

# Gudenåparken Nord ApS

c/o CBRE A/S  
Rued Langgaards Vej 8  
2300 København S  
Denmark

CVR no. 41 78 96 70

**Annual report for the period 1 July 2022 – 31 December  
2023**

The annual report was presented and approved at  
the Company's annual general meeting on

28 June 2024

Jørn Jensen Holm  
Chairman of the annual general meeting

## **Contents**

Statement by the Executive Board	2
Independent Auditor's Report	3
Management's review	5
Company details	5
Operating review	6
Financial statements 1 July 2022 – 31 December 2023	7
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11

**Gudenåparken Nord ApS**  
Annual report 2022/23  
CVR no. 41 78 96 70

## Statement by the Executive Board

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Gudenåparken Nord ApS for the financial period 1 July 2022 – 31 December 2023.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial period 1 July 2022 – 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2024  
Executive Board:

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Jørn Jensen Holm

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Per Alexandar Henrik  
Glindtberg Weinreich

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Kristian Nittka

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### **To the Shareholders of Gudenåparken Nord ApS**

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Gudenåparken Nord ApS for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("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 June 2024

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 33 77 12 31

René Otto Poulsen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne26718

Henrik Hornbæk  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne32802

**Gudenåparken Nord ApS**  
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CVR no. 41 78 96 70

## Management's review

### Company details

Gudenåparken Nord ApS  
c/o CBRE A/S  
Rued Langgaards Vej 8  
2300 København S  
Denmark

CVR no.:	41 78 96 70
Established:	23 October 2020
Registered office:	Copenhagen
Financial period:	1 July 2022 – 31 December 2023

### Executive Board

Jørn Jensen Holm  
Per Alexandar Henrik Glindtborg Weinreich  
Kristian Nittka

### Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
2900 Hellerup  
Denmark

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

The purpose of the Company is to manage and let real estate.

#### **Uncertainties as to recognition or measurement**

The Company's investment property is recognised in the balance by applying a DCF method. The yield requirement is associated with critical accounting estimates, which means that the fair value may differ from the properties' actual value. We refer to note 5 for additional information.

#### **Development in activities and financial position**

The Company's income statement for the period 1 July 2022 - 31 December 2023 shows a loss of DKK -4,053,402 as against DKK 421,668 for the period 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2023 stood at DKK 30,346,672 as against DKK 18,075,805 at 30 June 2022.

The results for the year are not considered satisfactory.

The Company has changed the financial reporting period from 1 July - 30 June to 1 January - 31 December. The transition period covers 1 July 2022 - 31 December 2023.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the Company's financial position.

## Financial statements 1 July – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK	Note	1/7 2022- 31/12 2023	1/7 2021- 30/6 2022
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		4,073,252	-202,443
Fair value adjustment of investment properties		-189,127	2,243,108
Other financial income		162,691	0
Other financial expenses	3	-5,180,701	-34,869
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		-1,133,885	2,005,796
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-2,919,517	-1,584,128
<b>Profit/loss for the period</b>		<u>-4,053,402</u>	<u>421,668</u>
<b>Proposed profit appropriation/distribution of loss</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>-4,053,402</u>	<u>421,668</u>
		<u>-4,053,402</u>	<u>421,668</u>

## Financial statements 1 July – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>30/06 2022</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5		
Investment properties		<u>166,900,000</u>	<u>114,161,464</u>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<u>166,900,000</u>	<u>114,161,464</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		98,548	0
Other receivables		287,738	0
Prepayments		<u>67,599</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>453,885</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>8,980,365</u>	<u>87,591</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>9,434,250</u>	<u>87,591</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>176,334,250</u></u>	<u><u>114,249,055</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 July – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2023	30/06 2022
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		40,100	40,000
Retained earnings		<u>30,306,572</u>	<u>18,035,805</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>30,346,672</u>	<u>18,075,805</u>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for deferred tax		<u>5,192,349</u>	<u>2,272,832</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>		<u>5,192,349</u>	<u>2,272,832</u>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
	6		
Debt to credit institutions		112,192,743	0
Payables to group entities		<u>24,879,458</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>137,072,201</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
	6		
Credit institutions, current liabilities		344,008	0
Trade payables		446,086	198,158
Payables to group entities	6	117,950	93,615,960
Other payables		0	16,300
Deferred income		425,284	0
Deposits		<u>2,389,700</u>	<u>70,000</u>
		<u>3,723,028</u>	<u>93,900,418</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>		<u>140,795,229</u>	<u>93,900,418</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u>176,334,250</u>	<u>114,249,055</u>
<b>Average number of full-time employees</b>	2		
<b>Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.</b>	7		
<b>Mortgages and collateral</b>	8		
<b>Related party disclosures</b>	9		

## Financial statements 1 July – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 July 2022	40,000	18,035,805	18,075,805
Cash capital increase	100	16,324,169	16,324,269
Transferred over the distribution of loss	0	-4,053,402	-4,053,402
<b>Equity at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>40,100</b>	<b>30,306,572</b>	<b>30,346,672</b>

## Financial statements 1 July – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Gudenåparken Nord ApS for 2022/23 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

The financial statements for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 31 December 2023 are presented in DKK.

The Company has changed the financial reporting period from 1 July - 30 June to 1 January - 31 December. The transition period covers 1 July 2022 - 31 December 2023. Comparative figures have not been changed.

#### 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 assets can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit/loss

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit/loss.

#### Revenue

Rental revenue is recognised as income on a straight line basis over the lease period. When the Company provides incentives to its tenants, the cost of incentives is recognised over the lease period on a straight line basis.

## Financial statements 1 July – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs of administrative expenses and costs of premises.

##### Fair value adjustment of investment property

Value adjustment of investment comprises value adjustment of property at fair value.

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, etc.

##### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

### Balance sheet

#### Investment properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost. Cost comprises purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure until the date when the property is ready for use. Investment property is subsequently measured at fair value, equivalent to the amount for which the individual property is deemed to be sellable to an independent purchaser at the balance sheet date.

The properties are valued using the discounted cash flow where a property's fair value is estimated based on the future cash-flows generated by the property discounted by the capitalization rate. The calculated value is adjusted for expected future change in rental value, voids, capital expenses and other special circumstances.

The valuation model applied is in accordance with the International Valuation Standards.

Investment properties are not depreciated.

Adjustment for the year of the property's fair value is recognised in the income statement.

Subsequent costs are recorded under investment properties, if it is probable that the company will gain an economic benefit from them. The cost for repairs and current maintenance are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

## Financial statements 1 July – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

##### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of insurance and subscription costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

##### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash and bank deposits.

##### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

##### Deferred income

Deferred income comprises advance invoicing regarding income in subsequent years.

## **Financial statements 1 July – 31 December**

### **Notes**

#### **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Liabilities relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

## Financial statements 1 July – 31 December

### Notes

DKK	1/7 2022- 31/12 2023	1/7 2021- 30/6 2022
<b>2 Average number of full-time employees</b>		
Average number of full-time employees	0	0
<b>3 Other financial expenses</b>		
Interest expense to group entities	1,336,756	34,573
Other financial costs	3,843,945	296
	5,180,701	34,869
<b>4 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Deferred tax for the year	2,919,517	1,553,353
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	30,775
	2,919,517	1,584,128
<b>5 Property, plant and equipment</b>		
DKK		Investment properties
Cost at 1 July 2022		108,604,589
Additions for the year		52,927,663
Cost at 31 December 2023		161,532,252
Revaluations at 1 July 2022		5,556,875
Revaluations for the year		-189,127
Revaluations at 31 December 2023		5,367,748
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023</b>		166,900,000

The management's estimate of the value of the investment properties is determined by marketconforming standards and is based on an assessment of the current returns, maintenance conditions, and of the required investment property returns.

The fair value of investment properties in the annual report is estimated by the Company's management. The fair value is calculated as capitalised earnings value of properties determined from the expected future rent, the current tenants' abilities to fulfil their contractual obligations, periods of vacancy, operating costs, maintenance needs, expected CAPEX investments and estimates of the return requirements. Based on this, a DCF method, that the management considers most suitable for the valuation, has been applied. Budget period in the DCF model is 11 years and year 12 are used as terminal value.

The return requirement estimates are based on information about the general regional development in return requirements and other relevant local conditions.

## Financial statements 1 July – 31 December

### Notes

#### 5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

##### Key assumptions:

The property totalling 7,846 sqm. is located in Randers and is mainly used for rental. The fair value of investment properties is estimated based on the future cash-flows generated by the property discounted by the capitalization rate.

An individually determined discounted interest rate of 6,75% consisting of a required rate of return of 4,75% and an inflation rate of 2,0% has been applied when valuating the property. According to the external report at 31 December 2023, the valuation amounts to DKK 166,9 million. Changes in estimated required rate of return for investment properties will affect the value of investment properties recognized in the balance sheet as well as value adjustments carried in the income statement.

A vacancy rate of 0% in year 1 and 0% from year 2 and onwards has been applied. Furthermore, a growth in rental income of 2% over the budget period has been applied.

##### Sensitivity analysis:

An increase of discounted interest rate by 0.5 percentage points would reduce the property value by DKK 6.7 million, and a decrease in discounted interest rate by 0.5 percentage points would increase the property value by DKK 7.1 million at the balance sheet date.

#### 6 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK	Total debt at 31/12 2023	Repayment, first year	Outstanding debt after five years
Debt to credit institutions	112,536,751	344,008	38,581,426
Payables to group entities	24,997,408	117,950	0
	<u>137,534,159</u>	<u>461,958</u>	<u>38,581,426</u>

#### 7 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Hygge GP ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

#### 8 Mortgages and collateral

As security for debt to banks, a pledge of 112,8 mDKK has been deposited in investment properties with the carrying amount of mDKK 166,9.

## **Financial statements 1 July – 31 December**

### **Notes**

#### **9 Related party disclosures**

##### **Consolidated financial statements**

Gudenåparken Nord ApS is part of the consolidated financial statements of Hygge Top Investors K/S, c/o CBRE A/S, Rued Langgaards Vej 8, 2300 København S, which is the smallest group, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of Hygge Top Investors K/S can be obtained by contacting the Company at the address above.