

# Block P2 ApS

C/O Harbour House  
Sundkrogsgade 21  
2100 Copenhagen

CVR No. 36960280

## Annual Report 2022

8. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and  
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of  
the Company on 30 June 2023

DocuSigned by:

*Pilvi Peltomäki*

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Pilvi Peltomäki  
Chairman

## Block P2 ApS

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## Block P2 ApS

### Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Block P2 ApS for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022.

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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022.

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

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2023

#### Executive Board

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*Fredrik Söderlund*  
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Leif Fredrik Ingemar Soderlund

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*Holger Zilleken*  
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Holger Leonhard Zilleken

## Independent Auditors' Report

### To the shareholders of Block P2 ApS

#### Opinion

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

We have audited the financial statements of Block P2 ApS for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022, which comprise summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes ("financial statements").

#### Basis of 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.

#### Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control 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.

## Independent Auditors' Report

### The auditor's responsibility 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:

- \* 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, 30 June 2023

### **PricewaterhouseCoopers** **Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab**

CVR-no. 33771231

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**Block P2 ApS**

**Company information**

**Company**

Block P2 ApS  
C/O Harbour House  
Sundkrogsgade 21  
2100 Copenhagen  
CVR No.: 36960280  
Date of formation: 30 June 2015  
Registered office: Copenhagen

**Executive Board**

Leif Fredrik Ingemar Söderlund  
Holger Leonhard Zilleken

**Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
2900 Hellerup  
CVR-no.: 33771231

## Management's Review

### **The Company's principal activities**

The Company's principal activities consist in invest in real estate, administration and management of real estate and other related activities.

### **Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company**

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022 shows a result of DKK 9,865,461 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2022 a balance sheet total of DKK 300,262,678 and an equity of DKK 89,383,060.

### **Post financial year events**

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

## **Block P2 ApS**

### **Accounting Policies**

#### **Reporting Class**

The annual report of Block P2 ApS for 2022 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain applying reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

#### **Reporting currency**

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

#### **Translation policies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

### **General information**

#### **Basis of recognition and measurement**

Income is recognised in the income statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit/loss**

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the Income Statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue and other external expenses.

#### **Revenue**

Revenue comprises rental income from the leases of properties. Revenue is recognised on an actual basis.



## **Accounting Policies**

Revenue is measured net of all types of discounts/rebates granted. Also, revenue is measured net of VAT and other indirect taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

### **Other external expenses**

Other external costs include costs for administration, property costs, loss of debtors etc.

Property costs include costs incurred in operating the company's property portfolio in fiscal year, including repair and maintenance costs, property taxes and electricity, water and heat that is not charged directly to the tenants.

### **Fair value adjustment of investment properties**

Adjustments of investment properties measured at fair value are recognised as a separate item in the income statement.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

### **Tax on net profit for the year**

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

## **Balance sheet**

### **Investment property**

Investment properties comprises investments in land and buildings for purposes of gaining a return on the invested capital in the form of regular operating income and/or capital gains on resale.

On acquisition, investment properties are measured at cost, comprising the purchase price, including purchase costs.

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

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

An independent assessor firm has assessed the fair value of investment properties.

The fair value is determined based on transaction between two independent parties.

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

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **Accrued income, assets**

Accrued income recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash balances and bank balances.

### **Equity**

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax.

### **Current tax liabilities**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortized cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

### **Other payables**

Other payables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

### **Contingent assets and liabilities**

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

## Income Statement

	Note	2022 kr.	2021 kr.
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>8,944,462</b>	<b>8,307,547</b>
Fair value adjustment of investment property		5,550,000	28,850,000
<b>Profit from ordinary operating activities</b>		<b>14,494,462</b>	<b>37,157,547</b>
Other financial income	1	16,767	7,894,143
Financial expenses	2	-1,074,359	-2,574,612
<b>Profit from ordinary activities before tax</b>		<b>13,436,870</b>	<b>42,477,078</b>
Tax expense on ordinary activities	3	-3,571,409	-8,618,957
<b>Profit</b>		<b>9,865,461</b>	<b>33,858,121</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of results</b>			
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		5,000,000	0
Retained earnings		4,865,461	33,858,121
<b>Distribution of profit</b>		<b>9,865,461</b>	<b>33,858,121</b>

**Block P2 ApS****Balance Sheet as of 31 December**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022 kr.</b>	<b>2021 kr.</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Investment property	4	296,800,000	291,250,000
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>296,800,000</b>	<b>291,250,000</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>296,800,000</b>	<b>291,250,000</b>
Other short-term receivables		602,019	885,275
Deferred income		0	113,614
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>602,020</b>	<b>998,889</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>2,860,659</b>	<b>9,287,144</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>3,462,679</b>	<b>10,286,033</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>300,262,679</b>	<b>301,536,033</b>

Block P2 ApS

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2022 kr.	2021 kr.
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>			
Contributed capital		81,000	81,000
Retained earnings		84,302,060	93,153,366
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		5,000,000	0
<b>Equity</b>		<b>89,383,060</b>	<b>93,234,366</b>
Provisions for deferred tax	5	32,339,362	30,390,448
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>32,339,362</b>	<b>30,390,448</b>
Debt to banks		169,599,085	169,447,220
Deposits, liabilities other than provisions		4,239,631	4,295,931
<b>Long-term liabilities other than provisions</b>	6	<b>173,838,716</b>	<b>173,743,151</b>
Trade payables		428,623	114,483
Payables to group enterprises		0	43,419
Tax payables to group enterprises		3,823,804	2,731,238
Other payables		449,114	531,577
Deferred income, liabilities		0	747,351
<b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>4,701,541</b>	<b>4,168,068</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions within the business</b>		<b>178,540,257</b>	<b>177,911,219</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>300,262,679</b>	<b>301,536,033</b>
Contingent liabilities	7		
Related parties	8		

## Block P2 ApS

### Statement of changes in Equity

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Extraordinary dividend recognised in equity</b>	<b>Proposed dividend recognised in equity</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 January 2022	81,000	93,153,366	0	0	93,234,366
Proposed dividend	0	-18,716,767	13,716,767	5,000,000	0
Profit (loss)	0	4,865,461	0	0	4,865,461
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	-13,716,767	0	-13,716,767
<b>Equity 31 December 2022</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>79,302,060</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>84,383,060</b>

## Notes

	2022 kr.	2021 kr.
<b>1. Other financial income</b>		
Other financial income	16,767	7,894,143
	<b>16,767</b>	<b>7,894,143</b>
<b>2. Financial expenses</b>		
Interest bank	30,268	41,750
Other interest expenses	1,044,091	2,532,862
	<b>1,074,359</b>	<b>2,574,612</b>
<b>3. Tax expense</b>		
Current tax expense	1,624,288	1,109,443
Adjustments for deferred tax	1,331,823	7,509,514
Adjustments for current tax of prior period	615,298	0
	<b>3,571,409</b>	<b>8,618,957</b>
<b>4. Investment property</b>		
Cost at the beginning of the year	155,118,506	155,118,506
<b>Cost at the end of the year</b>	<b>155,118,506</b>	<b>155,118,506</b>
Revaluations at the beginning of the year	136,131,494	107,281,494
Revaluations for the year	5,550,000	28,850,000
<b>Revaluations at the end of the year</b>	<b>141,681,494</b>	<b>136,131,494</b>
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the year</b>	<b>296,800,000</b>	<b>291,250,000</b>

Administrative expenses total 1,6% of rentals.

Maintenance costs total 1,7% of rentals.

Average vacancy on area total 4,2%.

Market value per sqm total 43.436 DKK.

Average rate of return 4,3%.

The valuation is based on an average rate of return of 4,3%. If valuation was based on 4,05% the value would be T.DKK. 315.121 and if based on 4,55% the value would be T.DKK 280.492. The earnings used for the valuation is the estimated rent and cost in a normalised basis.

Change in average rate of return	-0,25%	Base	0,25%
	T.DKK	T.DKK	T.DKK
Rate of return	4,05%	4,30%	4,55%
Fair value	315.121	296.800	280.492
Change in fair value	18.321	0	-16.308

## Notes

	2022 kr.	2021 kr.
<b>5. Provisions for deferred tax</b>		
Deferred tax on revaluation	32,339,362	30,390,448
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>32,339,362</b>	<b>30,390,448</b>

## 6. Long-term liabilities

	Due after 1 year kr.	Due within 1 year kr.	Due after 5 years kr.
Debt to banks	169,599,085	0	0
Deposits	4,239,631	0	4,239,631
	<b>173,838,716</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,239,631</b>

## 7. Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with DK Cornerstone Holdco ApS, CVR no 37 86 05 22, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

The Danish group enterprises have joined a accession agreement and all Danish group enterprises are jointly and severally liable for any and all Loans and for all other parts of the Secured Liabilities in the Danish group enterprises. The contingent liability is limited to the maximum equity of the individual companies. The Secured Liabilities is disclosed in the Annual Report for each Danish group enterprise.

## 8. Related parties

Related parties with controlling interest:  
AXA Investment Managers Deutschland GmbH

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of AXA Investment Managers Deutschland GmbH. The consolidated financial statements can be obtained upon request from the parent company.