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# *Woods Office OpCo ApS*

Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Copenhagen

## Annual Report for 2022

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CVR No. 39 54 81 27

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 20/6 2023

Peter Lind  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



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# Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of Woods Office OpCo 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, 20 June 2023

## Executive Board

Rune Højby Kock

Toke Sundenæs Clausen

Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen

Peter Alexander Lind

The Annual General Meeting has decided that the Financial Statements for next year are not to be subject to any audit.

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Woods Office OpCo 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 Woods Office OpCo 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.

Hellerup, 20 June 2023

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Thomas Wraae Holm

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne30141

Qasam Hussain

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne44159

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	Woods Office OpCo ApS Southamptongade 4 DK-2150 Copenhagen  CVR No: 39 54 81 27 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 7 May 2018 Financial year: 5th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
<b>Executive board</b>	Rune Højby Kock Toke Sundenæs Clausen Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen Peter Alexander Lind
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup
<b>Bankers</b>	Danske Bank Lersø Parkallé 100 2100 København Ø

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>119,861</b>	<b>-698,791</b>
Financial income	3	121	31
Financial expenses	4	-4,719	-8,305
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>115,263</b>	<b>-707,065</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	46,025	155,554
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>161,288</b>	<b>-551,511</b>

### Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Retained earnings	161,288	-551,511
	<b>161,288</b>	<b>-551,511</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		DKK	DKK
Receivables from group enterprises		482,928	101,279
Other receivables		1,437,796	47,556
Deferred tax asset		114,639	0
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		86,940	155,554
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>2,122,303</b></u>	<u><b>304,389</b></u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>3,515</u>	<u>462,162</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<u><b>2,125,818</b></u>	<u><b>766,551</b></u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u><b>2,125,818</b></u>	<u><b>766,551</b></u>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		650,001	650,000
Retained earnings		1,108,433	-352,854
<b>Equity</b>		<b>1,758,434</b>	<b>297,146</b>
Trade payables		175,429	333,319
Payables to group enterprises		191,955	136,086
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>367,384</b>	<b>469,405</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>367,384</b>	<b>469,405</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>2,125,818</b>	<b>766,551</b>

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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	650,000	0	-352,854	297,146
Capital increase	1	1,299,999	0	1,300,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	161,288	161,288
Transfer from share premium account	0	-1,299,999	1,299,999	0
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>650,001</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,108,433</b>	<b>1,758,434</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Key activities

The Company's key activity is to manage the operation of office properties and other related companies.

## 2. Staff

Average number of employees

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	0	0

## 3. Financial income

Other financial income

Exchange gains

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
	121	0
	0	31
	<u>121</u>	<u>31</u>

## 4. Financial expenses

Other financial expenses

Exchange adjustments, expenses

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
	4,719	8,136
	0	169
	<u>4,719</u>	<u>8,305</u>

## 5. Income tax expense

Current tax for the year

Deferred tax for the year

Adjustment of tax concerning previous years

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
	0	-155,554
	25,358	0
	-71,383	0
	<u>-46,025</u>	<u>-155,554</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income as well as for Danish withholding taxes through dividend tax and tax on unearned income. The total amount of tax payables is included in the Annual Report of TBL Holding ApS that is the administration Company in relation to the joint taxation.

## 7. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
NREP A/S	Copenhagen

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Woods Office OpCo 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. Exchange differences 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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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

#### Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for sales and office expenses, etc.

#### Gross profit/loss

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Financial income and expenses

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

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

## Balance sheet

### Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

### 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, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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 liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

### Financial debts

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