
H.C. Ørsted's Vej 65-69 K/S

Havnegade , 25,2, DK-1058 København K

Annual Report for
19 May 2022 - 31 December 2022

CVR No. 43 27 37 79

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the limited
partnership
on 23/6 2023

Maja Hesselberg
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Board of Directors has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of H.C. Ørsteds Vej 65-69 K/S for the financial year 19 May - 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 Limited Partnership and of the results of the Limited Partnership operations for 2022.

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

Copenhagen K, 23 June 2023

Board of Directors

Lars Paul Hansen-Resch

Morten Sennecker Schultz

Maja Hesselberg

Independent Auditor's report

To the limited partners of H.C. Ørsteds Vej 65-69 K/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Limited Partnership at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Limited Partnership's operations for the financial year 19 May - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of H.C. Ørsteds Vej 65-69 K/S for the financial year 19 May - 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 Limited Partnership 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.

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 Limited Partnership'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 Limited Partnership 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 Limited Partnership'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 Limited Partnership'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 Limited Partnership 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, 23 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

René Otto Poulsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne26718

Qasam Hussain

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne44159

Company information

The Company

H.C. Ørsteds Vej 65-69 K/S
Havnegade , 25,2
DK-1058 København K

CVR No: 43 27 37 79

Financial period: 19 May - 31 December

Incorporated: 19 May 2022

Financial year: 1st financial year

Municipality of reg. office: København K

Board of Directors

Lars Paul Hansen-Resch
Morten Sennecker Schultz
Maja Hesselberg

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup

Income statement 19 May - 31 December

	Note	2022
		DKK 7 months
Gross profit/loss before value adjustments		3,476,509
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		95,904,119
Gross profit/loss after value adjustments		<u>99,380,628</u>
Financial expenses	3	-1,520,370
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>97,860,258</u>

Distribution of profit

	2022
	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit	
Retained earnings	97,860,258
	<u>97,860,258</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK
Investment properties		215,500,000
Property, plant and equipment	4	<u>215,500,000</u>
Fixed assets		<u>215,500,000</u>
Other receivables		3,072,305
Prepayments		92,643
Receivables		<u>3,164,948</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>719,447</u>
Current assets		<u>3,884,395</u>
Assets		<u>219,384,395</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK
Share capital		200
Retained earnings		97,860,258
Equity		97,860,458
Deposits		2,511,935
Other payables		117,995,055
Long-term debt	5	120,506,990
Trade payables		105,397
Payables to group enterprises		1,330
Other payables	5	910,220
Short-term debt		1,016,947
Debt		121,523,937
Liabilities and equity		219,384,395
Key activities	1	
Staff	2	
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6	
Accounting Policies	7	

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 19 May	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	200	0	200
Net profit/loss for the year	0	97,860,258	97,860,258
Equity at 31 December	200	97,860,258	97,860,458

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The Company's key activity is to own, develop and rent out the property on H.C. Ørsteds Vej 65-69 along with any other activities which, in the opinion of the management, is related to this.

	<u>2022</u>
2. Staff	
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>

	<u>2022</u>
	DKK
3. Financial expenses	
Interest paid to group enterprises	138
Other financial expenses	<u>1,520,232</u>
	<u>1,520,370</u>

4. Assets measured at fair value

	<u>Investment properties</u>
	DKK
Cost at 19 May	0
Additions for the year	<u>119,595,881</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>119,595,881</u>
Value adjustments at 19 May	0
Revaluations for the year	<u>95,904,119</u>
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>95,904,119</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>215,500,000</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 calculations) based on management's assessment of future cash flow, return requirements etc. The fair value adjustment for the year has been recognised in the Income Statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2022</u>
WACC	5,67%
Budget period	10
Exit Yield	3,67%
Growth in terminal period	0%

The fair value of investment properties at 31 December 2022 has been assessed by an independent appraiser.

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.

The DCF-model contains a number of elements, based on the management's estimate regarding the current market conditions, which includes rate of return. An increase in the rate of return with 0,25%-points will result in a decrease of MDKK 13.9 of the fair value of the investment property. A decrease in the rate of return with 0,25%-point will result in an increase of MDKK 15.9 of the fair value of the investment property.

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>2022</u>
	DKK
Deposits	
After 5 years	0
Between 1 and 5 years	2,511,935
Long-term part	<u>2,511,935</u>
Within 1 year	0
Other deposits	0
Short-term part	<u>0</u>
	<u>2,511,935</u>
Other payables	
After 5 years	117,995,055
Long-term part	<u>117,995,055</u>
Within 1 year	0
Other short-term payables	910,220
	<u>118,905,275</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

2022

DKK

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of

215,500,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of H.C. Ørsteds Vej 65-69 K/S 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 Financial Statements for 2022 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

Rental income

Revenue from rental income is recognised in the income statement at amounts relating to the financial year when revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and office staff, etc.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross profit/loss

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

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 assets 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.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of properties are recognised in cost over the construction period.

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

In Management's opinion the classification of the properties as investment properties did not cause any difficulties.

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.

The estimates applied are based on historical 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. The assumptions applied are disclosed in the notes.

Discounted Cash Flow model

The fair value of investment properties has been determined at 31 December 2022 by using a Discounted Cash Flow model under which expected future cash flows are discounted to present value. The calculations are based on property budgets for the coming years. Allowance has been made for developments in rentals, vacancies, operating expenses, maintenance and administration, etc. The individual, budgeted cash flows are discounted at an individually fixed discount rate added a terminal value. The value thus calculated is adjusted for any non-operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, etc if they are not shown separately in the balance sheet.

The value thus calculated is adjusted for any non-operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, etc if they are not shown separately in the balance sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

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.