



## Bjarkesvej 3 ApS

Høveltevej 67  
3460 Birkerød  
CVR No. 38263161

## Annual report 2021

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 12.05.2022

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**Alex Pløger**

Chairman of the General Meeting

# Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2021	8
Balance sheet at 31.12.2021	9
Statement of changes in equity for 2021	11
Notes	12
Accounting policies	14

# Entity details

## Entity

Bjarkesvej 3 ApS

Høveltevej 67

3460 Birkerød

Business Registration No.: 38263161

Date of foundation: 16.12.2016

Registered office: Furesø

Financial year: 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021

## Executive Board

Peter Zibrandtsen

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

# Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Bjarkesvej 3 ApS for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2021 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021.

I believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

I recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Furesø, 12.05.2022

**Executive Board**

**Peter Zibrandtsen**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholder of Bjarkesvej 3 ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bjarkesvej 3 ApS for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2021 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 12.05.2022

#### **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

#### **Thomas Rosquist Andersen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne31482

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

The Company's purpose is to own and operate the facilities on Bjarkesvej 3 in Allerød, Denmark.

## Description of material changes in activities and finances

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021 shows a negative result of TDKK -519 and a balance sheet at 31 December 2021 total of TDKK 25,178 and an equity of TDKK 24,644.

Management finds the result in accordance with the plan for the year 2021, and is satisfied with the progress and development of the company according to the long term plan. Management believes that progress of 2021 is well within the threshold of the overall plan and therefore the result is considered as satisfactory.

## Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.



# Income statement for 2021

	Notes	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>282,853</b>	<b>70,464</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(366,007)	(584,357)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>(83,154)</b>	<b>(513,893)</b>
Other financial income		100	10,035
Other financial expenses	1	(830,144)	(972,140)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>(913,198)</b>	<b>(1,475,998)</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	394,291	231,377
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>(518,907)</b>	<b>(1,244,621)</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Retained earnings		(518,907)	(1,244,621)
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>(518,907)</b>	<b>(1,244,621)</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2021

## Assets

	Notes	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Land and buildings		23,316,193	23,682,201
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	3	<b>23,316,193</b>	<b>23,682,201</b>
Deferred tax		72,000	80,000
<b>Financial assets</b>		<b>72,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>23,388,193</b>	<b>23,762,201</b>
Trade receivables		201,919	94,844
Other receivables		77,161	40,549
Joint taxation contribution receivable		282,938	443,695
Prepayments		52,364	20,788
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>614,382</b>	<b>599,876</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>1,175,645</b>	<b>1,072,585</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>1,790,027</b>	<b>1,672,461</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>25,178,220</b>	<b>25,434,662</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2021 DKK</b>	<b>2020 DKK</b>
Contributed capital		60,000	50,000
Retained earnings		24,583,584	(106,744)
<b>Equity</b>		<b>24,643,584</b>	<b>(56,744)</b>
Deposits		195,000	291,000
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>	4	<b>195,000</b>	<b>291,000</b>
Trade payables		135,154	41,455
Payables to group enterprises		59,421	24,815,296
Other payables		3,275	107,257
Deferred income		141,786	236,398
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>339,636</b>	<b>25,200,406</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>534,636</b>	<b>25,491,406</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>25,178,220</b>	<b>25,434,662</b>
Contingent liabilities	5		
Group relations	6		

# Statement of changes in equity for 2021

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	50,000	(106,744)	(56,744)
Capital increase by debt conversion	10,000	25,209,235	25,219,235
Profit/loss for the year	0	(518,907)	(518,907)
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>24,583,584</b>	<b>24,643,584</b>

# Notes

## 1 Other financial expenses

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	823,071	963,013
Other interest expenses	7,073	9,127
	<b>830,144</b>	<b>972,140</b>

## 2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Change in deferred tax	8,000	(73,000)
Adjustment concerning previous years	(119,353)	91,270
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	(282,938)	(249,647)
	<b>(394,291)</b>	<b>(231,377)</b>

## 3 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings DKK
Cost beginning of year	24,838,140
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>24,838,140</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(1,155,940)
Depreciation for the year	(366,007)
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(1,521,947)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>23,316,193</b>

## 4 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2021 DKK
Deposits	195,000
	<b>195,000</b>

## 5 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Zafe ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net

liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in Zafe ApS' financial statements.

## **6 Group relations**

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:

Zafe ApS, Birkerød  
Høveltevej 67  
DK-3460 Birkerød  
CVR-no. 39 18 92 32

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

## Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or 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.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods and services in the income statement when the risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes write-downs of receivables recognised in current assets.

### Property costs

Property costs include costs incurred to operate the Entity's properties in the financial year, including repair and maintenance costs, property tax and electricity, water and heating, which are not charged directly from the lessee.

**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

**Other financial income**

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

**Other financial expenses**

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

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

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

**Balance sheet****Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. For self-constructed assets, cost comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub suppliers and labour costs.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	<b>Useful life</b>
Buildings	20-40 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

The estimated residual value of the building is TDKK 10.000.

**Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets is reviewed annually to determine whether there is an indication of impairment beyond the annual depreciation. If this is the case, a write-down is made to the lower of recoverable



amount and carrying amount.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry forwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

**Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable**

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contribution receivables are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

**Cash**

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

**Deferred income**

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.