

Lilkeborgfonden Holding ApS

Frederiksborgvej 355, 4000 Roskilde
CVR no. 39 32 32 81

Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 28.05.24

Lasse Dehn-Baltzer
Dirigent

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The company

Lilkeborgfonden Holding ApS
Frederiksborgvej 355
4000 Roskilde
CVR no.: 39 32 32 81
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Jan-Ole Hansen
Lasse Dehn-Baltzer

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Lilkeborgfonden Holding ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Roskilde, May 28, 2024

Executive Board

Jan-Ole Hansen

Lasse Dehn-Baltzer

To the capital owner of Lilkeborgfonden Holding ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Lilkeborgfonden Holding ApS for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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 the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

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

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

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

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

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 judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, May 28, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Morten Stener

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne32182

Primary activities

The company's activity consist of owning both directly and indirectly investments in other companies and making investments in companies, securities and other related activities, by management's discretion.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK 86,761,510 against DKK -65,840,765 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 1,020,920,745.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross loss	-1,020,315	-1,186,555
Financial income	106,351,406	19,410,437
Financial expenses	-107	-102,634,121
Profit/loss before tax	105,330,984	-84,410,239
Tax on profit or loss for the year	-18,569,474	18,569,474
Profit/loss for the year	86,761,510	-65,840,765
Proposed appropriation account		
Proposed dividend for the financial year	20,924,284	0
Retained earnings	65,837,226	-65,840,765
Total	86,761,510	-65,840,765

ASSETS		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Deferred tax asset	0	18,569,474
	Other receivables	50,057	600,833
	Total receivables	50,057	19,170,307
	Other investments	937,821,284	912,012,897
	Total securities and equity investments	937,821,284	912,012,897
	Cash	83,313,829	3,043,531
	Total current assets	1,021,185,170	934,226,735
	Total assets	1,021,185,170	934,226,735

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	950,000,000	950,000,000
	Retained earnings	49,996,461	-15,840,765
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	20,924,284	0
	Total equity	1,020,920,745	934,159,235
	Trade payables	71,300	67,500
	Payables to group enterprises	193,125	0
	Total short-term payables	264,425	67,500
	Total payables	264,425	67,500
	Total equity and liabilities	1,021,185,170	934,226,735

1 Fair value information

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22			
Balance as at 01.01.22	950,000,000	50,000,000	29,726,143
Dividend paid	0	0	-29,726,143
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-65,840,765	0
Balance as at 31.12.22	950,000,000	-15,840,765	0
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23			
Balance as at 01.01.23	950,000,000	-15,840,765	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	65,837,226	20,924,284
Balance as at 31.12.23	950,000,000	49,996,461	20,924,284

1. Fair value information

Figures in DKK	Unlisted securities and equity investments	Total
Fair value as at 31.12.23	937,821,284	937,821,284
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in the income statement for the year	67,138,260	67,138,260

The company has made investments in securities which are measured at fair value. The changes for the year of fair value is recognised in the income statement.

Unlisted securities and equity investments are measured an an estimated fair value at the balance sheet date. This fair value is based on information and reports received from the investment and portfolio managers, which recognize the equity investments in these underlying investments at fair value.

2. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement.

2. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to administration.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies, gains and losses on other securities and equity investments etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Other investments

Other securities are measured at fair value, equivalent to the market value at the balance sheet date.

2. Accounting policies - continued -

For equity investments that are traded in an active market, fair value is equivalent to the market value at the balance sheet date. Unlisted securities and equity investments is measured as an estimated fair value at the balance sheet date. This fair value is based on information and reports received from the investment and portfolio managers, which recognize the equity investments in these underlying investments at fair value.

Other equity investments for which any fair value cannot be determined reliably are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

2. Accounting policies - continued -

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.