

Annual Report

→ 1 October 2022 -
30 September 2023

**Gehl Architects
Holding ApS**

Kristian Hollmann
Chairman of the meeting

The annual report was
submitted and approved
by the general meeting on
the 23 January 2024.

Vesterbrogade 24, 5., 1620
København V

Company reg. no. 37 26 68 68



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Making Cities
for People

Gehl

Gehl — København

Vesterbrogade 24, 5. sal
1620 København V
Danmark

Gehl — San Francisco

1211 Folsom Street, 4th floor
San Francisco, CA 94103
USA

Gehl — New York

395 Hudson St 8th Floor
New York City, NY 10014
USA

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A word from our CEO

Thank you all for the great collective efforts and quality of work delivered in 2023. Be it via a master plan, urban strategy, a mobility plan or detailed urban design, we have helped progress health, equity and climate action in cities and places worldwide. Moreso, we have created important relationships with clients, partners and collaborators, defining shared ambitions for better spaces and places that not only serve people, but encourage behaviours that will actively contribute to solving the climate crisis. A client told me, that the true superpower of the Gehl team, is not only how we connect these overall ambitions but rather how we show up as a team and connect people. We aim at solving urban problems and societal challenges not just at the surface but at the route course. Feedback like this make me proud of the work we deliver as a team, and the impact we have.

Here's to 2024,



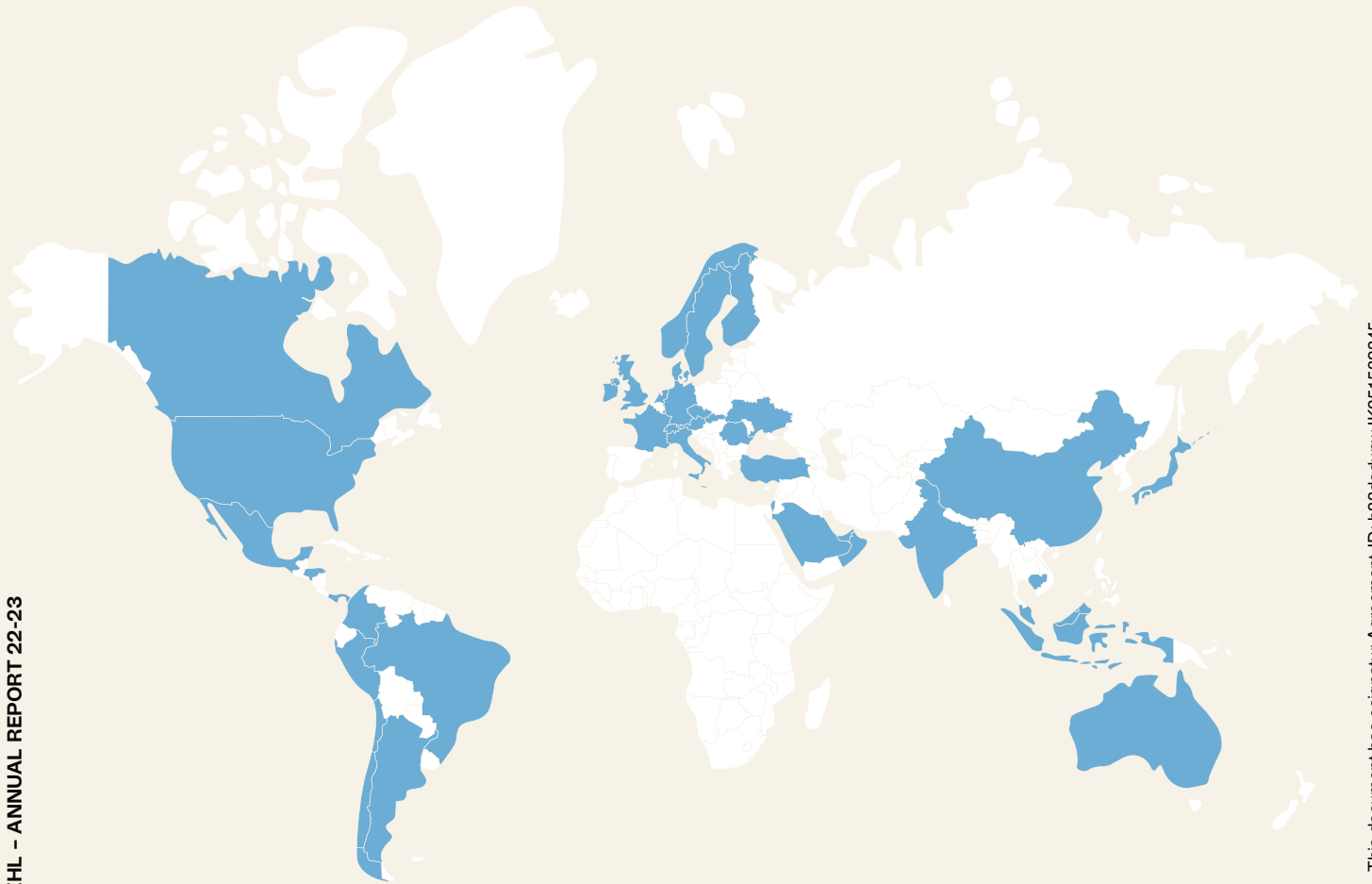
HELLE SØHOLT



“

Be it via a master plan, urban strategy, a mobility plan or detailed urban design, we have helped progress health, equity and climate action in cities and places worldwide.

Where we have been in 2023



- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Argentina | Honduras | Panama |
| Australia | India | Peru |
| Austria | Indonesia | Romania |
| Brazil | Ireland | Saudi Arabia |
| Cambodia | Israel | Slovakia |
| Canada | Italy | Sweden |
| Chile | Japan | Switzerland |
| China | Luxembourg | The Netherlands |
| Colombia | Malaysia | Turkey |
| Czech Republic | Malta | Ukraine |
| Denmark | Mexico | United Arab Emirates |
| Finland | Netherlands | United Kingdom |
| France | Norway | United States |
| Germany | Oman | |

Our team

133 people

We seek greater diversity in our team to ensure cultural understanding and sensitivity, differences in personalities and skills, and to reflect the communities with whom we work. As we grow in numbers, so to do we grow in our collective exposure to various national stories, customs, traditions, and perspectives - all crucial inputs to ensure Gehl's work matters to people, at eye level, wherever they may be.

22 nationalities

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Reports



Management's statement

Today, the board of directors and the CEO have presented the annual report of Gehl Architects Holding ApS for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the assets, equity and liabilities, and the financial position, consolidated and for the company, respectively, at 30 September 2023, and of the result of the activities, consolidated and of the company, respectively, during the financial year 1 October 2022 – 30 September 2023.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København V, 23 January 2024

→ CEO

Helle Lis Søholt

→ BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jakob Grane Nielsen

Helle Lis Søholt

Jessica Orkin

Independent auditor's report

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GEHL ARCHITECTS HOLDING APS OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Gehl Architects Holding ApS for the financial year 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, and a summary of significant accounting policies for both the Group the Parent Company, as well as consolidated statement of cash flows. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 30 September 2023, and of the results of the Group and the Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an

opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 23 January 2024

Christensen Kjørulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Kenneth Iversen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34390

HUDA SHAKA, DIRECTOR, REPRESENTING
GEHL AT KYU HOUSE, COP 28 DUBAI
- PHOTO BY RYAN MURPHY



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Management's review

Company information

THE COMPANY

Gehl Architects Holding ApS
Vesterbrogade 24, 5.
1620 København V

Company reg. no. 37 26 68 68
Established: 30 November 2015
Financial year: 1 October - 30 September

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jakob Grane Nielsen
Helle Lis Søholt
Jessica Orkin

CEO

Helle Lis Søholt

AUDITORS

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Østbanegade 123
2100 København Ø

Consolidated financial highlights

All amounts in DKK in thousands

	2022/23	2021/22
Income statement:		
Revenue	144.159	130.178
Gross profit	98.179	83.501
Profit from operating activities	11.682	16.707
Net financials	789	412
Net profit or loss for the year	8.329	13.772
Statement of financial position:		
Balance sheet total	61.913	51.718
Equity	22.507	21.855
Cash flows:		
Operating activities	3.748	6.465
Investing activities	3.119	1.937
Total cash flows	6.867	4.528
Employees:		
Average number of full time employees	118	94
Key figures in %:		
Gross margin ratio	68,1	64,1
Profit margin (EBIT margin)	8,1	12,8
Acid test ratio	150,3	162,8
Solvency ratio	36,4	42,3

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Gross margin ratio	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin (EBIT margin)	$\frac{\text{Operating profit or loss (EBIT)} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Acid test ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Short term liabilities other than provisions}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity less non controlling interests, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Short term liabilities other than provisions}}$

Management's review

THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP

Like previous years, the activities of the group and of Gehl Architects Holding ApS are being a holding company of consultant companies within the segment 'Urban Strategy and Design' and all herby connected activities.

Gehl is an urban strategy and design consultancy offering expertise in the fields of architecture, urban design, landscape architecture, and city planning. We address global trends with a people-focused approach, utilizing empirical analysis to understand how the built environment can promote well-being. We apply this analysis to strategic planning and human-centered design to empower citizens, decision-makers, company leaders, and organizations.

Gehl's core business is centered around creating places for people locally and sustainable urbanisation globally. From urban strategy to neighbourhood development and streetscape design, ensuring spaces that cater to people's everyday lives and encourage healthy, sustainable and equitable behaviours remains the backbone of Gehl's work. Building on 60 years of leading research, and 20 years of global practice, Gehl's pioneering evidence-based approach to urban development is helping cities, private companies and philanthropy deliver future proof, sustainable and highly contextual urban places.

UNCERTAINTIES ABOUT RECOGNITION OR MEASUREMENT

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated based on the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of the contract expenses incurred to date and the estimated total contract expenses. The total contract expenses are calculated on the basis of budgets. Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realizable value. Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortized cost and net realizable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT OVER THE YEAR

2023 was characterized by yet another year of growth. Market growth resulted in a revenue increase of 15%. This meant we had to increase project focused employees during the first half of 2022-23, and furthermore invested in supporting hires as part of the continuous professionalization of the group, with a total employee increase of 30% across the year. Gross revenue (revenue including fees for sub-contractors) stood at 144 MDKK compared to 130 MDKK in 2021-22. This is as expected. The Group continued the focus on expansion in international markets, such as the Middle East, Asia, and the Pacific. Projects executed outside Denmark represented 90% of consolidated revenue compared with 85% in the previous financial year. The income statement of the company for 2022-23 shows a profit of 8.3 MDKK, and a lower profit margin than last year. This is due to the above-mentioned professionalization, investment in new systems, and hosting of the Gehl Gathering in Copenhagen – bringing all the group's employees together to strengthen Gehl collaboration and collective spirit. As of 30 September 2023, the balance sheet of the Group shows equity of 22.5 MDKK.

CURRENCY RISKS

A major share of Gehl's activities take place abroad. Gehl makes every effort to enter into contracts denominated in either euros, USD or Danish kroner, which are our main currencies. However, a larger part of contracts are in other currencies than our main currencies. This means that Gehl is exposed to exchange risks, for app 25% of our revenue. The risk in 2022-23 have however been smaller due to short term projects.

MARKETS

In 2023, Gehl had active projects on most continents. The majority, however, are North America, Europe, the Middle East and Australasia. These make up Master Planning, Strategic Advisory and other urban design projects.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

In 2023, Gehl has continued to further invest in and expand research and development efforts with the purpose to explore new opportunities in using digital technology to better support Gehl core business and to expand service offerings across geographies and client types. A formal research and development team has been established and are now supporting teams across the Gehl group with new methods to better understand urban ecologies and multispecies, the relationship between physical space and health/wellbeing and what it means to belong in our cities. Through talks, articles, events and workshops the ambition is to position Gehl a leading digital practice and leading voice in discussions related to AI/VR and other emerging technologies.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Gehl will continue to develop its interdisciplinary competences, as well as sustainable solutions to the challenges the world is facing related to the built environment. As a business partner and consultant, Gehl is known for its collaborative approach. All extraordinary ideas are the result of a collaborative environment and dialogue with clients, users, partners and stakeholders. Gehl works to enhance understanding between everyone internally and externally, and believes the urban environment need to be inclusive and for all. 2024 will continue being affected by wars impacting especially the European and Middle East markets. In the US the coming presidential elections are likely to slow down public investments in 2024. Gehl will therefore focus on furthering our efforts within business development and marketing as a response. In 2024 Gehl expects a stable growth at 10-15% and will be focused on advancing the 2023 bottom line level.

EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Management considers that no significant events have occurred since the end of the financial year 2022/23, which could have a material effect on the financial position of the Company.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Sustainability policies

Gehl is dedicated to helping create people and planet-centric cities through the use of life-centered data, strategy, and design. To avoid potential pitfalls, such as outdated knowledge impacting our advisory, we prioritize the generation, sourcing and sharing of sustainability matters to ensure all Gehl staff remain attentive and well-informed. Actively participating in global conferences, including events like this year's COP28, ensures our awareness of the latest sustainable practices and active dialogue, critique

and learning from them. In 2023, we initiated formal processes for internal knowledge generation and sharing on sustainability and design best practices. Our in-house Climate Action Lead leads our ongoing decarbonization study, pinpointing areas in our operations requiring emissions-focused attention. Concurrently, we offset a portion of Gehl Group's collective travel emissions.

Working Environment policies & initiatives

Central to Gehl's success is the health and motivation of its employees. As part of our growth and strategy, we are continually improving working conditions, support systems and protocol to allow employees to do their jobs to the best of their ability. Through our working culture, we recognise employees' individual circumstances and routines, enabling flexible working schedules. We monitor what is important to our employees, conducting a workplace assessment survey across our offices, with results published and acted on via an internal workforce. In 2023, we have invested in specific HR competences, hiring our first HR Director and moving on several internal schemes to align upon employee conditions. Lastly, we have implemented a whistle-blower policy as per EU requirements.

Human rights, anti-corruption & fighting bribery

As participants to the UN Global Compact, Gehl is committed to operate under the principles set forth by UN Global Compact as it relates to human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. From management to business development to project teams, Gehl's operations allows for the open questioning and research of events and speaking arrangements, clients, partners, and working relations to ensure any perspectives, considerations, or concern in any area pertaining to human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption are appropriately addressed. In 2023, there have been no identified occasions that constitute concern or violation of these standards.

Data ethics

While Gehl does not handle data of high personal sensitivity, it is paramount that we uphold ethical standards in the ways we manage and protect any information entrusted to us by clients, partners or individual citizens. This year, we have continued to develop several apps where appropriate measures, including security policies, are in place to ensure data confidentiality for all users. For the purpose of improving IT-security and ensuring Data Ethics and GDPR compliance, Gehl has hired personal with prior knowledge of these subjects and continues to manage and improve the use of data within the Gehl Group. The IT-department of Gehl has created a Data Ethics Policy to ensure the communication and continued improvement on the subject of Data-Security and GDPR.



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Consolidated financial statements and financial statements

1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023

Income statement

1 October - 30 September / All amounts in DKK

Note		GROUP		PARENT	
		2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22
	Revenue	144.158.571	130.178.191	0	0
	Other operating income	0	1.859	0	0
	Costs of raw materials and consumables	-21.878.284	-32.472.780	0	0
1	Other external costs	-24.101.402	-14.205.811	-68.429	-61.668
	Gross profit	98.178.885	83.501.459	-68.429	-61.668
2	Staff costs	-85.585.943	-65.459.999	0	0
3	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-911.265	-1.334.536	0	0
	Operating profit	11.681.677	16.706.924	-68.429	-61.668
	Income from equity investments in subsidiaries	0	0	8.475.543	13.922.088
	Other financial income	288.167	1.384.421	40	-11.560
	Other financial costs	-1.076.969	-972.455	-2.352	-1.076
	Pre tax net profit or loss	10.892.875	17.118.890	8.404.802	13.847.784
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	0	-76.000	-76.000
	Post tax net profit or loss for the year of discontinued operations	-2.564.073	-3.347.106	0	0
	Net profit or loss for the year	8.328.802	13.771.784	8.328.802	13.771.784
	Break down of the consolidated profit or loss:				
	Shareholders in Gehl Architects Holding ApS	8.328.802	13.771.784		
		8.328.802	13.771.784		
	Proposed distribution of net profit:				
	Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	8.475.543	3.922.087		
	Dividend for the financial year	0	10.000.000		
	Allocated from retained earnings	-146.741	-150.303		
	Total allocations and transfers	8.328.802	13.771.784		

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Balance sheet

at 30 September / All amounts in DKK

	ASSETS	GROUP		PARENT	
Note		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Non current assets				
	Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	3.034.166	801.089	0	0
	Goodwill	10.000	15.000	0	0
	Total intangible assets	3.044.166	816.089	0	0
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	171.809	357.797	0	0
	Leasehold improvements	165.761	309.924	0	0
	Total property, plant, and equipment	337.570	667.721	0	0
	Investments in group enterprises	0	0	24.473.387	12.844.258
	Deposits	1.890.977	1.604.969	0	0
	Total investments	1.890.977	1.604.969	24.473.387	12.844.258
	Total non current assets	5.272.713	3.088.779	24.473.387	12.844.258
	Current assets				
	Trade receivables	32.717.343	26.665.252	0	0
	Contract work in progress	14.070.188	11.404.189	0	0
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	0	7.946.229	664.001
	Deferred tax assets	1.483.055	157.816	0	0
	Other receivables	2.441.136	475.884	15.608	10.048.694
	Prepayments and accrued income	926.983	735.859	192.970	76.000
	Total receivables	51.638.705	39.439.000	8.154.807	10.788.695
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	5.001.256	9.190.366	40	0
	Total current assets	56.639.961	48.629.366	8.154.847	10.788.695
	Total assets	61.912.674	51.718.145	32.628.234	23.632.953

Balance sheet

at 30 September / All amounts in DKK

	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	GROUP		PARENT	
Note		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Equity				
	Contributed capital	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
	Share premium	0	0	2.815.027	2.815.027
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	0	12.397.631	3.922.087
	Reserve for development costs	2.366.650	1.085.346	0	0
	Retained earnings	20.039.895	10.669.177	7.193.887	5.017.409
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	10.000.000	0	10.000.000
	Equity before non controlling interest.	22.506.545	21.854.523	22.506.545	21.854.523
	Total equity	22.506.545	21.854.523	22.506.545	21.854.523
	Liabilities other than provisions				
	Income tax payable	1.713.184	0	0	0
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	1.713.184	0	0	0

	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	GROUP		PARENT	
Note		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Bank loans	5.085.618	2.407.628	0	64.041
	Trade payables	4.474.413	4.446.178	1	76.000
	Payables to group enterprises	10.000.000	0	10.000.000	0
	Payables to shareholders and management	0	0	-24.934	0
	Income tax payable	852.277	2.078.389	0	0
	Other payables	17.280.637	20.204.770	146.622	1.638.389
	Accruals and deferred income	0	726.657	0	0
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	37.692.945	29.863.622	10.121.689	1.778.430
	Total liabilities other than provisions	39.406.129	29.863.622	10.121.689	1.778.430
	Total equity and liabilities	61.912.674	51.718.145	32.628.234	23.632.953

Statement of cash flows

1 October - 30 September / All amounts in DKK

Note		GROUP	
		2022/23	2021/22
	Net profit or loss for the year	8.328.802	13.771.784
4	Adjustments	934.881	2.737.394
5	Change in working capital	-13.011.968	-10.044.559
	Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	-3.748.285	6.464.619
	Cash flows from ordinary activities	-3.748.285	6.464.619
	Cash flows from operating activities	-3.748.285	6.464.619
	Purchase of intangible assets	-2.832.807	-1.604.969
	Sale of intangible assets	-286.008	0
	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	0	-331.565
	Cash flows from investment activities	-3.118.815	-1.936.534
	Change in cash and cash equivalents	-6.867.100	4.528.085
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 October 2022	6.782.738	2.254.653
	Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September 2023	-84.362	6.782.738
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	-84.362	6.782.738
	Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September 2023	-84.362	6.782.738



Notes

at 30 September / All amounts in DKK

		GROUP		PARENT	
		2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22
1.	Other external costs				
	Sales costs	3.708.271	126.118	0	0
	Costs of premises	4.709.546	3.345.224	0	0
	Administration costs	0	10.455.183	68.429	61.668
	Other costs	15.683.585	279.286	0	0
		24.101.402	14.205.811	68.429	61.668
2.	Staff costs				
	Salaries and wages	73.060.829	65.459.999	0	0
	Pension costs	9.447.409	0	0	0
	Other costs for social security	3.077.705	0	0	0
		85.585.943	65.459.999	0	0
	Average number of employees	118	94	0	0
3.	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment				
	Amortisation of development projects	599.694	1.334.536	0	0
	Amortisation of goodwill	5.000	0	0	0
	Depreciation of leasehold improvements	123.096	0	0	0
	Depreciation of other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	183.475	0	0	0
		911.265	1.334.536	0	0
4.	Adjustments				
	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	934.881	2.737.394	0	0
		934.881	2.737.394	0	0
5.	Change in working capital				
		-10.874.466	-14.803.357	0	0
		6.377.445	8.878.691	0	0
		-8.514.947	-4.119.893	0	0
		-13.011.968	-10.044.559	0	0

Accounting policies

The annual report for Gehl Architects Holding ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations, amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the group and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the group and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and

nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated income statements comprise the parent company Gehl Architects Holding ApS and those group enterprises of which Gehl Architects Holding ApS directly or indirectly owns more than 50 % of the voting rights or in other ways exercise control.

Consolidation policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared as a summary of the parent company's and the group enterprises' financial statements by adding together uniform accounting records calculated in accordance with the group's accounting policies.

Investments in group enterprises are eliminated by the proportionate share of the group enterprises' fair value of net assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

In the consolidated financial statements, the accounting records of the group enterprises are recognised by

100%. The minority interests' share of the profit for the year and of the equity in the group enterprises, which are not 100% owned, is included in the group's profit and equity, but presented separately.

Purchases and sales of minority interests under continuing control are recognised directly in equity as a transaction between shareholders.

Investments in associates are measured in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value i calculated in accordance with the parent company's accounting policies and with proportionate elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses. In the income statement, the proportional share of the associates' results is recognised after elimination of the proportional share of intercompany gains and losses.

The group activities in joint operations are recognised in the consolidated financial statements record by record.

NON CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non controlling interests constitute a share of the group's total equity. By distribution of net profit, profit or loss for the year is distributed on the share attributable to the non controlling interests and the share attributable to the parent's shareholders respectively.

→ INCOME STATEMENT

REVENUE

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

COST OF SALES

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

STAFF COSTS

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION, AND WRITEDOWN FOR IMPAIRMENT

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

RESULTS FROM INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement of the parent as a proportional share of the entities' post tax profit or loss.

TAX ON NET PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

→ STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual component differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:
Useful life

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment:
3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The group's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5 20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long term earnings profile.

Investments in subsidiaries with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive

obligation to cover an negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from subsidiaries expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in subsidiaries.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting of interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

EQUITY

Share premium

Share premium comprises premium payments made in connection with the issue of shares. Costs incurred for carrying through an issue are deducted from the premium.

The premium reserve can be used for dividend, for issuing bonus shares, and for covering losses.

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers,

group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.

Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year, respectively.

The effect on cash flows derived from the acquisition and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flows from investment activities. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows derived from acquirees are recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flows derived from sold enterprises are recognised until the date of sale.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the group's share of the profit adjusted for non cash

operating items, changes in the working capital, and corporate income tax paid. Dividend income from equity investments are recognised under "Interest income and dividend received".

Cash flows from investment activities

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and investments, respectively.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or the composition of the group's share capital and costs attached to it, as well as raising loans, repayments of interest bearing payables and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and shortterm financial instruments with a term of less than 3 months, which can easily be converted into cash and cash equivalents and are associated with an insignificant risk of value change.



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Definitions

AMORTISED COST

Amortised cost is the amount at which a financial asset or liability is initially recognised in the financial statements

1. less repayments,
2. plus or less total amounts amortised on the difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount falling due on maturity, and
3. less impairment losses.

FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the amount at which it is assumed that an asset or a liability could be exchanged or a liability settled in in an arm's length transaction between unrelated parties.

REPLACEMENT COST

The replacement cost of an asset is the cost of substituting this asset measured as the current acquisition cost payable at the reporting date for a similar asset.

RECOVERABLE AMOUNT

The recoverable amount of an asset is either the capital value or the sales value, whichever is the higher, less expected costs of disposal.

VALUE IN USE

Value in use is the current value of an asset seen as the present value of expected cash inflows from continuing use in its present function. For a liability, the value in use is the present value of expected cash outflows during the life of the liability.

COST

The cost of an asset is the amount of consideration given to acquire that asset whether it was acquired from an external party or internally generated. The cost of a liability is the amount received as consideration for that liability.

NET REALISABLE VALUE

The net realisable value of an asset is the sum of the future cash flows which the asset is expected to generate at the balance sheet date in the ordinary course of business. The net realisable value of a liability is the sum of the future cash flows from the enterprise during the life of the liability.

SELLING PRICE

The selling price of an asset is the price obtainable from the sale of that asset at the reporting date. The selling price of a liability is the price payable to settle that liability at the reporting date.

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