

Tel.: 89 30 78 00 nuuk@bdo.dk www.bdo.dk BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Imaneq 33, 7. etage, Box 20 GL-3900 Nuuk CVR no. 20 22 26 70

BERJAYA GREENLAND INVEST A/S C/O NUNA ADVOKATER, QULLILERFIK 2 6., 3900 NUUK ANNUAL REPORT 1 JULY 2022 - 30 JUNE 2023

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 6 February 2024

Thor Suhr



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COMPANY DETAILS

Company Berjaya Greenland Invest A/S

c/o Nuna Advokater, Qullilerfik 2 6.

3900 Nuuk

CVR No.: 40 98 04 58 Established: 22 November 2019

Municipality: Sermersooq

Financial Year: 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023

Board of Directors Syed Ali, chairman

Lee Whye Teng Alex Tan Ghee Keong

Executive Board Alex Tan Ghee Keong

Auditor BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

Imaneq 33, 7. etage, Box 20

GL-3900 Nuuk



Chairman

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Berjaya Greenland Invest A/S for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Greenlandic Financial Statements Act.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 June 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the general meeting to opt out of audit for the annual report for 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024. The Board of Directors and Executive Board consider the conditions for opting out of audit to be fulfilled.

Nuuk, 6 February 2024

Executive Board

Alex Tan Ghee Keong

Board of Directors

Syed Ali

Lee Whye Teng

Alex Tan Ghee Keong



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Berjaya Greenland Invest A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Berjaya Greenland Invest A/S for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Greenlandic Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 30 June 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023 in accordance with the Greenlandic Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Greenland. 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Greenland, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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 Greenlandic 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 Greenland 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 Greenland, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Greenlandic Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Greenlandic Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management Commentary.

Nuuk, 6 February 2024

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Lea Serwin State Authorised Public Accountant MNE no. mne46612



MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The purpose of the company is to make investments in, construction and rental of property and related business.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The income statement shows a loss after tax amounting to DKK 355k. The equity is negative DKK 777k, and the total sum of assets is DKK 27k.

The result of the company was not affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.



INCOME STATEMENT 1 JULY - 30 JUNE

	Note	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
GROSS LOSS.		-332,501	-141,906
Staff costs	1	-37,485	-671,955
OPERATING LOSS		-369,986	-813,861
Other financial income Other financial expenses	2	37,471 -27,687	0 -15,945
LOSS BEFORE TAX		-360,202	-829,806
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	5,300	0
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		-354,902	-829,806
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings		-354,902	-829,806
TOTAL		-354,902	-829,806



BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other receivables		26,868 26,868	10,600 10,600
Cash and cash equivalents		0	20,562
CURRENT ASSETS		26,868	31,162
ASSETS		26,868	31,162



BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE

Information regarding going concern

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Share CapitalRetained earnings		500,000 -1,276,910	500,000 -922,008
EQUITY		-776,910	-422,008
Trade payables Debt to Group companies Payables to owners and management Other liabilities Current liabilities		97,872 574,970 34,944 95,992 803,778	29,000 310,344 34,944 78,882 453,170
LIABILITIES		803,778	453,170
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		26,868	31,162

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EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 July 2022	500,000	-922,008	-422,008
Proposed profit allocation		-354,902	-354,902
Equity at 30 June 2023	500,000	-1,276,910	-776,910

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NOTES

	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK	Note
Staff costs Number of full time employees	1	1	1
Wages and salaries Social security costs	37,485 0	669,737 2,218	
	37,485	671,955	
Other financial expenses	0.47	4 40 4	2
Group enterprises Other interest expenses	867 26,820	1,494 14,451	
	27,687	15,945	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			3
Adjustment of tax in previous years	-5,300	0	
	-5,300	0	

Information regarding going concern

The management has obtained a statement from the legal owner which express sufficient financial support. The support covers the period to at least 30 June 2024 and will cover the company financially, by extending loans or providing credits for the company to the extent necessary to finance current and future activities and to service all current debts. On this background the management consider the going concern assumption fulfilled.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Berjaya Greenland Invest A/S for 2022/23 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Greenlandic Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including stationery and office supplies etc. This item also includes if any writedowns of receivables was recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry forwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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 under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.