

---

# ***WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS***

C/O 34530 Newsec PAM Denmark A/S, Lyngby Hovedgade 4,  
DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby

## **Annual Report for 2024**

---

CVR No. 38 77 56 34

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 12/6 2025

Pilvi Peltomäki  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



# Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Management's Statement and Auditor's Report</b>	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
<b>Company information</b>	
Company information	4
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	5
Balance sheet 31 December	6
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

# Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

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

Copenhagen, 12 June 2025

## Executive Board

Morten Wordenskjold Hansen  
Executive officer

## Board of Directors

Niels Keergaard Christiansen  
Chairman

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, 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.

## 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.

# 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 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.
- Plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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, 12 June 2025

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Maj-Britt Nørskov Nannestad  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne32198

Sune Christensen Bjerre  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne47832

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS C/O 34530 Newsec PAM Denmark A/S Lyngby Hovedgade 4 DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby  CVR No: 38 77 56 34 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Lyngby-Taarbæk, Denmark
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Niels Keergaard Christiansen, chairman
<b>Executive Board</b>	Morten Wordenskjold Hansen
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
<b>Gross loss</b>		<b>-38,684</b>	<b>-34,902</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries		81,478	-51,204,089
Financial income	3	28	831
Financial expenses	4	-5,153,196	-5,055,787
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-5,110,374</b>	<b>-56,293,947</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	146,194	150,710
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-4,964,180</b>	<b>-56,143,237</b>
 <b>Distribution of profit</b>			
		2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			
Retained earnings		-4,964,180	-56,143,237
		<b>-4,964,180</b>	<b>-56,143,237</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Investments in subsidiaries	6	127,254,178	127,172,700
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>127,254,178</b>	<b>127,172,700</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>127,254,178</b>	<b>127,172,700</b>
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		5,172,533	5,026,339
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>5,172,533</b>	<b>5,026,339</b>
Cash at bank and in hand		5,095	7,750
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>5,177,628</b>	<b>5,034,089</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>132,431,806</b>	<b>132,206,789</b>

# Balance sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		52,000	52,000
Retained earnings		37,747,543	42,711,723
<b>Equity</b>		<b>37,799,543</b>	<b>42,763,723</b>
Payables to group enterprises		94,529,135	89,375,938
<b>Long-term debt</b>	7	<b>94,529,135</b>	<b>89,375,938</b>
Trade payables		39,375	0
Other payables		63,753	67,128
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>103,128</b>	<b>67,128</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>94,632,263</b>	<b>89,443,066</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>132,431,806</b>	<b>132,206,789</b>
Key activities	1		
Staff	2		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
Subsequent events	9		
Accounting Policies	10		

## Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	52,000	42,711,723	42,763,723
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-4,964,180	-4,964,180
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>37,747,543</b>	<b>37,799,543</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Key activities

The purpose of the Company is investment, owner-ship, administration, development and sale of properties and any business related hereto.

## 2. Staff

Average number of employees

2024	2023
1	1

During the year, there have been no employees other than the executive management, who have not received remuneration.

## 3. Financial income

Other financial income

2024 DKK	2023 DKK
28	831
<u>28</u>	<u>831</u>

## 4. Financial expenses

Interest paid to group enterprises

2024 DKK	2023 DKK
5,153,196	5,055,787
<u>5,153,196</u>	<u>5,055,787</u>

## 5. Income tax expense

Current tax for the year

2024 DKK	2023 DKK
-146,194	-150,710
<u>-146,194</u>	<u>-150,710</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
<b>6. Investments in subsidiaries</b>		
Cost at 1 January	187,749,676	187,749,676
Cost at 31 December	187,749,676	187,749,676
Value adjustments at 1 January	-60,576,976	-3,536,616
Net profit/loss for the year	81,478	-51,204,089
Dividend to the Parent Company	0	-5,836,271
Value adjustments at 31 December	-60,495,498	-60,576,976
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>127,254,178</b>	<b>127,172,700</b>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Nygade 1-3 PropCo ApS	Kgs. Lyngby	51,000	100%	127,254,178	81,478
				<b>127,254,178</b>	<b>81,478</b>

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
<b>7. Long-term debt</b>		

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:

### Payables to group enterprises

After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	94,529,135	89,375,938
Long-term part	94,529,135	89,375,938
Within 1 year	0	0
	<b>94,529,135</b>	<b>89,375,938</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Other contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income as well as Danish withholding taxes through dividend tax and tax on unearned income. The total amount of tax payables is included in the Annual Report of WRE Denmark – Commercial – Non-Cph ApS that is the administration Company in relation to the joint taxation.

## 9. Subsequent events

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 10. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS for 2024 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 2024 are presented in DKK.

### Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

### 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. Gains and losses 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.

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.

#### Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss comprises of other external expenses.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 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 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 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.

The item “Investments in subsidiaries” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

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.

### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## **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 liabilities**

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