to group enterprises		0	0	0	
Corporation tax	0	0	0	177.166	
	10.582.414	0	0	10.684.737	

Contingencies etc. 7

Contingent liabilities

There are lease liabilities DKK 27.000 with payments within 1 year.

The Company's parent company United Camping Campsite Holdco AB has entered into a multicurrency term and revolving facilities agreement with Nordea Bank Abp, filial i Sverige (the "Facilities Agreement"). The subsidiaries of United Camping Campsite HoldCo AB, including the Company, have acceded to the Facilities Agreement as guarantors and provided a guarantee for fulfillment of obligations including interest payment and repayment of the loan at maturity.

Joint liabilities

The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of First Camp Danmark A/S, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.

Charges and securities

The company has issued mortgage deeds on property, asset value of DKK 12,829,481, for a total of DKK 24,165,000. The mortgage deeds on the property serve as security for the parent company's balance with the bank. The mortage deeds is, by separate legally binding agreements, limited to only being a security for the part of the balance between the parent company and the bank which is not a debt relating to the purchase of shares.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of United Camping Campsite HoldCo AB, Erik Dahlbergsallén 15, 115 20 Stockholm, Sverige.

	2022/23	2021/22	
Staff costs			10
Number of full time employees	1	1	



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of CampOne Grenen Strand A/S for 2022/23 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Comparative figures

The comparative figures in the income statement cannot be compared with last year, as last year covers an accounting period of 12 months, while the current year covers 15 months. The financial year is restated to align the accounting period with the parent company's accounting period.

INCOME STATEMENT

Rental income

Rental income is accrued to cover the period up to the end of the financial year. Payments charged to cover heating and electricity are not included in rental income.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. Losses from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets are also included.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of administrative etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost with the addition of revaluation less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	10-25 vears	0-75 %
Other plant, fixtures and equipment	-	

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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 under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.