

DBO Real Estate Denmark ApS

Godthåbsvej 79B 2.
2000 Frederiksberg

CVR no. 34 04 91 49

Annual report for 2020

(9th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 5 August 2021

Kjeld Bøgfeldt
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of DBO Real Estate Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

In my opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Frederiksberg, 4 August 2021

Executive board

Kjeld Bøgfeldt

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of DBO Real Estate Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DBO Real Estate Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements, that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Hellerup, 4 August 2021
CVR no. 33 25 68 76



Søren Jonassen
Statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne18488

Company details

The company

DBO Real Estate Denmark ApS
Godthåbsvej 79B 2.
2000 Frederiksberg

CVR no.: 34 04 91 49

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020

Incorporated: 11 November 2011

Domicile: Frederiksberg

Executive board

Kjeld Bøgfeldt

Auditors

Crowe
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab v.m.b.a.
Rygårds Allé 104
2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Business review

The purpose of the company is to functioning as a holding company for the underling companies.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 shows a profit of DKK 17.786.164, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 77.008.817.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report of DBO Real Estate Denmark ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The annual report for 2020 is presented in DKK

Pursuant to sections §110 subsection 1, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Accounting policies

Income from investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests

The proportionate share of the profit/loss for the year of subsidiaries is recognised in the company's income statement after full elimination of intra-group profits/losses.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests are measured at the proportionate share of the net asset value of the entities, calculated on the basis of the group's accounting policies, plus or less unrealised intra-group gains or losses and plus or less any remaining value of positive or negative goodwill stated according to the purchase method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement on acquisition. Where the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities having been taken over, the negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual finance lease commitment.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Income statement
1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> TDKK
Revenue		0	0
Other external costs		-29.086	-19
Gross profit		-29.086	-19
Income from investments in subsidiaries		11.825.619	56.548
Financial income		5.989.631	0
Profit/loss before tax		17.786.164	56.529
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	0	0
Profit/loss for the year		<u>17.786.164</u>	<u>56.529</u>
 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		11.806.869	56.548
Retained earnings		5.979.295	-19
		<u>17.786.164</u>	<u>56.529</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> TDKK
Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	3	80.750.111	63.225
Other fixed asset investments		<u>5.989.631</u>	<u>0</u>
Fixed asset investments		<u>86.739.742</u>	<u>63.225</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>86.739.742</u>	<u>63.225</u>
Receivables from subsidiaries		250.000	250
Other receivables		<u>1.000.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Receivables		<u>1.250.000</u>	<u>250</u>
Total current assets		<u>1.250.000</u>	<u>250</u>
Total assets		<u><u>87.989.742</u></u>	<u><u>63.475</u></u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> TDKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		80.000	80
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		74.970.111	63.164
Retained earnings		<u>1.958.706</u>	<u>-4.021</u>
Equity		<u>77.008.817</u>	<u>59.223</u>
Banks		2.111	0
Payables to subsidiaries		3.053.814	852
Other payables		<u>7.925.000</u>	<u>3.400</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>10.980.925</u>	<u>4.252</u>
Total liabilities		<u>10.980.925</u>	<u>4.252</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>87.989.742</u>	<u>63.475</u>
Contingent liabilities	4		
Mortgages and collateral	5		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	80.000	63.163.242	-4.020.589	59.222.653
Net profit/loss for the year	0	11.806.869	5.979.295	17.786.164
Equity at 31 December 2020	80.000	74.970.111	1.958.706	77.008.817

Notes

	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> TDKK
1 Staff costs		
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
3 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January 2020	80.000	80
Additions for the year	<u>5.700.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost at 31 December 2020	<u>5.780.000</u>	<u>80</u>
Revaluations at 1 January 2020	63.143.868	6.597
Revaluations for the year, net	<u>11.826.243</u>	<u>56.548</u>
Revaluations at 31 December 2020	<u>74.970.111</u>	<u>63.145</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	<u>80.750.111</u>	<u>63.225</u>

Notes

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest	Equity	Profit/loss for the year
Vandsiden ApS	Frederiksberg	100%	23.182.001	-8.243.902
Kystvejen 14 ApS	Frederiksberg	100%	23.212.757	10.670.677
Ejendomsselskabet Herlev				
Hovedgade 125 ApS	Frederiksberg	100%	5.774.503	-3.928.781
Ejendomsselskabet Hedelykke ApS	Frederiksberg	100%	15.725.736	6.172.511
DBO Esthersvej 38 ApS	Frederiksberg	100%	40.000	0
Godthåbsvej 211 ApS	Frederiksberg	100%	2.997.232	2.957.232
Store Godthåb ApS	Frederiksberg	100%	2.778.362	1.658.986
Nord Ejendomme 1 ApS	Frederiksberg	100%	7.039.520	2.539.520
			<u>80.750.111</u>	<u>11.826.243</u>

4 Contingent liabilities

As management company, the company is jointly taxed with other danish related parties and jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed entities for payment of income taxes for income year 2020 onwards as well as for payment of withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties which fall due for payment.

5 Mortgages and collateral

None.