
Linde Alle 48 ApS

Dirch Passers Allé 75, DK-2000 Frederiksberg

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR No 40 99 28 20

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
28/4 2021

Eric Korre Horten
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Linde Alle 48 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

In my opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

I recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Frederiksberg, 28 April 2021

Executive Board

Thomas Midtgaard

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Linde Alle 48 ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Linde Alle 48 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, 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' 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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, 28 April 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Kaare von Cappeln
state authorised public accountant
mne11629

Jakob Thisted Binder
state authorised public accountant
mne42816

Company Information

The Company

Linde Alle 48 ApS
Dirch Passers Allé 75
DK-2000 Frederiksberg

CVR No: 40 99 28 20
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Frederiksberg

Executive Board

Thomas Midtgaard

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company's main activity is investment and rental of residential properties.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 1,613,850, of which value adjustments amount to DKK 1,441,670, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 32,058,091.

The covid-19 pandemic did not have and is not expected to have significant influence on the company's activities and the result hereof.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Investment properties is recognized at DKK 84,200,000. The valuation of investment properties are based on information and assumptions considered reasonable by Management but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events or circumstances will probably differ from the assumptions made in the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Gross profit/loss before value adjustments		2.526.240	-8.170
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		1.441.670	0
Gross profit/loss after value adjustments		3.967.910	-8.170
Financial expenses	1	-1.898.882	-19.413
Profit/loss before tax		2.069.028	-27.583
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-455.178	5.921
Net profit/loss for the year		1.613.850	-21.662

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		1.613.850	-21.662
		1.613.850	-21.662

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Investment properties	4	84.200.000	0
Prepayments for investment properties	3	0	82.000.000
Property, plant and equipment		84.200.000	82.000.000
Fixed assets		84.200.000	82.000.000
Trade receivables		91.684	0
Other receivables		0	40.000
Deferred tax asset		0	5.921
Receivables		91.684	45.921
Cash at bank and in hand		945.894	0
Currents assets		1.037.578	45.921
Assets		85.237.578	82.045.921

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capital		40.000	40.000
Retained earnings		32.018.091	29.477.264
Equity		32.058.091	29.517.264
Provision for deferred tax		310.943	0
Provisions		310.943	0
Mortgage loans		49.152.599	0
Long-term debt	5	49.152.599	0
Mortgage loans	5	701.673	0
Credit institutions		0	50.633.095
Trade payables		251.012	0
Payables to group enterprises		501.830	8.170
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		138.314	0
Deposits		1.644.841	1.887.392
Other payables		478.275	0
Short-term debt		3.715.945	52.528.657
Debt		52.868.544	52.528.657
Liabilities and equity		85.237.578	82.045.921
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Accounting Policies	7		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 January	40.000	29.477.264	29.517.264
Debt conversion	0	926.977	926.977
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1.613.850	1.613.850
Equity at 31 December	<u>40.000</u>	<u>32.018.091</u>	<u>32.058.091</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
1 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	926.977	0
Other financial expenses	<u>971.905</u>	<u>19.413</u>
	<u>1.898.882</u>	<u>19.413</u>
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	138.314	0
Deferred tax for the year	<u>316.864</u>	<u>-5.921</u>
	<u>455.178</u>	<u>-5.921</u>
3 Property, plant and equipment		
		Prepayments for investment properties <u>DKK</u>
Cost at 1 January		82.000.000
Transfers for the year		<u>-82.000.000</u>
Cost at 31 December		<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December		<u>0</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Assets measured at fair value

	Investment properties <u>DKK</u>
Cost at 1 January	0
Additions for the year	758.330
Transfers for the year	<u>82.000.000</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>82.758.330</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	0
Revaluations for the year	<u>1.441.670</u>
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>1.441.670</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>84.200.000</u>

Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is calculated by using generally accepted valuation methods (DCF) based on management's expectations for future cash flows, return requirements etc. The fair value adjustment for the year has been recognised in the Income Statement.

	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Budget period (years)	10	N/A
Discount rate	3,74%	N/A
Growth in terminal period	1%	N/A
Commercial rent price pr/m2	695	N/A
Residential rent price pr/m2	1.584	N/A
Operating cost pr/m2	330	N/A

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Assets measured at fair value (continued)

The Company has obtained a desktop valuation from an independent assessor valuing the investment properties at 31 December 2020 to DKK 84,200,000, which is equivalent to Management's estimate. Hence, Management has decided to measure the fair value as DKK 84,200,000. The most important assumptions in Management's estimate are disclosed above.

The investment property is purchased in 2020, which is the reason why there are no comparative figures.

The estimates applied are based on information and assumptions considered reasonable by Management, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events or circumstances will probably differ from the assumptions made in the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material.

5 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Mortgage loans		
After 5 years	46.266.700	0
Between 1 and 5 years	2.885.899	0
Long-term part	49.152.599	0
Within 1 year	701.673	0
	<u>49.854.272</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:		
Mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor totalling 49.854.272 providing security on land and buildings with a carrying amount of:	84.200.000	82.000.000

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Brickshare AIF-SIKAV fund Vanløse-Valby-Sydhavn, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Linde Alle 48 ApS for 2020 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 2020 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

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.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Revenue

Rental income is recognised on a straight line-basis over the term of the lease.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses of investment properties.

Gross profit/loss after value adjustments

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

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 wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Investment properties and other property, plant and equipment

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 prepayments for investment properties are measured at cost comprising the acquisition price and costs of acquisition.

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 in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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