
Dawn Holding ApS

Sundkaj 153, 1., DK-2150 Nordhavn

Annual Report for
25 November 2021 - 31 December 2022

CVR No. 42 86 16 26

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 28/4 2023

Alexander Mandix
Hansen
Chairman of the
general meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's statement	1
Independent Auditor's report	2
Management's Review	
Company information	4
Management's review	5
Financial Statements	
Income statement 25 November - 31 December	6
Balance sheet 31 December	7
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of Dawn Holding ApS for the financial year 25 November 2021 - 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 operations for 2021/22.

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, 28 April 2023

Executive Board

Daniel Gewecke Daugaard-Jensen
Manager

Board of Directors

Lars Marcher
Chairman

Jørn Larsen

John Rubek Lauritsen

Mads Lacoppidan

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Dawn Holding 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 25 November 2021 - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Dawn Holding ApS for the financial year 25 November 2021 - 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.
- 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 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Flemming Eghoff

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne30221

Company information

The Company	Dawn Holding ApS Sundkaj 153, 1. DK-2150 Nordhavn CVR No: 42 86 16 26 Financial period: 25 November 2021 - 31 December 2022 Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Lars Marcher, chairman Jørn Larsen John Rubek Lauritsen Mads Lacoppidan
Executive board	Daniel Gewecke Daugaard-Jensen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

The company's purpose is to act as a holding company, to carry out investment and asset management as well as related activities.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2021/22 shows a profit of DKK 1,500,436, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 138,883,630.

Management has assessed the result of the year as satisfactory and in accordance with the budget for the year. Management expects results of 2023 to be similar to 2022.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2021/22 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement 25 November 2021 - 31 December 2022

	Note	2021/22 DKK 13 months
Gross profit/loss		-25,000
Financial income	2	4,078,221
Financial expenses	3	<u>-1,667,175</u>
Profit/loss before tax		2,386,046
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>-885,610</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>1,500,436</u>

Distribution of profit

	2021/22 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit	
Retained earnings	<u>1,500,436</u>
	<u>1,500,436</u>

Balance sheet 31 December 2022

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
Investments in subsidiaries		10,258,651
Receivables from group enterprises	5	<u>129,438,072</u>
Fixed asset investments		<u>139,696,723</u>
Fixed assets		<u>139,696,723</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>97,517</u>
Current assets		<u>97,517</u>
Assets		<u>139,794,240</u>

Balance sheet 31 December 2022

Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
		DKK
Share capital		557,938
Share premium account		138,575,256
Retained earnings		<u>-249,564</u>
Equity		<u>138,883,630</u>
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		885,610
Other payables		<u>25,000</u>
Short-term debt		<u>910,610</u>
Debt		<u>910,610</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>139,794,240</u>

Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

6

Accounting Policies

7

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 25 November	0	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	400,000	8,685,382	0	9,085,382
Cash capital increase	157,938	129,889,874	0	130,047,812
Other equity movements	0	0	-1,750,000	-1,750,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	1,500,436	1,500,436
Equity at 31 December	557,938	138,575,256	-249,564	138,883,630

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
1. Other external expenses	
Other expenses	<u>25,000</u> 25,000
	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
2. Financial income	
Interest received from group enterprises	<u>4,078,221</u> 4,078,221
	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
3. Financial expenses	
Impairment losses on financial assets	1,639,503
Other financial expenses	<u>27,672</u> 1,667,175
	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
4. Income tax expense	
Current tax for the year	<u>885,610</u> 885,610

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Other fixed asset investments

	Receivables from group enterprises
	<u>DKK</u>
Cost at 25 November	0
Additions for the year	<u>129,438,072</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>129,438,072</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>129,438,072</u>

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

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 by the Group amounts to DKK 0. 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 Group's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Dawn Holding ApS for 2021/22 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 Financial Statements for 2021/22 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

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 its subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of loan to group enterprises.

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, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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.

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 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.