
MILLENNIUM HoldCo ApS

Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Nordhavn

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 38 25 22 83

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

Kasper Juulsgaard
Sørensen
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of MILLENNIUM HoldCo ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

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

Nordhavn, 14 June 2023

Executive Board

Rasmus Nørgaard

Board of Directors

Flemming Joseph Jensen

Jesper Bahn Damgaard

Rasmus Nørgaard

Rune Højby Kock

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of MILLENNIUM HoldCo ApS

Opinion

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

We have audited the Financial Statements of MILLENNIUM HoldCo ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's report

- 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.

Trekantområdet, 14 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Lars Almskou Ohmeyer

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne24817

Morten Jacobsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne44140

Company information

The Company	MILLENNIUM HoldCo ApS Southamptongade 4 DK-2150 Nordhavn CVR No: 38 25 22 83 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 8 December 2016 Financial year: 7th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Flemming Joseph Jensen Jesper Bahn Damgaard Rasmus Nørgaard Rune Højby Kock
Executive Board	Rasmus Nørgaard
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 7100 Vejle
Lawyers	Danske Bank Lersø Parkallé 100 DK-2100 København Ø

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		-148,008	-336,629
Financial income	2	19	0
Financial expenses	3	-14,355	-12,073
Profit/loss before tax		-162,344	-348,702
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	0	10,843
Net profit/loss for the year		-162,344	-337,859

Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-162,344	-337,859
	-162,344	-337,859

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Investments in subsidiaries	5	149,370,078	149,370,078
Fixed asset investments		149,370,078	149,370,078
Fixed assets		149,370,078	149,370,078
Other receivables		0	361,771
Receivables		0	361,771
Cash at bank and in hand		390,171	190,303
Current assets		390,171	552,074
Assets		149,760,249	149,922,152

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		148,976,234	149,138,578
Equity		149,076,234	149,238,578
Trade payables		54,015	681,067
Payables to group enterprises		630,000	0
Other payables		0	2,507
Short-term debt		684,015	683,574
Debt		684,015	683,574
Liabilities and equity		149,760,249	149,922,152
Key activities	1		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	100,000	149,138,578	149,238,578
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-162,344	-162,344
Equity at 31 December	100,000	148,976,234	149,076,234

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The company's key activity is to own shares in subsidiaries.

2. Financial income

Exchange adjustments

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
	19	0
	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>

3. Financial expenses

Other financial expenses

Exchange adjustments, expenses

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
	14,131	12,021
	224	52
	<u>14,355</u>	<u>12,073</u>

4. Income tax expense

Adjustment of tax concerning previous years

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
	0	-10,843
	<u>0</u>	<u>-10,843</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
5. Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	<u>149,370,078</u>	<u>149,370,078</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>149,370,078</u>	<u>149,370,078</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>149,370,078</u>	<u>149,370,078</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Ejendomsselskabet Gl. Køge Landevej ApS	Copenhagen	150.000	100%	397,064,252	229,241,952
				<u>397,064,252</u>	<u>229,241,952</u>

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with Ejendomsselskabet Gl. Køge Landevej ApS and is jointly and severally liable for tax on the Groups taxable income through dividend tax and tax on unearned income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of MILLENNIUM HoldCo ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income statement

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and other external expenses.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, writedown is made to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value