

# Kaldyng Ejendomme ApS

Søgade 16, 6000 Kolding

CVR no. 39 57 94 13

## Annual report 2022

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 16 June 2023

Chair of the meeting:

.....  
Morten Bugge

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## Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Kaldyng Ejendomme ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In my 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.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

I recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Kolding, 16 June 2023  
Executive Board:

.....  
Morten Bugge

## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Kaldyng Ejendomme ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kaldyng Ejendomme ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 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.

### 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

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.

### 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 as to 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 the 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 note 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.

### 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, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Kolding, 16 June 2023  
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Morten Østergaard Koch  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne35420

## Management's review

### Company details

Name	Kaldyng Ejendomme ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Søgade 16, 6000 Kolding
CVR no.	39 57 94 13
Established	17 May 2018
Registered office	Kolding
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Morten Bugge
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Trindholmsgade 4, 2. sal, 6000 Kolding, Denmark

## Management's review

### Business review

The purpose of the company is to own and rent real estate and related business.

### Financial review

The income statement for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 6,906 thousand against a loss of DKK 4,084 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 22,200 thousand.

Management considers the Company's financial performance as expected given the market circumstances.

The investment properties are from 2022 and onwards measured at fair value. In prior years, the investment properties was measured at cost with deduction of depreciations. We refer to description in note 1 regarding the change in accounting policies.

### Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	<b>Gross profit</b>	2,157	1,458
2	Staff costs	-103	-99
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	-3,701
	Fair value adjustment of investment property	-9,645	0
	<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>	-7,591	-2,342
	Income from Participating interests	14,298	0
	Financial income	0	6
3	Financial expenses	-1,903	-1,994
	<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	4,804	-4,330
	Tax for the year	2,102	246
	<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	6,906	-4,084
	<b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	6,906	-4,084
		6,906	-4,084



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	<b>Fixed assets</b>		
4	<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
	Land and buildings	0	0
5	Investment property	112,950	118,861
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	0	0
		<u>112,950</u>	<u>118,861</u>
6	<b>Investments</b>		
	Investments in Participating interests	0	31,835
	Other securities and investments	0	1,400
		<u>0</u>	<u>33,235</u>
	<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<u>112,950</u>	<u>152,096</u>
	<b>Non-fixed assets</b>		
	<b>Receivables</b>		
	Trade receivables	56	19
	Corporation tax receivable	0	250
	Other receivables	292	335
	Prepayments	93	49
		<u>441</u>	<u>653</u>
	<b>Cash</b>	<u>523</u>	<u>1,660</u>
	<b>Total non-fixed assets</b>	<u>964</u>	<u>2,313</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>113,914</u>	<u>154,409</u>

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	<b>Equity</b>		
	Share capital	500	500
	Retained earnings	21,700	14,794
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>15,294</b>
	<b>Provisions</b>		
	Deferred tax	47	2,143
	<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,143</b>
	<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	Trade payables	630	105
	Payables to group enterprises	89,823	135,510
	Deposits	998	1,103
	Other payables	93	206
	Deferred income	123	48
		<b>91,667</b>	<b>136,972</b>
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>91,667</b>	<b>136,972</b>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>113,914</b>	<b>154,409</b>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 8 Collateral

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Equity at 1 January 2022</b>	500	907	1,407
Adjustment of equity through changes in accounting policies	0	13,887	13,887
<b>Adjusted equity at 1 January 2022</b>	<u>500</u>	<u>14,794</u>	<u>15,294</u>
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	6,906	6,906
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022</b>	<u><u>500</u></u>	<u><u>21,700</u></u>	<u><u>22,200</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Kaldyng Ejendomme ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

##### Changes in accounting policies

The investment properties are from 2022 and onwards measured at fair value. In prior years, the investment properties were measured at cost less depreciations. The change in accounting policy is implemented as Management finds that measurement of investment properties at fair value provides reliable and more relevant information compared to the cost-method, as fair value gains and losses are included in the income statement.

The fair value of the investment properties cannot be measured reliably at the beginning of 2021 due to the nature of the investment properties, which have undergone extensive renovation during 2021. A reliable cash flow projection at the beginning 2021 was not available to support a retrospective fair value assessment of the investment properties at 1 January 2021. Therefore, in accordance with section 55 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the comparative figures in the income statement have not been adjusted, which results in less comparability between 2022 and 2021.

At 1 January 2022, the change of method has resulted in an increase of the property, plant and equipment of DKK 16,030 thousand, increase of deferred tax with DKK 2,143 thousand equal to a net increase in equity of DKK 13,877 thousand.

The 2022 figures includes the adoption of the new accounting policy in both the income statement and the balance sheet. Fair value adjustment of investment property in 2022 amounts to DKK -9,645 thousand before tax. The tax effect hereof is DKK 2,122 thousand.

Had the Company not changed measurement method, depreciation would have been approximately DKK 4,039 thousand. The equity would have been approximately DKK 11,823 thousand. Total assets would have been approximately DKK 103,490 thousand, while deferred tax would have been approx. DKK 0 thousand.

##### Basis of recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when, as a result of a past event, future economic benefits are likely to accrue to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when, as a result of a past event, the company has a legal or factual obligation and it is likely that future economic benefits will depart from the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement after initial recognition is done as described for each accounting item below.

Recognition and measurement shall take into account predictable risks and losses that occur before the annual report is submitted and that confirm or refute conditions that existed at the balance sheet date.

The profit and loss account recognizes income as it is earned, while expenses are recognized with the amounts relating to the financial year.

##### Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

##### Income statement

###### Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

###### Gross profit

The items revenue and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

###### Expenses, property

Property expenses include expenses relating to renting out the Company's investment property, including expenses relating to running and maintaining such property.

###### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

###### Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

###### Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	5-10 years
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Land is not depreciated.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

#### Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

#### Balance sheet

##### Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

##### Investment property

On initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost. Investment property is subsequently measured at fair value, and the value adjustment for the year is recognised in the income statement under the item "Fair value adjustment of investment property". The fair value is based on the expected future cash flows for the investment property.

##### Investments in participating interests

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost. Dividends received that exceed the accumulated earnings in the subsidiary or the associate during the period of ownership are treated as a reduction in the cost of acquisition.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

##### Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

##### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

##### Cash

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities which are negotiable without hindrance to cash and cash equivalents on which there are negligible risks of changes in value.

##### Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

##### Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

##### Fair value

The fair value measurement is based on the principal market. If no principal market exists, the measurement is based on the most advantageous market, i.e. the market that maximises the price of the asset or liability less transaction and/or transport costs.

All assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value, or whose fair value is disclosed, are classified based on the fair value hierarchy, see below:

Level 1: Value in an active market for similar assets/liabilities

Level 2: Value based on recognised valuation methods on the basis of observable market information

Level 3: Value based on recognised valuation methods and reasonable estimates (non-observable market information).

If a reliable fair value cannot be stated according to the above levels, the asset or liability is measured at cost.



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2022	2021
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Wages/salaries	103	99
	<u>103</u>	<u>99</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>3 Financial expenses</b>		
Interest expenses, group entities	1,844	1,939
Other financial expenses	59	55
	<u>1,903</u>	<u>1,994</u>

### 4 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Investment property	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	109,777	0	679	110,456
Changes in accounting policies	-109,777	110,456	-679	0
Adjusted cost at 1 January 2022	0	110,456	0	110,456
Additions	0	9,484	0	9,484
Disposals	0	-6,038	0	-6,038
Cost at 31 December 2022	0	113,902	0	113,902
Revaluations at 1 January 2022	0	0	0	0
Changes in accounting policies	0	8,405	0	8,405
Adjusted revaluations at 1 January 2022	0	8,405	0	8,405
Value adjustments for the year	0	-9,645	0	-9,645
Reversal of accumulated revaluation of disposals	0	288	0	288
Revaluations at 31 December 2022	0	-952	0	-952
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	7,505	0	120	7,625
Changes in accounting policies	-7,505	0	-120	-7,625
Adjusted impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	0	0	0	0
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<u>0</u>	<u>112,950</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>112,950</u>

### 5 Investment property

The Company invests in rental property. Investment property is recognised at fair value with value adjustment over the income statement, see the provisions in section 38 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Investment property comprises ten rental properties located in Kolding, Denmark and one apartment located in London, United Kingdom.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### *Fair value estimation*

The fair value of the apartment in London is based on listings of similar size apartments in the same neighbourhood on the balance sheet date. The apartment in London make up approximately 40% of the carrying amount of investment properties at 31 December 2022.

The fair value of the remaining investment properties is estimated for every single property on the basis of the budget for the coming year, adjusted for fluctuations of a one-off nature. This, adjusted budget reflects 'normalised' results of operations and is used in combination with a relevant yield requirement to estimate the fair value based on a yield-based model. The properties are similar in nature and the same significant assumption on the yield requirement has been applied in the fair value measurements.

The fair value measurement is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

#### *Significant fair value assumptions*

The most significant fair value assumption is the average yield requirement (4.5% for 2022 against 4.0% for 2021).

#### *Sensitivity analysis*

The fair value of the investment properties at 31/12 2022 is DKK 112,590 thousand. The fair value is an estimate made by management on the basis of information available and actual expectations as to the future.

The sensitivity of the average yield requirement may be illustrated as follows: an increase in the yield percentage of 0.1 percentage points will imply a decrease in the fair value of DKK 1,204 thousand. A decrease of the yield percentage of 0.1 percentage points will imply an increase in the fair value of DKK 1,259 thousand.

The sensitivity of the average idle rental may be illustrated as follows: an increase in the idle rental percentage of 1 percentage points will imply a decrease in the fair value of DKK 531 thousand. A decrease of the idle rental percentage of 1 percentage points will imply an increase in the fair value of DKK 531 thousand.

## 6 Investments

DKK'000	Investments in Participating interests	Other securities and investments	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	31,835	1,400	33,235
Additions	3,741	0	3,741
Disposals	-35,576	-1,400	-36,976
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Tulip Invest ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes, withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

## 8 Collateral

As security for the Company's debt to creditors and other suppliers in connection with construction projects, the Company has provided security through third parties for at total amount of DKK 1,500 thousand.

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## Morten Bugge

### Direktion

På vegne af: Kaldyng Ejendomme ApS

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## Morten Bugge

### Dirigent

På vegne af: Kaldyng Ejendomme ApS

Serienummer: a5e10445-bd3d-43ab-bf5b-467845cd4a8c

IP: 93.165.xxx.xxx

2023-06-16 10:22:57 UTC



## Morten Oestergaard Koch

### Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Serienummer: CVR:30700228-RID:32977604

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