

DK Høje Taastrup A03 K/S
C/O Intertrust (Denmark) ApS
Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100 Copenhagen
CVR no. 40 10 09 54

Annual report for 2023

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 16 May 2024

DocuSigned by:

Pilvi Peltomäki

Pilvi Peltomäki
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

On behalf of the General Partner: Taastrup GP S.A.R.L has today discussed and approved the annual report of DK Høje Taastrup A03 K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

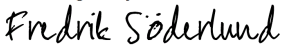
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.


In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 16 May 2024

Executive board

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Leif Fredrik Ingemar Söderlund

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Morten Wørdenskjold Hansen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of DK Høje Taastrup A03 K/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DK Høje Taastrup A03 K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under 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 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.
- 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.

Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

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

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is 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 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 management's review.

Copenhagen, 16 May 2024

Mazars
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 31 06 17 41

DocuSigned by:



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Nicklas Rasmussen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne43474

Company details

The company

DK Høje Taastrup A03 K/S
Sundkrogsgade 21
C/O Intertrust (Denmark) ApS
DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 40 10 09 54

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

Leif Fredrik Ingemar Söderlund
Morten Wordenskjold Hansen

Auditors

Mazars
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Midtermolen 1,2 left
DK-2100 Copenhagen

Management's review

Business review

The company's main objective is to acquire, own, develop, operate, manage and otherwise deal with real estate as well as related business activities.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a loss of DKK 19.429.780, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 75.475.777.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Gross profit		-1.175.073	-421.985
Fair value adjustments of investment properties		-14.674.373	6.011.175
Profit/loss before net financials		-15.849.446	5.589.190
Financial income		41.383	0
Financial expenses		-3.621.717	-42.704
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-19.429.780</u>	<u>5.546.486</u>
 Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-19.429.780	5.546.486
		<u>-19.429.780</u>	<u>5.546.486</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Assets			
Investment properties		<u>203.000.000</u>	<u>95.600.000</u>
Tangible assets	2	<u>203.000.000</u>	<u>95.600.000</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>203.000.000</u>	<u>95.600.000</u>
Other receivables		<u>1.854.971</u>	<u>863.459</u>
Receivables		<u>1.854.971</u>	<u>863.459</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>4.750.039</u>	<u>1.608.661</u>
Total current assets		<u>6.605.010</u>	<u>2.472.120</u>
Total assets		<u><u>209.605.010</u></u>	<u><u>98.072.120</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Contributed capital		89.438.836	86.438.836
Retained earnings		<u>-13.963.059</u>	<u>5.466.721</u>
Equity		<u>75.475.777</u>	<u>91.905.557</u>
Other credit institutions		<u>106.637.318</u>	<u>5.876.351</u>
Total non-current liabilities	3	<u>106.637.318</u>	<u>5.876.351</u>
Trade payables		27.491.915	182.962
Payables to group entities		<u>0</u>	<u>107.250</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>27.491.915</u>	<u>290.212</u>
Total liabilities		<u>134.129.233</u>	<u>6.166.563</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>209.605.010</u>	<u>98.072.120</u>
Staff expenses	1		
Mortgages and collateral	4		

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed ca- pital	Retained ear- nings	Total
Equity at the beginning	86.438.836	5.466.721	91.905.557
Cash capital increase	3.000.000	0	3.000.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-19.429.780	-19.429.780
Equity at the end	89.438.836	-13.963.059	75.475.777

Notes

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1 Staff expenses		
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
2 Tangible assets		
		<u>Investment properties</u>
Cost at the beginning		89.588.825
Additions for the year		<u>122.074.373</u>
Cost at the end		<u>211.663.198</u>
Revaluations at the beginning		6.011.175
Revaluations for the year		<u>-14.674.373</u>
Revaluations at the end		<u>-8.663.198</u>
Carrying amount at the end		<u><u>203.000.000</u></u>

The fair value of the investment property is based on a valuation by an independent valuer.

The value of the property has been assessed using the Residual Value Method. The residual method entails calculating the remaining or "residual" value of the project. This is completed by deducting all known or anticipated costs required to complete the development, as well as allowances for finance, profit and risk from the anticipated value of the project (Gross Development Value) when completed with consideration of the risks associated with completion of the project.

In summary: Gross Development Value - Total Development Costs and Allowances = Residual Value.

The Gross development Value is assessed using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) calculation method. This considers the agreed rent for the signed leases, the market rent for currently vacant space and estimated rents for re-letting of the space after lease term expiry.

The DCF is calculated for a 10-year period and a capitalised value after this period.

The applied assumptions in the DCF are:

- Exit Yield of 5,10%
- Discount Rate of 7,20%

Notes

3 Long term debt

	Debt at the beginning	Debt at the end	Instalment next year	Debt outstan- ding after 5 years
Other credit institutions	<u>5.876.351</u>	<u>106.637.318</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>5.876.351</u>	<u>106.637.318</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

4 Mortgages and collateral

Investment properties with a carrying of amount of TDKK 176.500 have been provided as security for mortgage debt of TDKK 106.637.

Accounting policies

The annual report of DK Høje Taastrup A03 K/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK.

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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue and other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration, etc.

Accounting policies

Value adjustments of investment properties

Value adjustments of investment property comprise the year's changes in the fair value of investment property.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is not independently liable to tax and consequently tax has not been recognized.

Balance sheet

Investment properties

Investment properties constitute land and buildings held to earn a return on the invested capital by way of current operating income and/or capital appreciation on sale.

On acquisition investment properties are measured at cost comprising the acquisition price and costs of acquisition. The cost of own constructed investment properties comprises the acquisition price and expenses directly related to the acquisition, including costs of acquisition and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and suppliers up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

After the initial recognition investment properties are measured at fair value. Value adjustments of investment properties are recognised in the income statement.

Fair value is the amount for which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the balance sheet date. The determination of fair value involves material accounting estimates.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.