
Oxygen HoldCo ApS

c/o Fokus Management A/S, Østbanegade 123, DK-2100
København

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 41 48 19 27

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 31/5 2023

Niels Bruun de
Neergaard
Chair of the general
meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of Oxygen HoldCo 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's operations for 2022.

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

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2023

Executive Board

Michael Abramo

Reine Lars Olof Blanke

Martin Schmidt

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Oxygen HoldCo 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 Oxygen HoldCo 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.

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 Financial 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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, 31 May 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Maj-Britt Nørskov Nannestad
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32198

Jacob Dannefer
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne47886

Company information

The Company

Oxygen HoldCo ApS
Fokus Management A/S
Østbanegade 123
DK-2100 København
CVR No: 41 48 19 27
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 22 June 2020
Financial year: 3rd financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Executive board

Michael Abramo
Reine Lars Olof Blanke
Martin Schmidt

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

The main activity of the Company is investments in subsidiaries in the property sector and other related activities.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a profit of TDKK 17,672, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of TDKK 156,488.

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

	Note	2022	2021
		TDKK	TDKK
Other external expenses		-69	-125
Gross loss		-69	-125
Income from investments in subsidiaries		19,495	-16,265
Financial expenses		0	-5
Profit/loss before tax		19,426	-16,395
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	-1,754	-249
Net profit/loss for the year		17,672	-16,644

Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	6,500
Proposed dividend for the year	15,000	14,000
Retained earnings	2,672	-37,144
	17,672	-16,644

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Investments in subsidiaries	2	162,404	156,909
Fixed asset investments		162,404	156,909
Fixed assets		162,404	156,909
Deferred tax asset		695	397
Corporation tax		75	127
Receivables		770	524
Cash at bank and in hand		10	20
Current assets		780	544
Assets		163,184	157,453

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022	2021
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		40	40
Retained earnings		141,448	138,776
Proposed dividend for the year		15,000	14,000
Equity		156,488	152,816
Trade payables		30	16
Payables to group enterprises		6,666	4,621
Short-term debt		6,696	4,637
Debt		6,696	4,637
Liabilities and equity		163,184	157,453
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	40	138,776	14,000	152,816
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-14,000	-14,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	2,672	15,000	17,672
Equity at 31 December	40	141,448	15,000	156,488

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
1. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	2,052	1,473
Deferred tax for the year	-298	-1,224
	<u>1,754</u>	<u>249</u>

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
2. Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	169,320	169,320
Cost at 31 December	<u>169,320</u>	<u>169,320</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	-12,411	3,854
Net profit/loss for the year	19,495	-16,265
Dividend to the Parent Company	-14,000	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>-6,916</u>	<u>-12,411</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>162,404</u>	<u>156,909</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Votes	Ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Oxygen Propco P/S	København Ø	100%	100%	162,404	19,495

3. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The company has a resignation declaration with Schroder Real Estate Kapitalver- Waltungsgesellschaft MBH of DKK 246,000,000.

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. 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

4. Related parties

Controlling interest:

Oxygen PropCo P/S - Subsidiaries

Transactions:

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Oxygen HoldCo 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 TDKK.

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.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external costs include expenses related to administration.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

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 deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for 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.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method“ under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

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 tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

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

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.